

NYS DMV
IIES
FAQs
(Frequently Asked Questions)

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NYS DMV IIES Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)- Volume 2

Can our organization write our own program to create EDI data for NYS DMV MVLIR reporting?

NO. YOUR ORGANIZATION MUST USE A COMMERCIAL EDI TRANSLATOR OR OUTSOURCE YOUR EDI TRANSLATION TO A SERVICE PROVIDER.

NYS DMV will *not* be able to accept data that has not been generated by an EDI translator.

EDI standards are very complex. Commercial EDI translators verify the multitude of rules and logic included in the ANSI X12 811 transaction IIES uses. It would be nearly impossible for an insurance company to attempt to build, in effect, their own translator for the purpose of reporting motor vehicle liability insurance transactions to NYS DMV.

Insurers do have the option of sending application data to an outsourcer for translation. Most VAN (Value Added Network) Service Providers also offer translation services.

Should we send one policy per EDI transaction?

NO. INCLUDE ALL POLICIES FOR A GIVEN REPORTING PERIOD WITHIN THE SAME INTERCHANGE.

The ANSI X12 811 allows the capability to include multiple policies per transaction. NYS DMV requests that all Insurers include all transactions (policies) for a given reporting period within the same EDI interchange (ISA – IEA segments) to reduce transmission costs for both Insurers and NYS DMV.

For example, many Insurers will report to NYS DMV on a daily basis. Therefore, the reporting period consists of one business day. All transactions an Insurer or Servicing Agent is reporting to NYS DMV should be contained within the same Interchange envelope, even if reporting multiple transaction types.

How will NYS DMV tracking numbers in the VEH: Vehicle Information segment be used?

FOR TRACKING UNMATCHED SUBMISSIONS AND MANDATORY VERIFICATION TRANSMISSIONS.

NYS DMV will generate and send a unique tracking number for each unmatched submission (e.g. Unresolved No-Hits and certain application edit errors, such as an invalid VIN) and Mandatory Verification (MVF) transactions sent to an Insurer. The Insurer is required to send the same tracking number back to NYS DMV when resubmitting corrected transactions or responding to MVF transactions.

Insurers may also choose to populate the VEH Segment: Data Element VEH12 with your company's own unique tracking number, up to ten characters, to assist your application needs. NYS DMV will send any Insurer tracking number provided back to the Insurer if a response is required.

Do I have to 'pad' data to fill the maximum length of a data element?

NO. EDI TRANSLATORS ELIMINATE UNNEEDED SPACES

EDI data is meant to be as compact as possible in order to reduce transmission costs. In order to instruct translators what data element a given set of data refers to, EDI uses data element separators (a single character that indicates the end of a data element) rather than number of spaces.

For NYS DMV MVLIR reporting, we use the asterisk (*) to separate data elements. For example, NM103: Last Name or Organization Name on page A-30 allows up to 35 spaces for the Primary Insured's last name. If the last name of the Primary Insured is 'Smith', EDI will represent the NM1 Segment as:

NM*IL*1*SMITH* ...

not as:

⊗ NM*IL*1* SMITH*... or

⊗ NM*IL*1*SMITH *...

where 'IL' is data element NM101. '1' is data element NM102. 'SMITH' is data element NM103.

Insurers should *not* try to manipulate data spacing. Insurers MUST ensure that data does not exceed the maximum size allowed by a given data element and that data exists for mandatory data elements.

If a segment is listed as optional or conditional, but data elements in the optional or conditional segment are mandatory, do I need to provide data for those data elements?

NO. MANDATORY DATA ELEMENTS ARE ONLY MANDATORY IF THE SEGMENT IS ALSO MANDATORY OR IF THE SEGMENT IS USED.

The segment's requirement (mandatory, optional, or conditional) always supersedes the data element requirements it contains. Therefore, *all* mandatory data elements are required for a given segment *only* if the optional or conditional segment is used.

For example, the REF Segment: Vehicle's NYS License Plate Number on page A-54 is an optional segment. If an Insurer does not have the NYS license plate number for a given vehicle, the REF segment will not be used, even though the data elements REF01 and REF02 are mandatory. If the Insurer chooses to use the segment to report an NYS license plate number, then both data elements must be included, or the transaction will fail EDI compliance.

If there are Additional Insureds on a policy, should I populate the optional data element IT101 on page A-45?

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO, BUT IT IS VERY USEFUL FOR ERROR RESOLUTION.

Insurers must report all Additional Insureds for a given policy, if they exist. This question is whether Insurers must populate the first data element of the IT1 loop for Additional Insureds on page A-45.

The data element IT101 is optional. However, when debugging, the data element helps track the number of Additional Insureds in the transaction. Your translator should allow you to assign an accumulator that handles this automatically. We would strongly recommend using the data element, especially during the Pilot Test First Quarter 2000 before moving into production.

Is the ISA interchange envelope a fixed length? If so, do I have to include leading zeroes or spaces to meet the length?

YES. THE ISA INTERCHANGE IS A FIXED LENGTH.

NO. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO INCLUDE LEADING ZEROES OR SPACES.

The fixed-length ISA Segment is an ANSI X12 standard length among transactions.

The ISA Segment is the *only* segment in the ANSI X12 811 transaction that is a fixed length. All other segments are a variable length and will be 'condensed' to the size of the

data you provide. Your EDI translator will add leading spaces to those data elements that require it in the ISA Segment.