WCIO WORKERS COMPENSATION

XML IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

WORKERS COMPENSATION NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT REPORTING SPECIFICATIONS

(WCNOA)

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XML IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

A. Background / Overview

About the WCIO

The WCIO (Workers Compensation Insurance Organizations) is a voluntary association of statutorily authorized or licensed rating, advisory, or data service organizations that collect workers compensation insurance information in one or more states. The WCIO is composed of the managers of the various boards and jurisdictions. The purpose of the WCIO is to provide a forum for the exchange of information about workers' compensation insurance.

WCIO's XML Initiative

The WCIO XML schemas are based on the WCIO flat file products for WCPOLS, WCSTAT, WCRATING, WCNOA, and WCCRIT. The flat file reporting standards will continue to be maintained and utilized by WCIO members for data reporting. The XML products are an alternative standard that is available for use by the workers' compensation industry.
WCRATINGVALUES is only available in XML format.

B. Purpose and Use

This XML Implementation Guide includes specifications for the use of the WCNOA message. This guide is not intended to be used in place of any instructional manual or rules. However, exceptions are noted within these specifications for your convenience.

Note that this guide is not, nor was it ever intended to be, a comprehensive guide to the reporting requirements of the individual state data collection organizations. The WCIO Data Specifications Manual, WCIO Data Dictionary and WCIO XML Schema are to be used in conjunction with this guide.

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SECTION 2 - GENERAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

A. What is XML?

The e**X**tensible **M**arkup **L**anguage (XML) is a simple, flexible, general-purpose markup language. (A markup language provides a way to combine text and extra information about that text, such as structure, layout, and so on.) It is classified as an extensible language because it allows you to define your own elements (elements are the basic structure for XML markup, and have two basic properties: attributes and content). XML's primary purpose is to facilitate the sharing of structured data across different information systems, particularly via the Internet.

XML is a fee-free open standard recommended by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C www.w3.org; W3C Recommendation is the final stage of a ratification process of the W3C—it is the equivalent of a published standard in other industries). W3C's technical recommendation about XML specifies both the lexical grammar, and requirements for parsing data (the process of analyzing a sequence of tokens [blocks of text] to determine its grammatical structure with respect to a given formal grammar [precise description of an application language]).

XML started as a simplified subset of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), and is designed to be relatively human-legible. By adding semantic constraints, application languages can be implemented in XML.

1. Types of XML Documents

There are two types of XML documents: well-formed and valid. XML documents must adhere to the general rules of XML to ensure that all XML-aware software can read and understand the relative arrangement of information within the documents.

a.) Well-Formed Document
A well-formed document conforms to all of XML's syntax rules. For example, if a start-tag (such as <BodyText>) appears without a corresponding end-tag (</BodyText >), it is not well-formed.

b.) Valid Document
A valid document, beyond being well-formed, additionally conforms to some semantic rules. These rules are either user-defined or included as an XML schema (XSD). For example, if a document contains an undefined element, then it is not valid and a validating parser cannot process it.

The schema supplements the syntax rules with a set of constraints, typically restricting element and attribute names and their allowable containment hierarchies, such as only allowing an element, for example, named <effectiveDate> to contain one element named <year>, one element named <month> and one element named <day>, each of which has to contain only numeric character data.

The constraints in a schema may also include data type assignments that affect how information is processed. For example, the <month> element's character data may be defined as being a month according to a particular schema language's conventions, meaning that it must be formatted a particular way and must not be processed as if it were some other type of data.

An XML document that complies with a particular schema or DTD, in addition to being well-formed, is said to be valid.

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B. XML Schemas

In general, a schema is a file that is used to describe the elements in an XML (eXtensible Markup Language) message or document. It is an abstract representation of characteristics and relationships in another XML document. The schema both specifies and validates that the content and order of the elements adheres to the content description. Schemas, also referred to as XSD's (XML Schema Definition), are a recommendation of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

1. Schema Examples

The example below defines a tag name ReleaseDate. This tag is defined as having to conform to the format of a native schema type called "date".

```
<xs:element name="ReleaseDate" type="xs:date"/>
```

The date is in the format of ISO 8601, and must appear in the XML document in the following format: YYYYMMDD

The other function of the schema is to show the order of elements, as well as the cardinality of those elements that occur within an aggregate. The following example shows the order of elements within an aggregate called ExposureTotalForAllClasses.

```
<xs:element name="ExposureTotalForAllClasses">
    <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="ExposureAmount" type="xs:long" minOccurs="0"/>
            <xs:element name="ExpectedLossTotal" type="xs:long" minOccurs="0"/>
            <xs:element name="ExpectedPrimaryLossAmount" type="xs:long" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

Within this aggregate, the following tags appear in this EXACT order:

- ExposureAmount (This is an optional element and native schema type "long").
- ExpectedLossTotal (This is an optional element and native schema type "long").
- ExpectedPrimaryLossAmount (This is an optional element and native schema type "long").

2. Schema Validation

The process of checking to see if an XML document conforms to a schema is called validation.

XML documents are only considered valid if they satisfy the requirements of the schema with which they have been associated.

Schemas **will**:

- Validate the data format of a tag
- Validate tag order
- Validate code values

Schemas **will not** validate the contents of a tag.

XML Schema validations are performed using specialized parsers.

C. Use of Aggregates

Aggregates are used to group one or more XML elements. An aggregate can be referenced and

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utilized multiple times in a single XML message. An example of an aggregate would be the Name or Address.

D. Message Design and Use

1. Use of Code Lists

Code lists are used to ensure only valid values are used for certain XML elements. The list of elements that use code values can be found in **Section 6 - Code Lists**. These code lists are derived from the WCIO Data Specifications Manual.

2. System Rules for XML and Formats

a) Include an element name in plural form to signify repeating records or entities.
b) Name/Address and code lists will be global elements so they can be reused per schema.
c) Element names should be taken from the product using proper case (all words are first-letter capitalized). For example, “CARRIER CODE” should be “CarrierCode”. The element names should be taken regardless of length. Commas, dashes, slashes, apostrophes should be removed from the element name. Any wording in parentheses, i.e. abbreviations, should be removed.
d) New data elements for XML will follow the same naming convention as the flat file specifications.
e) All elements/attributes are optional except ETR and link data fields that are required in the flat file specifications.
f) A field labeled “numeric” in the flat file is translated to either int, long, or decimal data types in XML. Any field that has potential to be greater than 2,147,483,647 now or in the future is labeled as a long data type.
g) A field labeled “alphanumeric” in the flat file is translated to a token data type in xml.
h) A date field labeled as “numeric” in the flat file is translated to a date data type in XML. Dates need to be translated using the list below:

XML DATA TYPE	FLAT FILE SPEC
Date	Year/Month/Day
dateTime	Year/Month/Day/Time
gDay	Day
gMonth	Month
gMonthDay	Month/Day
gYear	Year
gYearMonth	Year/Month

i) Element name has been labeled with the word ‘Code’ at the end, even though the flat file field has a code list and the word ‘code’ is not part of the field name.
j) Link Data is declared once and is not repeated on each Record Type.

3. Key / Reference Attributes

Many of the aggregates defined in the XML structure have a “key” attribute. The key attribute will have a unique value across all records for a given aggregate type. In the

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WCNOA message, the Address and Name aggregates will always have a key attribute. The key attribute is similar to the concept of a primary key for a database table. An example of a key attribute can be seen below:

```
<xs:Address key="1">
    <xs:Street1>123 MAIN STREET</xs:Street1>
    <xs:City>ANYTOWN</xs:City>
    <xs:State>SC</xs:State>
    <xs:ZipCode>99999</xs:ZipCode>
</xs:Address>
```

The key “1”, in this example, will be unique across all Address aggregate in a particular message. It is possible to reference a unique record from other XML structures because the key uniquely identifies a record. The key/reference attributes allow a data aggregate to be created once and referenced multiple times without duplicating the data.

The syntax for the references that are used in the WCNOA message can be seen below:

- addressReference=”UniqueValue”
- nameReference=”UniqueValue”

4. Sample XML Structure

The following is an example of how address information is stored in the XML structure.

```
<xs:Address addressReference="ID_3">
    <xs:Street1>123 MAIN STREET</xs:Street1>
    <xs:City>ANYTOWN</xs:City>
    <xs:State>SC</xs:State>
    <xs:ZipCode>99999</xs:ZipCode>
</xs:Address>
```

The following is an example of how exposures use the addressReference to refer back to the Address key above.

```
<Exposure>
    ……
    <Addresses>
        <Address addressReference="ID_3"/>
        <Address addressReference="ID_4"/>
    </Addresses>
</Exposure>
```

The next example is a partial example of the main Wcnoa message. The “…” indicates there is more to the message.

```
<xs: Wcnoa>
        <xs:Names>
            <xs:Name nameReference="ID_6">
                ……..
            </xs:Name>
        </xs:Names>
        <xs:Addresses>
            <xs:Address addressReference="ID_8">
                <xs:Street1>123 MAIN STREET</xs:Street1>
                <xs:City>ANYTOWN</xs:City>
                <xs:State>SC</xs:State>
                <xs:ZipCode>99999</xs:ZipCode>
            </xs:Address>
```

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```
                    <xs:Address addressReference="ID_9">
                        <xs:Street1>456 WASHINGTON STREET</xs:Street1>
                        <xs:City>BOSTON</xs:City>
                        <xs:State>MA</xs:State>
                        <xs:ZipCode>02110</xs:ZipCode>
                    </xs:Address>
                </xs:Addresses>
                …
</xs: Wcnoa>
```

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SECTION 3 - TECHNICAL STRUCTURE OF WCNOA MESSAGE

A. General Message Structure

The WCNOA XML file's main structure is composed of a submission header, transmittal information, and the individual WCNOA messages.

1. Submission Header

The XML file will always include a "submission wrapper" which will include one Wcnoas aggregate node <Wcnoas> containing one or more WCNOA messages <Wcnoa> and one Transmittal Information aggregate node <Transmittal>.

```
<xs:element name="Submission">
    <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element ref="Transmittal"/>
            <xs:element name="Wcnoas">
                <xs:complexType>
                    <xs:sequence>
                        <xs:element name="Wcnoa" maxOccurs="unbounded">…</xs:element>
                    </xs:sequence>
                </xs:complexType>
            </xs:element>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

2. Transmittal Information

The <Transmittal> aggregate node contains important information on the sender, receiver and file creation date. This section is the replacement for the flat file Electronic Transmittal Record (ETR). There will be only one <Transmittal> aggregate node per <Submission>.

3. Wcnoas

The <Wcnoas> aggregate node contains one or more individual <Wcnoa> messages. Each <Wcnoa> node contains the NOA information.

```
<xs:element name="Wcnoa" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xs:element name="Names" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="Addresses" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="CarrierCode" type="xs:token"/>
  <xs:element name="NoticeOfAssignmentIdentifier" type="xs:token"/>
  <xs:element name="RevisionIndicator" type="YesOrNoCode_Type" minOccurs="0"/>
  <xs:element name="AssignmentEffectiveDate" type="xs:date"/>
  <xs:element name="AssignmentIssueDate" type="xs:date"/>
    ……..
  <xs:element name="StatePremiums" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="Exposures" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="GeneralInformation" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="GeneralSupplementalInformation" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="SupplementalElectionsInformation" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="Insurance" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="PriorPoliciesInsurance" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="PremiumCalculation" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="ApplicantsStatement" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="AgentIdentification" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:element name="Agent" minOccurs="0">
```

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```
<xs:element name="Remarks" minOccurs="0">
<xs:element name="Attachments" minOccurs="0">
```

B. List of Aggregates and Elements for WCNOA

The following section contains a detailed listing of the WCNOA XML aggregates and tag elements in the order that they will appear within the submission header <Submission> of the XML file.

1. Transmittal

The <Transmittal> contains important information on the sender, receiver and file creation date and contains these elements:

DataProviderContactEMailAddress
DataTypeCode
DataReceiverCode
TransmissionVersionIdentifier
SubmissionTypeCode
SubmissionReplacementIdentifier
DataProviderCode
NameOfDataProviderContact
ElectronicOrPaperReceiptCode
PhoneNumber
PhoneNumberExtension
FaxNumber
ProcessedDate
AddressOfContactStreet
AddressOfContactCity
AddressOfContactState
AddressOfContactZipCode
DataProviderTypeCode
ThirdPartyEntityFederalEmployerIdentificationNumber

2. Wcnoas

The <Wcnoas> contains one or more individual <Wcnoa> messages.

Wcnoas
Wcnoa
Names
Name
NameLinkIdentifier
NameTypes
NameType
NameTypeCode
NameOfInsured
ContinuationSequenceNumber
ApplicantFederalEmployerIdentificationNumber
ApplicantSocialSecurityNumber
StatesInformation
StateInformation
StateCode
StateUnemploymentNumber

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ProfessionalEmployerOrganizationOrClientCompanyCode
Addresses
Address
AddressTypeCode
ForeignAddressIndicator
Address
Street1
City
State
ZipCode
Names
Name
GeographicArea
CountryCode
CarrierCode
NoticeOfAssignmentIdentifier
RevisionIndicator
AssignmentEffectiveDate
AssignmentIssueDate
ExperienceRatingCode
InterstateRiskIdNumber
AssignmentExpirationDate
EmployeeLeasingPolicyTypeCode
LegalNatureOfInsuredCode
PolicyMinimumPremiumAmount
PolicyEstimatedStandardPremiumTotal
AssignmentDepositPremiumTotal
BillingFrequencyCode
TypeOfPlanIdCode
EmployerLiabilityLimitAmountBodilyInjuryByAccidentEachAccidentAmount
EmployerLiabilityLimitAmountBodilyInjuryByDiseasePolicyLimitAmount
EmployerLiabilityLimitAmountBodilyInjuryByDiseaseEachEmployeeAmount
TextForOtherLegalNatureOfInsured
BusinessSegmentIdentifier
StatePremiums
StatePremium
StateCode
IndependentDcoRiskIdNumberFileNumberAccountNumber
ExperienceModificationFactorMeritRatingFactor
ExperienceModificationStatusCode
EstimatedStateStandardPremiumTotal
ExpenseConstantAmount
LossConstantAmount
PremiumDiscountAmount
AnniversaryRatingDate
AssignedRiskAdjustmentProgramFactor
Exposures
Exposure
StateCode
ClassificationCode
ExposureActExposureCoverageCode
ManualChargedRate
ExposurePeriodEffectiveDate
EstimatedExposureAmount
EstimatedPremiumAmount
ExposurePeriodCode
Names
Name
Addresses
Address
GeneralInformation

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CoverageDesiredDateOrRequestedEffectiveDate
CombinableIdNumber
ApplicationReceivedDate
ApplicantTelephoneNumber
ApplicantFaxNumber
ApplicantEMailAddress
ContactPerson
ContactPersonTelephoneNumber
ApplicantNumberOfYearsInBusiness
RemarksIndicator
PaymentTypeCode
DepositChecksElectronicFundTransfers
DepositCheckElectronicFundTransfer
DepositCheckElectronicFundTransferAmount
DepositCheckElectronicFundTransferDate
DepositCheckElectronicFundTransferNumber
ApplicationIdNumber
UserId
LetterId
GeneralSupplementalInformation
AdmiraltyOrFederalEmployersLiabilityActCoverageIIVoluntaryCompensationCode
AdmiraltyOrFederalEmployersLiabilityActIncreasedLimitsOfLiability2500025000Indicator
BankruptcyIndicator
LeaseEmployeesToOtherCompaniesIndicator
LeaseEmployeesFromOtherCompaniesIndicator
LeaseWorkersFromALaborContractorIndicator
LeaseWorkersToClientCompanyIndicator
SeekingToCoverTheLeasedWorkersIndicator
TemporaryHelpAgencyIndicator
UnpaidPremiumDueIndicator
UnpaidPremiumInDisputeIndicator
AircraftWatercraftIndicator
BargesVesselsDocksBridgesOverWaterIndicator
UseIndependentContractorsIndicator
WorkSubletWithoutCertificatesOfInsuranceIndicator
FormalSafetyProgramIndicator
EmployDriversIndicator
TravelOutOfStateIndicator
AthleticTeamsSponsoredIndicator
PriorCoverageDeclinedCancelledNonRenewedIndicator
EmployeeHealthPlansProvidedIndicator
LaborInterchangeIndicator
EmployeesWorkAtHomeIndicator
TruckingClassificationsApplyIndicator
DescriptionOfBusinessAndOperationsIndicator
ApplicantRelatedToEntityIndicator
SubContractorsUsedIndicator
CertificateOfInsuranceIndicator
OtherStatesCoverageIndicator
UnitedStatesLongshoreAndHarborWorkersIndicator
PremiumFinanceIndicator
WaiverOfOurRightsIndicator
SupplementalApplicationsIndicator
SupplementalElectionsInformation
SupplementalElectionInformation
NameOfApplicantCorporateOfficerSoleProprietorPartnerOrMemberOfALimitedLiabilityCompany
ApplicantCorporateOfficerSoleProprietorPartnerOrMemberOfALimitedLiabilityCompanyTitle
ApplicantCorporateOfficerSoleProprietorPartnerOrMemberOfALimitedLiabilityCompanyDuties
ApplicantCorporateOfficerSoleProprietorPartnerOrMemberOfALimitedLiabilityCompanyPercentageOfOwnership
ApplicantCorporateOfficerSoleProprietorPartnerOrMemberOfALimitedLiabilityCompanySocialSecurityNumber
ApplicantCorporateOfficerSoleProprietorPartnerOrMemberOfALimitedLiabilityCompanySalary
SubjectToMinimumsAndMaximumsIndicator
ClassificationCode

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ElectOrRejectCoverageIndicator
ApplicantCorporateOfficerSoleProprietorPartnerOrMemberOfALimitedLiabilityCompanyDateOfBirth
Insurance
NoPreviousCoverageInThisStateIndicator
NoPreviousInsuranceCode
PreviousCoverageInAnyOtherStateIndicator
PreviousAssignedRiskCoverageIndicator
NameOrOwnershipChangeIndicator
NameOrOwnershipChangePreviousName
NameOrOwnershipChangeDateOfChange
BusinessPurchasedIndicator
OwnershipInterestInAnyOtherBusinessIndicator
TextForOtherNoPreviousInsurance
PriorPoliciesInsurance
PriorPolicyInsurance
PriorPolicyState
PriorPolicyInsuranceCompanyCode
PriorPolicyPeriodFromDate
PriorPolicyPeriodToDate
PriorPolicyNumberIdentifier
PriorPolicyAnnualPremium
PriorPolicyInForceIndicator
NameOfPriorPolicyInsuranceCompany
PremiumCalculation
ManualPremiumTotal
IncreasedLimitsPremium
SubjectPremiumTotal
DiaAssessmentRate
DiaAssessmentCharge
TotalEstimatedAnnualPremiumAmount
DepositPremiumPercentage
InstallmentBasisOptionCode
PayrollAmountsLowerIndicator
PremiumDueTotal
DeductiblePerClaimCode
ApplicantsStatement
ApplicantStatement
SubRecordTypeCodeDeclinationNumber
ApplicantDeclinationStatementNameOfInsuranceCompany
ApplicantDeclinationStatementFullNameOfUnderwriter
ApplicantDeclinationStatementSolicitationDate
ApplicantDeclinationStatementTelephoneNumberOfRepresentativeDeclining
ApplicantStatementEmployerSignatureIndicator
PrintedSignatureNameOfPersonSigningApplication
TitleOfPersonSigningTheApplication
ApplicantStatementEmployerSignatureDate
AgentIdentification
NameOfAgent
NameOfAgency
Agent
AgentsTelephoneNumber
AgentsFaxNumber
AgentsEMailAddress
AgencyFederalEmployerIdentificationNumber
AgentsSocialSecurityNumber
AgentsServiceFeeIndicator
AgentsSignatureDate
LicenseNumber
Remarks
Remark
RemarkTypeCode

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RemarkText
Attachments
StateAbbreviation
Attachment
AttachmentTypeCode
AttachmentName
AttachmentContents

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SECTION 4 - GLOSSARY

A list of acronyms, abbreviations, and terms used in this Implementation Guide is given below.

Term	Definition
Aggregate	Aggregates are used to contain one or more XML elements.
DCO	Data Collection Organization
DTD	Document Type Definition. An XML schema that is native to XML. A DTD is primarily used for the expression of an XML schema through a set of declarations that conform to a particular markup syntax and that describe a class, or type, of XML document.
element	The basic structure for XML markup, which has two basic properties: attributes and content.
extensible language	A programming language that allows you to define your own elements.
markup language	A markup language provides a way to combine text and extra information about that text, such as structure, layout, and so on.
message	A collection of data fields sent or received together between software applications. A message contains a header (which stores control information about the message) and a payload (the actual content of message).
namespace	A namespace is an abstract container or environment created to hold a logical grouping of unique identifiers (that is, names).
schema	*See*: XML schema.
schema validation	The process of checking to see if an XML document conforms to a schema.
Tag	A markup construct that begins with "<" and ends with ">". Tags come in three flavors: *start-tags*, for example `<section>`, *end-tags*, for example `</section>`, and *empty-element tags*, for example `<line-break/>`.
valid XML document	A valid document, beyond being well-formed, additionally conforms to some semantic rules.
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium; website: www.w3.org
WCIO	Workers Compensation Insurance Organization
well-formed XML document	A well-formed document conforms to all of XML's syntax rules.
XML	eXtensible Markup Language. A fee-free open standard recommended by the World Wide Web Consortium that is a simple, flexible, general-purpose markup language. XML's primary purpose is to facilitate the sharing of structured data across different information systems, particularly via the Internet.
XML document	An electronic file that contains XML code and text. There are two levels of correctness in an XML document: well-formed, and valid.
XML schema	An XML schema is the description of a type of XML document that is used for document validation.
XML syntax	The rules that govern the structure of XML. XML syntax determines the structure and content of an XML document.

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SECTION 5 – CODE LISTS

WCIO Code Lists - Code lists are derived from the WCIO Data Specifications Manual. For assistance in determining the valid code values please refer to the appropriate data specification manual posted on the WCIO website at www.wcio.org.

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SECTION 6 – XML DEVIATIONS COMPARED TO FLAT FILE WCNOA DATA SPECIFICATION

A General Deviations from the Flat File

1. Certain record types have a different structure in the XML schema (i.e. Name/Address). Name/Address contains an attribute with the data type (ID/IDREF) for linking purposes.

```
<Name nameReference="ID_1">
 <OrganizationName>WCRIBMA</OrganizationN
ame>
</Name>
<Address addressReference="ID_2">
 <Street1>101 Arch Street</Street1>
 <Street2>PO Box 111</Street2>
 <City>Boston</City>
 <State>MA</State>
 <ZipCode>02110</ZipCode>
</Address>
```

Note: *The tag name OrganizationName was chosen so that it could be used globally across products.*

2. Address string is converted into structured format. It is split into Street1, Street2, City, State and ZipCode nodes

3. DETAIL RECORD COUNT TOTAL field is not included in the schema because the concept of the flat file record types does not exist in the XML schema.

B WCNOA Specific Deviations from the Flat File

The following section contains a detailed listing of the specific deviations between the XML file and the WCIO WCNOA Data Specification.

1. Additions / Modifications

a.) Exposure Record- Replaced NAME LINK IDENTIFIER + STATE CODE LINK + EXPOSURE RECORD LINK IDENTIFIER with names and addresses links.

b.) All fields in the Attachments record besides STATE ABBREVIATION were made into a code list. The element is called AttachmentTypeCode. AttachmentName was added to capture the name and extension of the file. AttachmentContents was added to capture the file.

c.) The name record was changed to better handle multiple name type codes.

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d.) MA added the following code list values for attachment types: ListForThisEntityOrCommonlyOwnedEntitiesWithOperationsInStatesOtherThanMA, Miscellaneous, ContractRequiringTheWaiverOfOurRightsEndorsement, LetterOfCredit, ExplanationForWhoTheApplicationIsIntendedToCoverAndWhoIsDoingTheWork,AssignmentLetter, StopWorkOrder, Classification, EINApplication

2. Deletions

a.) Address Record- ADDRESS STRUCTURE CODE was removed. They have the option of using free form(Address element) or using the fully structured address elements. NAME LINK IDENTIFIER, STATE CODE LINK, EXPOSURE RECORD LINK IDENTIFIER was removed. This has been replaced with name links.

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