

Idaho Industrial Commission

EDI Claims Release 3.0 Implementation Guide

Version 1.1

For the reporting of First Report of Injury (FROI)
and Subsequent Reports of Injury (SROI)

Revised April 14, 2015

PREFACE

The Idaho Industrial Commission (IIC) is pleased to introduce its EDI Claims system for receiving claims submissions via Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). This solution provides a means for the State of Idaho to manage its Workers' Compensation Act required reporting efficiently and accurately. EDI Claims for First Report of Injury (FROI) and EDI Claims for Subsequent Report of Injury (SROI) are mandated for all carriers as of January 1, 2017.

EDI itself is not new to Idaho as we have received First Reports of Injury via EDI from some sureties since 1996.

Inasmuch as the IIC is charged with administering the Idaho Workers' Compensation Act and Workers' Compensation Administrative Rules applicable thereto, the IIC must maintain information required to be filed with the IIC. Under the law, employers are required to file reports of work-related injuries and corresponding supplemental reports, as may be required, with the IIC in such form and detail as the Commission may require. The law identifies information that must be reported for each injury, by way of data collected on mandated forms to maintain accurate and complete data on those work-related injuries. EDI Claims Release 3.0 provides for the electronic transfer of comprehensive injury data and will provide significant benefits for carriers and IIC stakeholders. The IIC recognizes that some Idaho-authorized carriers may not have either the resources necessary or the Idaho volume to support the development and implementation of a proprietary EDI solution; as such, the IIC will also offer online reporting access directly to its vendor via a web portal. (See IDAPA 17.02.07). However, all carriers will be required to enter into a Trading Partner Agreement with the IIC to ensure secure and compliant acceptance of claim data by the IIC vendor.

Accurate and timely information is vital to how the IIC serves the workers' compensation community. EDI Claims will facilitate improvement in both areas. Recognizing that government should tread lightly when imposing new requirements on industry, the data tables and this Implementation Guide have been developed under the guiding principle of ensuring that no data is required via EDI that has not been required previously.

The following sections provide the necessary information for understanding how to conduct EDI business with the IIC as well as references to other important documents.

Thank you for participating with us in maintaining and improving Idaho's efficient and effective Workers' Compensation system.

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Section One: Foreword

IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 Standards and Documentation

The IIC has adopted standards developed by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards & Commissions (IAIABC). The IAIABC is a not-for-profit trade association which neutrally represents the interests of government agencies and the workers' compensation insurance industry.

The IIC has designed its EDI Claims Implementation Guide to assist Insurers, Self-Insured Employers and Claims Administrators with the transition from paper filing to EDI reporting. It serves as an information resource for trading partners operating in Idaho and provides Idaho-specific requirements. The IIC Guide should be used in conjunction with the IAIABC EDI Implementation Guide for Claims Release 3.0 dated April, 2015 (or most current version). The IAIABC Guide is the authority on the EDI Claims Release 3.0 standard. The IAIABC holds a copyright on the Guide and while members of the IAIABC may obtain it without cost, non-members must purchase a copy. The IAIABC can be reached at (608) 663-6355 or by visiting their website at <http://www.iaiaabc.org>.

In addition to the IAIABC EDI Implementation Guide for Claims Release 3.0, the IAIABC website offers access to several other important EDI coding tables required for implementing the EDI Claims Release 3.0 standard. The coding tables are available for download on the website. The IIC recommends that insurers, self-insured employers and claims administrators get the Guide and coding tables as soon as possible and begin reviewing the materials with internal management and IT staff.

EDI Concept

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is defined as a computer-to-computer exchange of data in a standardized format. EDI enables a commonly understood and standardized format of the relevant data to be transmitted. In order to participate in EDI, each trading partner must agree to use the standardized format and set of rules pursuant to a trading partner agreement executed by the parties.

EDI is widely used in many industries to transmit traditional documents, such as invoices and purchase orders, between companies. EDI serves as the backbone for much of the world's electronic commerce. EDI is widely used for workers' compensation and many states have mandated its use for reporting claims. Standardized transaction sets have been developed so that hundreds of different documents now can be electronically exchanged. The result is a highly efficient means of conducting business.

Advantages of EDI

The electronic submission of workers' compensation claim information has many advantages over the submission of paper claims. Benefits for both the IIC and its trading partners include:

- Improved reporting performance
 - o Electronic submission is a much more efficient way to transmit the legally required information related to workers' compensation claims. Typically, the electronically submitted EDI data is received, processed and acknowledged within hours of its submission, rather than the several days it takes through manual processes such as communicating via the postal system, manual form review, data entry and submission. The timely submission of claim information is of primary importance to the IIC, the claims administrator, and the injured worker.
- Time savings
 - o EDI provides an efficient means of reporting the correct workers' compensation claim information to the IIC as quickly as possible. It allows for one-time data entry, saving time by eliminating the processing of paper documents that would otherwise be required for both the trading partner and the IIC. Submitting data by EDI also streamlines error reporting by eliminating the phone calls, e-mails, and memos that might otherwise be necessary to ensure that information is reported accurately.
- Cost savings
 - o Although there are initial costs involved with designing, developing and implementing a new EDI system, these costs can be recouped and the system can pay for itself many times over by the efficiencies associated with EDI. Sending documents electronically greatly reduces the costs of mailing and handling of paper documents. In addition, fewer people are required to monitor and administer the EDI system than are needed to process paper documents. Thus, personnel at both ends of the electronic transaction, who would otherwise be involved in handling paper claims, can be assigned to other tasks. Record retention costs are also likely to be reduced over time.
- Improved accuracy
 - o EDI reduces the redundant and error-prone entry of the same data into multiple computer systems. Further, by immediately verifying and validating the data, the electronic acknowledgement process improves efficiency and accuracy, reducing the time it takes for the trading partner to correct invalid or inaccurate information.

- Enhanced flexibility
 - o Electronic data can be sent anytime, day or night, ensuring the efficient and timely delivery of accurate information. EDI transmissions can be scheduled during non-peak periods when demand for computing resources is lower.

Evolution of the EDI Claims Reporting Standards

In the 1970s, various state legislatures began questioning how their workers' compensation systems were working compared to other state systems, and in the 1980s the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions (IAIABC) created a Statistics Committee, whose task it was to identify, compare, and standardize injury data across jurisdictional boundaries. As technology boomed in the 1990s, insurance carriers and jurisdictions met in an effort to continue the standardization process in order to develop electronic reporting of injury data. The result was the formulation of the IAIABC Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Steering Committee, which created technical working groups. These groups focused on defining common data elements used when filing claims and developed a standard format for the electronic transfer of claims data from jurisdiction paper report of injury forms. Participants met under the auspices of the International Association of Industrial Accidents Boards and Commission (IAIABC) to satisfy antitrust requirements.

The discussions of this group resulted in the creation of a data element dictionary and a reporting event table that could be used by any state and which was based on the claims administrator claim handling process with consideration for the jurisdictional-required employer reports filing. This utilized existing and widely used data standards to leverage system enhancements implemented by many claims administrators and state administrators.

This process took several years to fine tune into the national standards existing today. Idaho implemented EDI Claims Release 1.0 (FROI) in 1996.

The standards continue to be reviewed and enhanced by a committee of jurisdictional and insurance industry participants for the benefit of all.

Idaho's EDI Partnership

The Idaho Industrial Commission (IIC) is developing a Request for Proposal (RFP) process to contract for EDI Claims Release 3.0 Idaho Industrial Commission Vendor (IIC Vendor) to facilitate EDI Claims filing for Idaho's workers' compensation carriers and self-insured employers and/or their claims administrators. In the context of EDI, claims administrators, carriers, self-insureds, and/or their contracted vendors may be trading partners.

All entities reporting via EDI Claims Release 3.0 must enter into a Trading Partner Agreement with the IIC.

Although the IIC does not endorse a particular vendor, the Trading Partner approval process ensures that only firms with specific EDI Claims Release 3.0 experience are allowed to offer their services to our trading partners. The approved vendors may offer varied services depending on the trading partners needs. If a carrier, self-insured employer, or claims administrator selects a vendor, that vendor must then enter into a trading partner agreement which must be signed and submitted to the IIC for approval; this designates who will submit EDI transactions on behalf of the carrier, self-insured employer or claims administrator.

EDI Implementation Dates

Employers, self-insured employers and insurance carriers (or designated claims administrators) have been required to submit an IC Form 1A-1 Employers First Report of Injury or Illness form to the IC within ten (10) days, or as soon as practical, after the occurrence, the employer's first knowledge of, or the employee's notification of a reportable incident.

EDI implementation will replace the IC Form 1A-1 with First Report of Injury (FROI) transactions, and in those instances where call centers utilize the information that is contained on the FROI, require self-insured employers and insurance carriers (or designated claims administrators) to electronically transmit the FROI transactions using the EDI Claims Release 3.0 standards adopted by the IAIABC. To accommodate this change, Trading Partners are required to submit the FROI transaction within ten (10) days after the earlier of the date the Insurance Carrier or its Claims Administrator (or their designated call center), or its designated Trading Partner had knowledge of the injury or manifestation. Upon acceptance of the FROI, the IIC Vendor will assign a jurisdiction claim number to the FROI for tracking and matching purposes. The jurisdiction claim number will then be returned to the trading partner via the electronic acknowledgement.

EDI Claims Release 3.0 for FROI and SROI transactions will begin July 1, 2017.

All trading partners must complete FROI and SROI testing and be ready for production by close of business June 30, 2017. The IIC will work with the IIC Vendor to provide initial and ongoing training and guidance to trading partners who need assistance regarding the proper reporting of claim information via EDI. It is imperative that trading partners become familiar with the Idaho EDI Claims Release 3.0 Event Table to know what claim events trigger reporting and the timelines in which a FROI or SROI must be transmitted to the IIC.

NOTE: Transmission of a "00" MTC, either initially or subsequent to a "UI" transmission, will indicate an accepted, compensable workers' compensation incident.

By law, as noted above, injuries are to be reported to IIC within ten (10) days when one of three specific conditions exist. (Please refer to the Event Table). Certain statutory and administrative rule changes will be necessary to make clear that carriers and their representatives are within the reporting requirements. These will include reporting timelines and are expected to be completed during the 2016 legislature session. The EDI reporting timelines are referenced in the Event Table and self-insured employers, carriers and claims administrators will need to comply with the established standards.

Timely submission of FROIs upon employer reporting the injury to their carrier/claims administrator/reporting vendor is required to avoid the possibility of duplicate claims submissions. An example would be an injured employee submits a FROI directly to the IIC. The IIC determines the FROI has not been submitted and enters it into the portal. The IIC makes a copy of the FROI and forwards it to the Claims Administrator of record at the Commission. (Any paper IC form 1A-1 is maintained for the purpose of retaining the hardcopy 'filed' date for legal and audit purposes.) The claims administrator then ensures that the FROI is transmitted via EDI to the IIC. As this example shows, a late submission or incorrectly filed submission creates redundant work for all parties involved.

Please note that audits and concomitant audit findings relating to timely and complete FROI and SROI filings will be in abeyance until November 1, 2017. This is to allow carriers/self-insured employers/claims administrators ample time to ensure protocols are in place to provide timely filings and avoid possible non-compliance audit findings.

Idaho reporting requirements

New Claims

A FROI that is filed with the IIC on or after EDI Claims Release 3.0 implementation requires an electronic FROI submission. All SROIs associated with a FROI submitted via EDI Claims Release 3.0 must also be submitted via EDI Claims Release 3.0. See Section Six for technical specifics.

Legacy Claims

A legacy claim is one that was filed prior to EDI Claims Release 3.0 implementation. EDI transmissions relating to legacy claims will neither be required nor allowed.

Section Two: EDI Implementation Management

EDI Claims is a method to transmit claims management data to meet jurisdictional reporting requirements. Ideally, EDI converts a manual process into an automated or software-assisted process, to allow computer to computer communication. The initial implementation tasks are to assess the jurisdictions' requirements, compare those

requirements to your company's manual and automated claims handling processes to determine the best business solution for your company.

The technical side of EDI has three major components:

- 1) The computer based claim processing system where claim data is stored
- 2) An EDI management system or a component that contains jurisdiction requirements:
 - a. The required report types
 - b. The required time line for each report
 - c. The Jurisdictions' data requirements
 - d. The required edits
 - e. The Jurisdictions' response to each report
 - f. The company's ability to resubmit rejected FROI and SROI transactions
- 3) A system that manages the exchange of reports (FROI, SROI and Acknowledgments) between two or more parties (trading partners, EDI Service Vendors, jurisdictions, etc)

Due to the differences between the claim handling processes and electronic data systems of different Claims Administrators, each administrator may have varying degrees of capability. Each must assess their own capabilities and make a determination whether they will self-handle the EDI process internally, either by developing the software to meet the Idaho requirements or by utilizing the web portal which the IIC vendor will make available, or by engaging their own EDI Service Vendor. In any event they must determine the best way to modify their claim handling process in order to meet the three technical EDI components.

Although the below list is not all inclusive, it will help guide you to key items to consider when evaluating how your firm can comply with this EDI implementation:

- 1) Determine whether your firm already has EDI programming in place with Idaho or other jurisdictions. If so, several of the steps immediately below may already have been completed by your firm.
- 2) Completely read this implementation guide and review the tables referenced next to ensure your firm's understanding of Idaho's EDI requirements. Identify the IIC reporting requirements for each data element using the provided **MTC Event Table, Edit Matrix, Event Table and Element Requirements Table** which are incorporated as part of this Guide. These are available on the Idaho Industrial Commission website: www.iic.idaho.gov.
- 3) Go to <http://www.iaiaabc.org> to view a copy of the current IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 Implementation Guide. Reading the Foreword section will help you gain a basic understanding of EDI.

- 4) Review the definition of each data element listed in the Idaho tables. Note any difference between these definitions and those of your organization in order to develop a possible crosswalk.
- 5) Note any required elements in the Idaho tables not currently captured by your database in case they need to be added to comply with IIC requirements.
- 6) Assess your firm's current EDI capabilities (hardware & software).
- 7) Monitor the IIC EDI website's Implementation page: www.iic.idaho.gov for updates and requirement changes. Attend training sessions when possible. Request to be added to the EDI Claims Implementation email distribution list, send your request to Idaho EDI Manager at ediclaims@iic.idaho.gov.
- 8) Training of technical personnel on their roles and responsibilities will be made available by the IIC Vendor. Dates and times will be posted on Vendor's website, and linked on the IIC website.
- 9) Establish a schedule for testing your FROI and SROI transmissions with our IIC Vendor which may be commenced October 1, 2016, and must be completed no later than June 30, 2017.
- 10) You may wish to use industry meetings and other business contacts to identify claims administrators that have participated in the development of the standards (IAIABC members), and/or have successfully implemented EDI in other states. Contact these organizations to discuss how best to approach EDI implementation and to check references of approved vendors.

Section Three: Reporting Processes and Options

Idaho's EDI reporting process includes:

- 1) Capturing state required reporting data in the IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 format.
- 2) Editing for data content and quality
- 3) Managing communications (report transmissions- sending & receiving)
- 4) Managing acknowledgments, replacement reports and corrections

Acceptance and acknowledgement of an EDI Claims Release 3.0 transaction does not mean that the data is in compliance with all adjusting and reporting requirements (ie, amounts, timeliness, etc.)

It is the intent of the IIC to contract with a single vendor who will be the point source for all EDI transmissions from Trading Partners. Transmissions received from Trading

Partners in proper Idaho EDI Claims Release 3.0 format will not incur a transmission cost from the IIC vendor

It is important to note that utilization of the IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 Standard requires a license from the IAIABC.

As noted in Section Two, above, each Trading Partner must evaluate their individual situation and make a determination to either internally program to Idaho EDI Claims Release 3.0, or to retain a third-party to handle their data transmissions. An alternative will be entry of data via the IIC vendor's web portal.

Section Four: EDI Trading Partner Process

Please note, your business model may require you to take supplemental steps between those suggested below. Or, as an experienced EDI partner, trading with other jurisdictions utilizing EDI Claims Release 3.0, you may find your company has already addressed some of the below steps.

When forms are referenced in these steps, the location of instructions for completing the forms is also included. If after reviewing the steps you need to discuss them further, please email ediclaims@iic.idaho.gov or call 208-334-6000.

Contact the IAIABC / Obtain the IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 Implementation Guide

A clear understanding of the IAIABC definitions and standards is required to be a successful EDI Trading Partner in Idaho. The IAIABC Claims Release 3.0 Implementation Guide augments this Idaho Industrial Commission EDI Claims Implementation Guide. Visit the IAIABC web site: <http://www.iaiaabc.org> or call them at: (608) 633-6355 to obtain a copy of the current Claims Release 3.0 Implementation Guide and other publications that may assist in implementing Idaho EDI requirements. For Claims Release 3.0 documents, go to: <http://www.iaiaabc.org>

This Idaho Industrial Commission EDI Implementation Guide provides Idaho specific information that is used in conjunction with the IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 Implementation Guide.

Designate an EDI Point of Contact

Regardless of which reporting format your company qualifies for (reporting via an approved vendor, online or direct reporting) your company must designate an EDI point of contact. Your company is responsible to update IIC if/when the contact changes. This contact person must be able to speak on behalf of your organization and be knowledgeable about:

1. Your source data
2. How to retrieve the source data
3. Your business process and support systems

We recommend that your EDI Point of Contact attend aiiiC EDI information meetings and applicable training.

Review Idaho EDI data requirements and claim events that require reporting

Refer to Section Six: Technical Requirements. This detailed section defines the reports required by Idaho and the business events or situations that trigger specific EDI transactions to be filed with IIC. **Determine how Idaho EDI Requirements fit with your workers' compensation business processes.**

Contact the IIC Vendor to complete the EDI Trading Partner agreement

Although EDI Trading Partner Agreements are marshalled through the IIC Vendor, IIC ultimately grants the final approval for a trading partner to submit FROI and SROI.

Section Five: EDI Testing Requirements and Plans

During the testing period, and until the EDI trading partner is approved for production status and the commencement date for mandated filings has arrived, aiiiC Forms required by Idaho Statute and IDAPA Rules must continue to be mailed to the Commission. The objective of testing is to confirm that all parties are adhering to the requirements documented in the EDI Trading Partner Agreement that the EDI interface is working properly and the data accuracy meets the minimum standard set forth in the trading partner agreement. Testing will continue until the trading partner's submissions meet the standard set forth in the Trading Partner Agreement or until the transmissions are mandated.

Monthly EDI Claims Compliance Reports will be made available to the Trading Partners detailing timeliness and error ratio of data submitted.

Section Six: EDI Technical Requirements

EDI Technical Requirements -(This section will be completed by the IIC Vendor upon being retained)

Section Seven: Important Terminology and Acronyms

The following applies to this EDI Claims Implementation Guide and the EDI tables posted on our website.

Acknowledgment Record (aka: Response)

An EDI file sent from the Jurisdiction to the trading partner's Vendor in response to an EDI report. It contains key data elements to identify the transaction and any technical and/or business issues discovered.

This is known as an AKC.

Administrator

See: Claims Administrator

ANSI, ASC, X12

American Standards National Institute, Accredited Standards Committee, X12 is an organization that develops Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) communication standards. The 'X' represents 'Communications' and X12 is the 12th Communication Standards Committee under ASC. This organization is also referred to as ANSI X12, ASC X12 or X12.

Batch

A set of records containing one IAIABC Header record, one or more FROI or SROI transactions, and one Trailer record, ANSI equivalent. Any error in the Header record or the Trailer record will cause the rejection of the entire Batch without further transaction level edits being applied.

Business Rules

The business requirements that dictate when a report is created, edited and when and how it is transmitted.

Claims Administrator

The organization that services workers' compensation claims according to Jurisdiction rules. An administrator may be an Insurer, a Claims Administrator, an Independent Adjuster or a self-administered Self-Insured Employer.

Data Element

A single piece of defined information (e.g. Date of Birth) contained within a transaction (i.e. FROI). Each Data Element is assigned a reference number (DN = Data Number) and includes a definition and format (length & data type) and if format is a code will list acceptable values or reference the code source (for example Employer FEIN is 9 AIN).

DISA

Data Interchange Standards Association is the Secretariat of X12. DISA manages the EDI standards database, arranges standards development meetings and provides educational conference and seminars.

EDI

Electronic Data Interchange. It is computer-to-computer exchange of data or information in a standardized format. EDI Claims is the electronic transmission of workers' compensation claims information from an authorized Submitter whose clients may be insurers, self-administered self-insured employers and claims administrators to a States' Workers' Compensation Regulatory Agency.

Edit Matrix

Identifies the edits to be applied to each data element to ensure data quality expectations are met. The IIC Vendor applies the edits to transaction and submits to IIC only transactions that have passed all edits and are accepted (TA).

Edited Data

A term used to describe the information on a transaction after it has been processed through the IIC system edits and found to contain valid data.

Electronic Format

IIC selected the IAABC Claims Release 3.0 flat file format for EDI claim reporting. This format was chosen to standardize, simplify and reduce the cost of data exchange.

Element Requirement Table

A tool to communicate data elements required by the Receiver, specifying which elements are mandatory, expected or ancillary. This allows for data element requirements to be defined for each record layout (FROI or SROI) and down to the level of each Maintenance Type Code (MTC). Further, it provides for element requirements to differ based on Report Type criteria established in the Event Table.

Environment

The boundaries and conditions under which an application runs or in which files are manipulated or processed.

Event

A specific business event; such as the occurrence of an accident, the initial payment of a claim or denial of a claim etc. Events, when entered into a computer system, may be defined as a trigger for a Jurisdiction required report.

Event Table

A table designed to provide information integral for a Sender to understand the Receiver's EDI reporting requirements. It relates EDI information to events and under what circumstances they are initiated.

FEIN

Federal Employers Identification Number, this is the Corporation/Business US Federal Tax ID, or can be an Individual's US Social Security number.

FROI (148 Record)

Based on IAIABC Claims Release 3.0 standards FROI is a group of transactions occurring in the early stages of workers' compensation claim processing that typically report the parties involved and describe the accident and resulting injuries.

FTP

File Transfer Protocol. A communications protocol governing the transfer of files from one computer to another over a network.

Header Record

The record that precedes each batch of EDI transactions. The header record and corresponding trailer record surround each batch of transactions and uniquely identifies the Sender as well as the date/time a batch was created. See also: Trailer Record.

IAIABC

International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. A not-for-profit trade association whose members are industrial accident, workers' compensation or other governmental bodies as well as associate members comprised of other industry-related organizations and individuals. The IAIABC has authored EDI standards that cover the transmission of Claims, Proof of Coverage, and Medical Bill Payment information through electronic reporting.

IC FORM 1A-1

The paper form the IIC would ask an injured worker to fill out in order to report a work-related injury or occupational disease when the employer cannot be located or is unwilling to file the work-related injury information or occupational disease to their workers' compensation insurance carrier.

IG

Implementation Guide.

IIC

Idaho Industrial Commission. The regulatory agency overseeing Workers' Compensation laws in Idaho.

IIC Vendor (aka as Submitter or Sender)

For the purposes of this IG, a Vendor is an EDI Service Provider authorized by IIC to provide its products/services to IIC's trading partners. As such it becomes the Sender/Submitter on behalf of the trading partner to IIC.

MTC

Maintenance Transaction Code. A code that identifies the purpose of an EDI transaction and is interchangeable with report type. The two character MTC is included in all EDI transactions. For example: an initial FROI is MTC 00.

Production

A designation that the Submitter is sending transactions in a "live" environment after satisfactory completion of all EDI implementation testing as determined by IIC.

Raw Data

The transaction and its contents as received from a Submitter by IIC and before the data is subjected to IIC's EDI Claims Release 3.0 requirements.

Requester / Receiver

IIC is the Receiver of transactions from the Submitter. The Submitter is also the sender of transaction acknowledgments to the EDI trading partners who are the receivers of the transaction acknowledgments.

Re-Acknowledgment Record (IIC Vendor specific)

An EDI file sent from the Jurisdiction to the trading partner's Vendor as a result of reloading/reprocessing a previously acknowledged transaction as a direct result of error/s found in jurisdiction processing. It contains key data elements to identify the original transaction, transaction status and any technical and/or business issues discovered. Within the EDI transactions these are identified as ARC.

Self-Insured Employer

An employer authorized by the IIC to self-insure its workers' compensation risk in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations.

Sender / Submitter

An entity that submits FROI and SROI information in the IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 format and receives EDI acknowledgments from IIC. This entity is required to complete the Trading Partner Profile forms. In addition please see: Vendor.

SROI (A49 Record)

Based on IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 standards SROI is a group of transactions of workers' compensation claim processing that typically report the benefit, payment, return to work and closure data.

TA

Acknowledgment code indicating that a FROI or SROI has passed all event table, element requirement and edit matrix test for data timeliness and quality.

Testing Period

The initial environment in which the sender/submitter transmits a series of transactions that is analyzed for both technical and business content within a time period specified.

Test Plan

A plan developed by IIC and the Sender/Submitter's EDI Coordinator outlining the events, the time frame, and the responsibilities of each party for testing and evaluating data sent in the test environment.

Trading Partners

Two entities exchanging data electronically. For the purpose of this IG, the two entities are the data requester/receiver (IIC Vendor and IIC) and the data sender/submitter (i.e. IIC Vendor, claims administrator, self-insured, insurance carrier)

Trailer Record

A record that designates the end of a batch of transactions and provides a count of records/transactions contained within a batch. See Header Record.

Transaction

Submission of a FROI or SROI report that contains data elements as defined in the IAIABC record layouts, which are found in the IAIABC EDI Claims Release 3.0 Implementation Guide and for records specific to Idaho, are found in the IIC EDI tables posted on the IIC's EDI website: www.iic.idaho.gov.

Transaction Type

Defines the transaction by the MTC submitted. For example: an initial FROI using MTC 00.

Transmission File

One or more batches shipped together from the sender/submitter to the receiver.

Translator

Software that uses data conversion mapping rules to convert data from one format to another. Related to EDI processing, this term refers to products that convert data between proprietary (outside of a national or industry standard) formats and X12 format.

X12N

X12 Insurance Subcommittee that develops EDI standards for the insurance industry.

Links to EDI Claims related information

Idaho Industrial Commission (IIC) web page: www.iic.idaho.gov

Idaho Industrial Commission Implementation Assistance email: ediclaims@iic.idaho.gov

International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions (IAIABC):
www.iaabc.org.

DRAFT