

Vendor Electronic Submission Handbook

RMV Vendor Guide to the Electronic Submission

March 31, 2021

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REVISION HISTORY

Version Number	Date	Section	Reason for change
3.0	01/03/2013	All	Reformat document, incorporate changes for CDSXML2.dtd and new crash report form

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1 Introduction

The Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV) is responsible under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 90 section 26 & 29 for collecting and keeping Accidents Reports for the Commonwealth. The Massachusetts Highway Department (MHD) is the major user of statistical information generated from the detailed accident reports.

State law requires persons involved in an accident to file a report with the RMV within 5 days of the accident if there is \$1,000 in damage to any one vehicle or other property or if there is any personal injury.

MHD uses the information entered by the RMV to make decisions about transportation improvements, calculate statistics, and to improve roadway safety. In addition, state and local police, as well as the medical profession and Governor's Highway Safety Bureau often seek access to the Accident Record database to develop enforcement strategies, design programs to improve EMS services, and many other purposes.

2 TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

Term / Abbreviation	Description
RMV	Registry of Motor Vehicles
MHD	Mass Highway Department
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NAGHSR	National Association of Governor's Highway
NAGRISK	Safety Representatives
MMUCC	Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria
EMS	Emergency Medical Services

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3 OVERVIEW

In November 2001 the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV) rolled out a new system for collecting motor vehicle crash data in Massachusetts. A major component of this new system is a new paper form for police and operator reports. To help the RMS Vendors put their role in context, the main project goals for the new system are listed below:

Project Goals

- 1. Capture accurate crash location data
 - Improve collection and storage of crash data and diagrams
 - Promote accurate reporting of data with a redesigned crash form and process
 - Validate crash location captured or entered against a roadway inventory
- 2. Replace outdated technologies
 - On-line accessibility to multiple agencies
 - Automate and streamline file / document storage and retrieval
- 3. Reduce / eliminate paper processing through electronic data entry / transfers
 - Increase productivity
 - Increase accuracy
 - Reduce duplicate data entry
 - Improve document management and work flow

In conjunction with the rollout of the new paper Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report form, the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV) also implemented a process for submitting these forms electronically. This allows for the automated submission of these reports and significantly reduces the effort and inevitable errors that are associated with making these submissions manually. This benefits both the RMV and the individual law enforcement agencies because manual processes are currently involved on both sides of the submission. It also should reduce the number forms that are sent back for reprocessing due to errors or insufficient information. This document covers the details necessary for the RMS vendors to implement this electronic submission process.

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4 THE POLICE FORM

In August 1998, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and the National Association of Governors' Highway Safety Representatives (NAGHSR) published a set of criteria called the Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria (MMUCC) and recommended that MMUCC serve as the model data elements for crash reporting. The primary benefit of this is uniform reporting across the states. When designing the new form for Massachusetts, we based the data to collect on the MMUCC guidelines.

The police form is the result of many months of intense discussions on what data should be included and what should not using MMUCC as the basis. Participants in these discussions included the RMV, MHD, the Governor's Highway Safety Bureau, the Massachusetts State Police, the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, and the Federal Highway Administration.

The form was piloted in July 2000 by five State Police barracks and five local police agencies producing about 200 crash reports and detailed feedback on the use of the form. The feedback was incorporated and the result is the new Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report form for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On the following page is the new form as well as the overlays that the Police will use when filling out the form. Form instructions are also listed as part of the overlays.

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4.1 Exchange Form

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town		otor Veh						State Police Local Police MBTA Police	
	24HR			Exchang	,	2000				Other:	_
	AT INTERS	SECTION:	<	LOCA	TION	>		NOT AT	INTERS	SECTION:	
Route# Dire	rection	Name of Ro	oadway/Street		Route#	Direction	Address #		Name of R	oadway/Street	_
	<u> </u>	***************************************	At			Feet N S	E W of	Mile Mark	- • — (Exit Number	Đ,
Route# Dire	rection		ing Roadway/Street			Feet N S	E W of		Ci	LARI I MIIIA	
- II - D			ersection with			Feet N S		Route#	Intersecti	ing Roadway/Street	
Route# Dire	rection	Name of Intersecti	ing Roadway/Street					7.7	Lan	dmark	
Please Select of the Follov	Vehicle	le 1# Occupants	Hit/Run	Moped	Crash	n Report ID#	ŧ				
License #			OOB/Age	Reg #	<u> </u>			Reg Type _		Reg State 21	
Sex Lic.	. Class 19 19	Lic. Restrictions	CDL		ear		Veh Make_				
Operator			Endorseme	ent Owner	г					South Page No.	
Address	Last	First	Middle	Addre	SS	Last		First		Middle	
		State_	Zin						State	7in	2
100				City_					State	Zip	
Insurance Cor	npany										
Instruc	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	26					Li. Li.		1:11-	. Civininal	
or (iii) ir	M.G.L. Chapter 90, Section 26 requires a person who was operating a motor vehicle involved in a crash in which (i) any person was killed or (ii) injured or (iii) in which there was damage in excess of \$1,000 to any one vehicle or other property, to complete and file a <i>Crash Operator Report</i> with the Registrar within five (5) days after such crash (unless the person is physically incapable of doing so due to incapacity).										
	Please obtain a copy of the operator crash report from your local police department, Registry branch office or from the RMV Website www.massrmv.com and submit the original to:										
MassDOT Registry of Mot P.O. Box 55889						s Division					
			Boston, MA 0								
			Attn: Crash Re	ecords							
Also, be	sure to forward a	a copy to your insuran	nce agency, the lo	scal police depa	artment	where the c	rash occurre	d, and retain a	a copy for y	ourself.	
Di Calant	0				15	16		17	18		_
Please Select of the Follov		le 2# Occupants	Non-Motoris	t A Type	Actio		Location	Conditio		Hit/Run Mope	ed

Also, be sure to forwar	rd a copy to your insurance	e agency, the local po	olice departme	nt where the c	rash occurred, a	nd retain a cop	by for yourself.	
Please Select One of the Following:	hicle 2# Occupants	Non-Motorist A T	Type 15 Ac	tion 16	Location 17	Condition	18 Hit/Run	Moped
License # Lic. Class 19	St DO	B/AgeCDL Endorsement	_				Reg State Veh Config.	21
Operator Last Address	First	Middle	OwnerAddress	Last		First	Middle	
City Insurance Company Obtaining Crash R			City				State Zip_	
	btain a copy of the police re Reports may be obtained (dable.							
Date of Time of Ti	me and address, the following the crash of the crash from where crash occurred		ncluded in you	r letter to ide	ntify the report y	ou are request	ting:	
	tration number and/or licen		t one vehicle in	volved				

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Please allow at least 4 weeks from the date of the crash before submitting your request.

4.2 Police Report

	Police Use Only	Commonwealt	h of Massachu	isetts	RMV Doc	ument Number	
	Date of Crash Time of Crash City		ehicle Crash	Number Number Vehicles Injured	Speed Limit	State Police Local Police MBTA Police	
	24HR		e Report		Latitude Longitude	Other:	
	AT INTERSECTION	N: < LO	CATION >	NOT A	AT INTERSE	CTION:	1/
				3 8990		10	10
1	Route# Direction Na	me of Roadway/Street At	Route# Direction	Address #	Name of Road	way/Street	
			Feet N S		• or _	Exit Number	
		Intersecting Roadway/Street so at Intersection with	Feet N S	180 (190)	THE RES	Ext Number	11
		at incircular was	Feet N S	Route#	Intersecting	Roadway/Street	
2	Route# Direction Name of	Intersecting Roadway/Street			Landma	rk	
3	Please Select One of the Following:	cupants Hit/Run Mop	ed Crash Report ID#				
		DOB/Age R	eg#	Reg Tv	ne R	ee State	
	Sex Lic. Class 19 19 Lic. Restri	20	eh Year V			21	12
00	Operator	(Owner				
4	Address		.ddress	First	M	liddle	
	City	State Zip C	ity		State	Zip	
	Insurance Company		ehicle Action Prior to Crasi	n	amaged Area Code:	28	
5	Vehicle Travel Direction: NSEW	esponding to Emergency? E	vent Sequence		est Status: ype of Test:	29	
	Citation # (If Issued)	N	fost Harmful Event	24	AC Test Result:	30	13
	Viol. 1: Ch/Sec/Sub Viol.		Priver Contributing Code		usp. Alcohol: 3	Susp. Drug.	1.
6	Viol. 3: Ch/Sec/Sub Viol.	<u> </u>	Priver Distracted by	T	owed from scene?	33	
	Please fill out for operator a Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age Sex	Seat Safety Airbag Ejec Pos. System Status Cod	7 38 39 40 Ct Trap Injury Transp. Code Status Code	Medical Facility	
	Operator	See Above	\times X	1			
7	Please Select One of the Following:	cupants Non-Motorist A Type	15 Action 16 Lo	ocation 17 Cond	dition 18	Hit/Run Moped	
		DOB/Age R	eg#_	Pag Ty	ne D	an State	
	Sex Lic. Class Lic. Restric	20	eh Year V		Veh	21	
0	- Operator	Endorsement	Owner		F-000		
8	Last First Address	Middle A	.ddress	First	M	liddle	
	City	State Zip C	ity		State	Zip	14
	Insurance Company		ehicle Action Prior to Crasi	h	amaged Area Code: est Status:	28	
	Vehicle Travel Direction: NSEW	esponding to Emergency? E	vent Sequence	20 20	ype of Test:	29	
9	Citation # (If Issued)		fost Harmful Event	24	AC Test Result:	30	
	Viol. 1: Ch/Sec/Sub Viol.		Priver Contributing Code		ısp. Alcohol: 3	Susp. Drug:	
	Viol. 3: Ch/Sec/Sub Viol. Please fill out for operator/non-mo	AND STATE OF THE S	Priver Distracted by	T	owed from scene?	33	
	Name (Last First Middle)	Åddress	DOB/Age Sex	1	7 38 39 40 Trap Injury Transp. Code Status Code	Medical Facility	
	Operator/Non-Motorist	See Above	X	1			į.

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	=Direction 1	= Vehicle 1 2	=Vehicle 2	Q=Pedestria	n ♂b=Bicycle	
Crash Diagram:	ie: → 1	→ 2	_ →	₽Ŷ	→ 8%	
					on a Pt	th Did Not Occur ublic Way: Street Parking Lot uge //Shopping Center or Private Way e North by Arrow
Crash Narrative:						
Witnesses: Name (Last, First, Middle)		Address			Phone #	Statemer
value (Last, First, Middle)		Address			r none #	Stateller
		- 2				
December December						
Property Damage: Owner (Last, First, Middle)	Address		Phone #	41-Type	Description of Damaged	Property
Fruck and Bus Information	n.					
Carrier Name	Registration #		(From Veh			Bus Use 42
Address			City			
	State Number				St CC #:	
US DOT #:	44	GVWR/GCWR	45	MC/MX/I	CC #:	
Trailer Reg #:	Reg Type	Reg State	Reg Year_	Traile	er Length 46	
Hazmat Information:						
Placard 47 Material 1 di	igit # 48 Material N	Name		_Material 4 dig	it # Re	elease code 49
olice Officer Name (Please Print)	Signature	ID/B	adge #	Department	Precinct/Ba	arracks Da

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5 FORM WITH MAP NUMBERS

On the following page is the Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report form filled in with Map Numbers for each data element. In the sections that follow, the Map Numbers can be used to cross reference to the XML attributes in Appendix A.

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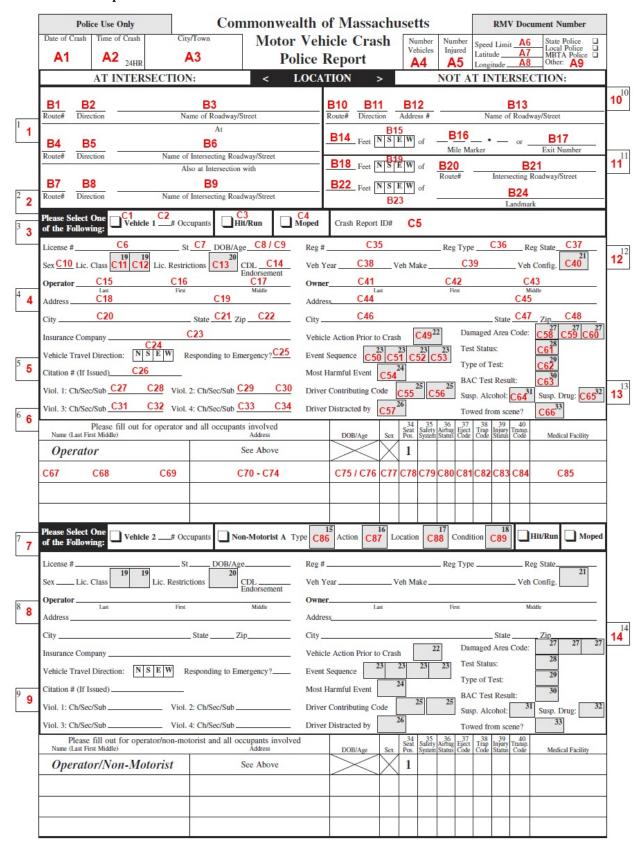
5.1 Exchange Form

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Crash

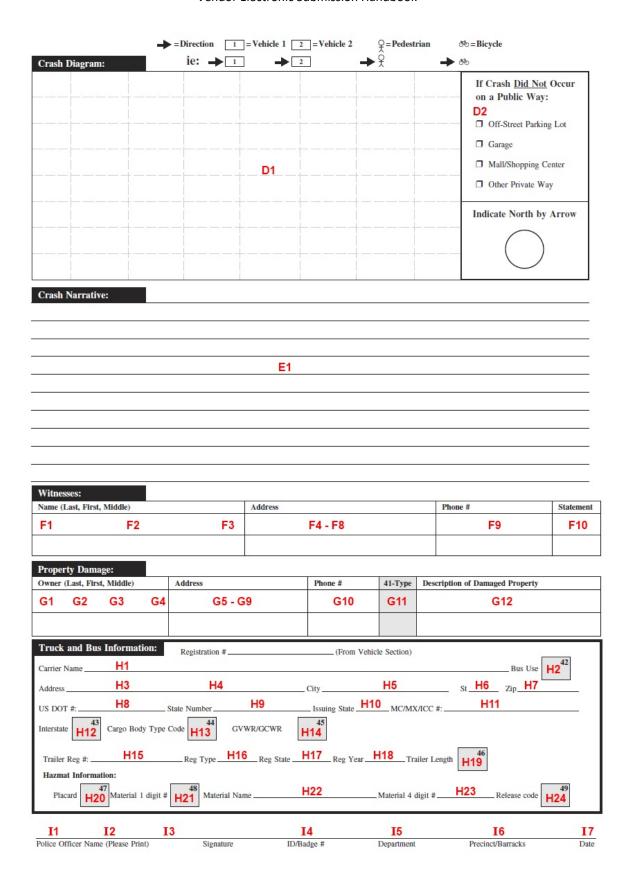
Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Mo	tor Vel	nicle (Crash	l			Loca	Police
	24HR		I	Exchan		rm				Othe	
	AT INTER	SECTION:	<	LOCA	TION	>		NOT AT	INTER	RSECTION	N:
Route# Dire	ection	Name of Re	oadway/Street		Route#	Direction	Address #		Name of	Roadway/Stree	t
			At			Feet N 8	S E W of			or	
Route# Dire	ection	Name of Intersect	ing Roadway/Street			rect -	oi oi	Mile Mar	cer	Exit l	Number
		Also at Into	ersection with				E W of	Route#	Interse	cting Roadway	/Street
Route# Dire	ection	Name of Intersect	ing Roadway/Street			rea	oi oi		La	ındmark	
Please Select of the Follow		e 1# Occupants	Hit/Run	Moped	Crash	Report ID	#				
License #		St	DOB/Age	Reg	#			Reg Type		Reg State	
Sex Lic.	Class 19 19	Lic. Restrictions	CDL _ Endorseme		Year		Veh Make_			_ Veh Config.	21
Operator	Last	First	Middle	Own Addr		Last		First		Middle	
		State_	7in						State	Zin	
		State		city					State		
Also, be	sure to forward a	copy to your insura	MassDOT Reg P.O. Box 5588 Boston, MA 07 Attn: Crash Re nce agency, the lo	9 2205-5889 ecords				d, and retain	a copy for	yourself.	
Please Select		e 2# Occupants	Non-Motorist	t A Type	15 Action	16	Location	17 Conditi	18 on	Hit/Run	Море
License #		StI	OOB/Age	Reg	#			Reg Type		Ree State	
SexLic.	Class 19 19		CDLEndorseme	Veh						Veh Config.	21
Operator	Last	First	Middle	Own Addr		Last		First		Middle	
		State	7in		030.20				State	Zip_	
	and the Parket	State		city.					State	Z.ip	
insurance Coll											

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5.2 Police Report



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6 THE PROCESS

The following scenario illustrates the steps typically taken under the current process. The crash data is collected and entered by each law enforcement agency into a system at their site. After the data is entered, it is printed out and mailed to the RMV. Once it is received by the RMV it again goes through a manual data entry process. If errors are found then it is sent back to the agency for correction. As it might be noted, this process involves significant manual intervention including multiple data entry steps which can lead to errors being introduced at several points during the process.

To help reduce the manual process of capturing crash reports and eliminate potential errors, an electronic submission method is available. The electronic submission process allows the data that has been entered by the police to be transmitted directly to the RMV in an XML (Extensible Markup Language) electronic format bypassing the need to print out and mail the forms, and then manually keying the information into the RMV application. XML is an industry standard for transmitting data electronically.

The following process is used by the RMV to capture crash data electronically. The data is collected and entered by the law enforcement agency into their local system (CJIS). After the data entry process is complete and verified, the officer clicks a button and the electronic submission of the crash data is handled automatically for them. Behind the scenes, files containing the crash data and crash diagram image are produced. These files are either immediately transmitted to the RMV or saved and transmitted as part of a larger batch at a scheduled time, determined by the local reporting police agency.

This process eliminates the redundant data entry and manual effort needed to print out each crash report then mail to the RMV. A significant cost and time savings has been realized since implementing this electronic submission process, along with a considerable reduction in errors. Submitting crash reports electronically has provided a great benefit for law enforcement agencies as well as the RMV.

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7 XML OVERVIEW

7.1 What it is

XML stands for Extensible Markup Language. Initially designed solely as a means to transfer data across the web, the designers were so successful that it is quickly becoming the corporate standard for all data transfer. One XML author sums it up well - "As with most technology revolutions, the concept behind XML is deceptively simple - to provide standardization for specifying the meaning of information exchanged over networks".

XML was created because of the limitations of HTML. HTML allows only a predefined set of tag names and attributes. For example, to make something bold in HTML you would use the tag like this:

This is bold

While excellent for displaying information on a web page, it does not provide the flexibility necessary to effectively represent business data. Using XML, user defined tag names are permitted. These tags are referred to as elements in XML. In addition to the name, an element can contain attributes, which provide more information about the element. Again, where HTML has only a limited number of predefined attributes for each element, XML allows users to define their own attributes which dramatically increases its usefulness for describing business data.

An example of a partial representation of witness information might look like the following:

It's easy to see how a format such as this has uses beyond just the Internet. XML data is nothing more than formatted text. However instead of using delimiters or positional fields, XML uses tags. A structure file is used to define the format of the data including nesting and cardinality for each element, which greatly simplifies the interpretation of the data on the receiving side. This structure file is called a Document Type Definition (DTD). The DTD is used to specify which elements and attributes are allowed, the order that they should be found, and whether the elements and attributes are optional, required, or can occur multiple times. One common use of a DTD is to help ensure that the XML created by one system can be understood by another system.

7.2 Benefits

Simplifies the program - with delimited or positional data files, the application developer has to write potentially complex code to validate and parse the data. With XML, the structure of the data file is defined and provided to a parser, such as one provided by Microsoft or Oracle. The parser uses the DTD to validate and parse the XML. Since this is usually the most complex and error prone aspect of data transfers, XML data transfer is cheaper to develop, easier to understand, and more accurate.

Simplifies data transfer - an XML specification comes with a defined structure. This structure can be provided to anyone using any programming language or environment. Since XML is just text, the structure file facilitates data transfer easily. XML is an environment and language independent means for data transfer.

Provides industry standard structures - most industries are now publishing their XML standards on a central web site (see www.w3c.org for more information). This even further advances the standards movement because rather than just standardizing across one organization, entire industries are sharing

standards. What better way to communicate with third parties than using a common "language"?

Simplifies the display and reading of the data - parsers and style sheet languages are readily available for viewing XML data in a variety of ways.

7.3 Its Use at the RMV

At the RMV, the format for the XML has been structured so that the major divisions of the report are represented as elements, and the specific pieces of data are represented as attributes of those elements. This has been done so that the main divisions are instantly distinguishable and so that the relationships between them can be easily discerned. The individual pieces of data are then kept in context of the element to which they are most closely related.

When an XML file is received by the RMV, it will be parsed to make sure that it meets the basic requirements necessary for it to be considered valid XML. It will also be validated against the DTD. For this validation to succeed, it is required that all of the elements and attributes found in the XML exist in the DTD and that they are in the same order. The nesting of elements within other elements and the cardinality of the elements must also be correct. Only after the XML has been parsed and validated will it be stored in the database at the RMV.

8 CREATING THE DATA

The XML is one of two pieces of data that should be produced for the electronic submission of crash reports to the RMV; the other is the diagram of the crash. The XML represents the detailed information that has been collected about the crash. The crash diagram is an electronic image file containing a graphical depiction of the crash. These two files should be sent to the RMV at the same time in two separate files. The specifics of each file are detailed in this section.

8.1 The XML

The XML should be created and transmitted by the vendor software. Since it is text-based, XML can be created either directly by the software or with the help of an XML parser.

References to use while constructing XML

Reference	Use
Main sections of this document	Overview, context, central source for all
	electronic submission information
Appendix A of this manual – Mapping of	Identifies XML elements, attributes, tag names
Police Form to XML attributes	and data types
Appendix B of this document – the DTD	Defines structure of XML
Appendix C of this document – Sample XML	Visualize desired output

The XML for each crash report should be generated into a separate file before being transmitted to the RMV. These files should be uniquely named within the submitting agency. Therefore both the Boston Police Department and the Cambridge Police Department can name a crash report 12345.xml, but Boston Police Department should not have two different crash reports named 12345.xml. All XML files should have a .xml extension so that they can be easily recognized as XML. It is strongly recommended that all XML be validated against the DTD before being transmitted to the RMV. For more information concerning the DTD, see Appendix B.

The RMV is using the MSXML parser from Microsoft. RMS vendors are free to choose any parser they desire or none at all. However if other parsers are used by the vendors, then differences may exist in the implementation of the XML specifications for the parsing and validation of XML. Some parsers, called non-validating parsers, do no validation at all. Also the same information may be formatted in different ways in an XML document but still represent equivalent views of the data. For these reasons, final testing with the RMV is required before actual reports can be submitted electronically to the RMV (see Testing Procedures section below). Samples of XML for different crash reports can be found in Appendix C. It might be helpful to use information similar to these scenarios for testing before beginning testing with the RMV.

8.2 Crash Diagram

Image should be produced in JPEG format. JPEG is a compressed image format that was developed by the Joint Photographic Experts Group. It is considered a "lossy" format since the compression does somewhat degrade the image, but usually in ways that are not easily detectable by the human eye. This format was chosen because it produces a much smaller file than many other formats and any details that might be lost should not have a significant impact on the overall quality of the diagram.

The image should be Mime Base 64 encoded and embedded in the XML file using the "CRASH_DIAGRAM_ENCODED" attribute in the "GRAPHICS" element. The images themselves may use any color depth, but they should not exceed 120Kb in size.

8.3 Encryption

Since these files will be sent over the public Internet, the option of encrypting the files for their transmission is currently under consideration. The details concerning the type and method of encryption is still under investigation. An addendum to this document will be distributed once these have been determined.

8.4 Data Mapping and Edits

The mapping of XML to Police Form fields is attached as an Excel file for ease of manipulation in Appendix A. The data type required for each XML attribute is listed after each attribute. While all XML is in string form, the expected data types show what will be inserting into our database. Also contained in Appendix A is a listing of state and town codes to be used.

All XML attributes that correspond to codes on the police form overlay should be taken from the overlay. By using the codes directly from the police overlay it will help ensure consistent data.

Since the RMV's system is not used directly by the law enforcement officers, we omitted many potential edits that simply would not make sense for us to catch. For example we do not flag an error when we receive a crash time of 2am and a weather condition of "sunny". The best time to catch an edit like this, a cross edit, is at the point of entry. In the interests of receiving the best possible data, we encourage RMS vendors to include any additional edits or cross edits they deem appropriate.

Below is a list of element and attributes required by the DTD:

- DTD VERSION NUMBER
 - This attribute will be used to maintain backwards compatibility and to allow the system to determine which version of the DTD the XML was created using. The value of this attribute should initially be set to "2", and the Crash Data Support team will send out notification if it needs to be changed in the future. It is important that the value of this attribute is set properly to ensure that the XML documents are processed correctly.
- CITY_TOWN_CODE
- CRASH_DATE
- CRASH TIME
- POLICE OFFICER FIRST NAME
- POLICE OFFICER LAST NAME
- POLICE AGENCY TYPE CODE
- POLICE DEPARTMENT
- PERSON LAST NAME

If a person's last name is not known, a value of "Unknown" may be used.

Additional rules enforced by the DTD:

- Location information must be supplied in the XML, either AT_INTERSECTION or NOT_AT_INTERSECTION
- There must be at least one Vehicle supplied in the XML
- When a crash diagram is supplied, it is embedded in the XML as Mime Base 64 encoded (see <u>Mime Base-64</u> encoding information)

Below is a list of data edits not enforced by the DTD but required by the RMV:

Should have both the owner and operator information filled in

9 ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

9.1 How and Where to Send Data

Once the crash data has been collected and the XML and embedded crash diagram have been created, the XML file should be sent to the RMV via FTP. Each department will be given a unique login ID and password, as well as their own directory in which to put the files that are transmitted. This will allow the RMV to easily identify the originator in cases where files are received that cannot be processed for some reason.

The FTP site to which files should be transmitted is located at **146.243.245.24**. It is necessary that the XML be transmitted in binary format and that crash diagrams are a JPEG image format that is Mime Base-64 encoded and embedded in the same XML file. Transmitting in binary format is to ensure that unwanted conversions are not made to the XML file by the FTP process that might result in corruption of the files.

9.2 Error Reporting

During the electronic submission process, there are still areas where errors may occur while trying to accept the files into the system. Examples of these errors would be if the XML is not well-formed, if the XML is not valid according to the DTD, if the image file is invalid, etc. In these situations, there needs to be a means to report these errors back to the department that submitted the report.

Individual departments have a choice to receive report errors by either e-mail or FTP. During the integrated testing phase (see Testing Procedures below) the department should determine which notification method best suits their needs. If they choose e-mail, an address will be collected from the department and all e-mail notification will be sent there. If the FTP delivery option is chosen the error report will be placed into that department's directory on the RMV FTP site. This is the same location where the departments upload the electronic reports for RMV processing. Should an error occur while processing an electronic crash report, an error notification containing the name of the file that contains the error, and the nature of the error, will be sent back via the delivery method chosen (Email or FTP). For reference, the original file will also be included as an attachment. When an error report is received, the department should correct the error or contact their vendor to have the error corrected. The report should be resent with the correction at which point the RMV will attempt to process it again.

If an XML file is readable, contains well-formed XML, and is determined to be valid using the DTD, then it will be accepted into the system. If an error is found in the information after the point when the file was initially stored in the RMV CDS system, it will be sent back using the regular send back procedures. An example if this would be if the location information was blank.

9.3 Testing Procedures

When a vendor has completed the programming necessary for submitting electronic reports, it should contact the RMV (see Contact Information) to begin integrated testing with the RMV systems. This is the final step necessary before actual electronic crash reports can be submitted to the RMV.

When a request is received to begin integrated testing, the RMV will send paper crash report forms containing specific information to the vendor. The information from these crash reports should be entered into the vendor system and the XML and image files should be created and electronically transmitted to the RMV FTP site. The files will then be validated and feedback will be provided. This feedback will include information regarding the validity and completeness of the data found in the files that were received. Any adjustments can be made, and the files submitted again if necessary. Once the generated files are approved, the vendor software can begin to be used to submit actual electronic crash reports.

The vendor software should also be tested at each site after installation to ensure that the site is properly configured to handle the creation and transmission of the XML files. At this time the department will be given its private login ID, password, and directory for accessing the FTP site. The department may also be required to provide an email address for error reporting purposes (see Error Reporting section above) depending on the delivery method chosen. Things to check for at each installation include having the correct FTP address, generation of uniquely named files, connectivity to the internet, correct FTP login ID and password, etc.

There is no intention to make this procedure any more complicated than is absolutely necessary. The RMV will work with the vendors as well as the individual departments throughout the entire process to make sure that the implementation of crash report electronic submission is as successful as possible.

10 CONTACT INFORMATION

For any questions about Vendor Electronic Submission Guide please contact the RMV using one of the following means. If you would like to speak to someone, please provide your phone number in an email or letter and someone will contact you.

Email

Karen.Perduyn@state.ma.us

US Mail

MassDOT, Registry of Motor Vehicles Division Karen Perduyn, Accident Records Supervisor P.O. Box 55889 Boston, MA 02205-5889

11 Release Notes

This document contains information for the Electronic Submission for CDSXML2.DTD. The previous version was CDSXML.DTD (version 1). High level changes/updates are as follows:

Differences between CDSXML.DTD and CDSXML2.DTD

- Additional Element requirements enforced by DTD
 - At least one vehicle supplied in XML
 - o At Intersection or Not At Intersection Location required
 - Person Last name REQUIRED
- New attributes added:
 - Road_Contributing_Code
 - Non Public Way
 - Driver Distracted By Code
 - Alcohol_Test_Status_Code
 - Alcohol Type Of Test Code
 - Alcohol Test Result Code
 - Driver_Suspected_Alchol_Use
 - Driver Suspected Drug Use
 - o Bus Use
 - o Crash_Diagram_Encoded (This is a removal of a separate JPG file and embed the diagram in the XML)
- New elements added:
 - Graphics
- Attributes removed:
 - Diagram_Name
 - o Carrier_Issuing_Authority_Code
 - o Underride_Override_Code

Crash Form changes

- Driver Contributing Codes have changed (see Box 25 on form)
 - o 23,24,25,26,27 codes have been removed
- Towed from Scene codes have changed (see Box 33 on form)
 - o 1 and 2 have been changed to 1,2,3,99
- New fields added to Crash form
 - Road Contributing Circumstances (see Box 14 on form)
 - Driver Distracted by (see Box 26 on form)
 - Test Status (see Box 28 on form)
 - Type of Test (see Box 29 on form)
 - o BAC Test Result (see Box 30 on form)
 - Susp. Alcohol (see Box 31 on form)
 - Susp. Drug (see Box 32 on form)
 - o Bus Use (see Box 42 on form)

12 APPENDIX A

12.1 Mapping of XML to Data Dictionary / State Town Codes

The Mapping of XML to Police Form fields is attached as an Excel file for ease of manipulation. This mapping can be used to link the paper form to the XML. See included excel file, DataMapv2.0.xls.

"Police Form Fields" worksheet

The columns in the mapping file are defined as the following:

Map # The number of the field on the paper police form (See Police Report)

XML Element The tag name for the element in the XML

XML Attribute The attribute name from the XML
DB Datatype The expected date type of the value

Comments Miscellaneous information out the XML element

"State" worksheet

A list of the State codes used for XML generation

"Town" worksheet

A list of the Town codes used for XML generation

13 APPENDIX B

13.1 The DTD

The DTD is attached in electronic format. This is the actual DTD that is being used by the RMV. It is strongly recommended that the DTD be used to verify the XML that is created for testing purposes as well as to validate each XML file before it is transmitted to the RMV. This will find any errors in the XML formatting and reduce the time and effort involved processing send backs.

14 APPENDIX C

Several sample XML files have been attached in electronic format to be used as examples to better understand how the XML should be structured in different situations. They can also be used as a basis for creating some of the various test scenarios to validate that the XML is being created correctly. Please note that different XML can be created from the same data and still be valid and equivalent. This is primarily due to the different ways that empty elements can be formed using XML.

The sample XML files have been included in electronic form. The major features of each of the samples are described below.

Sample 1

cdssample1.xml

- occurs at an intersection
- 2 vehicles
- 1 with driver and passenger, a citation issued
- 1 with driver and injured passenger
- 2 non-motorists
- 2 witnesses

Sample 2

cdssample2.xml

- occurs at an intersection
- 2 vehicles
- 1 with driver and passenger
- 1 truck with trailer, hazmat, and driver
- 2 damaged property

Sample 3

cdssample3.xml

- occurs not at an intersection
- 3 vehicles
- 1 with driver and 3 passengers
- 1 with driver only
- 1 moped
- 3 non-motorists
- 3 witnesses
- 3 damaged property

Sample 4

cdssample4.xml

- occurs at an intersection
- 1 vehicle with driver only and citation

Sample 5

cdssample5.xml

- occurs at an intersection
- 2 vehicles
- 1 with driver and passenger
- 1 vehicle Hit & Run, Driver Unknown