

**NYS DMV
IIES
FAQ
(Frequently Asked Questions)**

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NYS DMV IIES Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)- Volume 1

Does our organization need to change our current application to contain ALL the data in the NYS DMV Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Reporting Implementation Guide?

NO. DO NOT 'EDI-ENABLE' YOUR ORGANIZATION'S APPLICATION.

Although your organization may need to make some changes to your existing data and/or applications to include information required by NYS DMV for MVLIR reporting, your organization SHOULD NOT try to force your application to include EDI standards data used only for the purpose of transmission.

For example, EDI standards for most transactions (not just the ANSI X12 3050 811 used by NYS DMV) contain *data qualifiers* that are of the data type *identifier (ID)*. Data qualifiers consist of data elements that contain an EDI code that further defines the data element that follows.

The concept of data qualifiers is best understood in the context of dates. Without qualifiers, EDI would provide no means to know what type of date a given data element contains. Date of birth? Policy effective date? Date of termination? Data element DTM01 on page A-41 of the NYS DMV Implementation Guide is an example of the use of data qualifiers. For NYS DMV MVLIR reporting, data element DTM01 on page A-41 requires a value of '222', which by EDI standards indicates that the date in data element DTM02 is a date of birth.

If we don't include EDI data in our application data, where does this data come from?

FROM YOUR EDI TRANSLATOR

Unless your organization outsources your EDI translation to a service provider, your company will need to use an EDI translator. Several software houses and e-commerce companies provide EDI translation software.

EDI translators know EDI standards and will provide the means to provide EDI data that is not part of your application.

The rule of thumb is: If your organization wouldn't normally include the data in your application, then it is best NOT to add it now. EDI has caused the need for the data, let EDI (the translator) provide it.

Should our company send one EDI transmission for each policy we report?

NO

Organizations should include ALL policies for a given reporting period in ONE EDI TRANSMISSION. It is most cost effective to bundle as many policies and/or Insurers into a single EDI transmission (i.e. inside one ISA-IEA interchange) as possible to reduce transmission costs over the network.

The first three segments (ISA, GS, ST) and the last three segments (SE, GE, IEA) of the implementation guide contain three levels of envelope information. The NYS DMV Implementation Guide allows for four Hierarchical Loops (HL) within the three envelopes with the following structure:

- Insurer Level
 - State Level
 - Policy Level
 - Vehicle Level

One EDI Transmission may contain an infinite number of Insurer Loops (used when a Servicing Agent is reporting on behalf of more than one insurance company). Each Insurer Loop may contain multiple State Loops. In our system, there will always only be ONE State Loop (NY), because insurers are only reporting New York policies to New York. Each State Loop may contain an infinite number of Policy Loops. Each Policy Loop may contain an infinite number of Vehicle Loops.

In short, one EDI transmission may contain multiple Insurers reporting to one State (NY) reporting multiple policies that may each contain multiple vehicles.

When NYS DMV sends a Mandatory Verification (MVF) transmission, how do I know what date is in question?

SEGMENT: DTM EFFECTIVE DATE (PAGE A-42 OF NYS DMV'S EDI GUIDE) WILL CONTAIN THE DATE IN QUESTION

If the registrant/vehicle in question was insured on this date, the Insurer must report a New Business (NBS) transaction using this date in the DTM effective date segment.

If the registrant/vehicle in question was NOT insured on this date AND the Insurer did not subsequently insure the registrant/vehicle, the Insurer must report a No Insurance (NIS) transaction to NYS DMV using this date in the DTM effective date segment.

Please see the next question and answer that addresses how to report earlier or later effective dates.

What do we report if our company insures the registrant/vehicle in question on a date earlier or later than the one included in NYS DMV's MVF transaction?

THE INSURER MUST REPORT A NEW BUSINESS (NBS) TRANSACTION USING THE TRUE EFFECTIVE DATE.

NOTE: Any transaction sent in response to an NYS DMV initiated MVF transaction MUST include the NYS DMV tracking number sent to the Insurer in Segment VEH: Vehicle Information: Data Element VEH10: NYS DMV Tracking Number. The tracking number allows NYS DMV to process effective dates different from the date in question.

If the registrant/vehicle was insured *before* the date in question, the Insurer must report a New Business (NBS) transaction using the earlier effective date.

If the registrant/vehicle was insured *after* the date in question, the Insurer must report a New Business (NBS) transaction using the later effective date.

The Insurer must report a NIS transaction *only* if the Insurer did not/does not insure the registrant/vehicle in question.

How will NYS DMV report Resolved, Unresolved, and Edit errors?

NYS DMV WILL REPORT ERRORS AT THE INSURER, POLICY, AND VEHICLE LEVEL LOOPS.

Errors at the Insurer Level may indicate that no policies for a given reporting day for a given transmission were accepted due to errors in Insurer information.

Errors at the Policy Level may indicate that no vehicles for a given policy were accepted due to errors in policy information, such as an invalid effective or termination date. However, other policies reported by the Insurer may have been accepted.

Errors at the Vehicle Level indicate that an individual vehicle was either resolved or unresolved. Other vehicles in a given policy may have been accepted.

For a detailed example of how errors will be sent in EDI format, please refer to Appendix D of the NYS DMV Motor Vehicle Liability Reporting Implementation Guide.