AAMVA
American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators

D20

Traffic Records Systems
Data Dictionary (JSON)

8.2 | 0

System Release | Document Release

The D20 Data Dictionary presents model data definitions for use by Motor Vehicle Agencies and their partners. AAMVA collects these data definitions and publishes this information in this document. This copy of the dictionary presents the JSON data types of the elements.

OUR VISION

Safe drivers
Safe vehicles
Secure identities
Saving lives!

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1 DOCUMENT INTRODUCTION

1.1 DOCUMENT PURPOSE

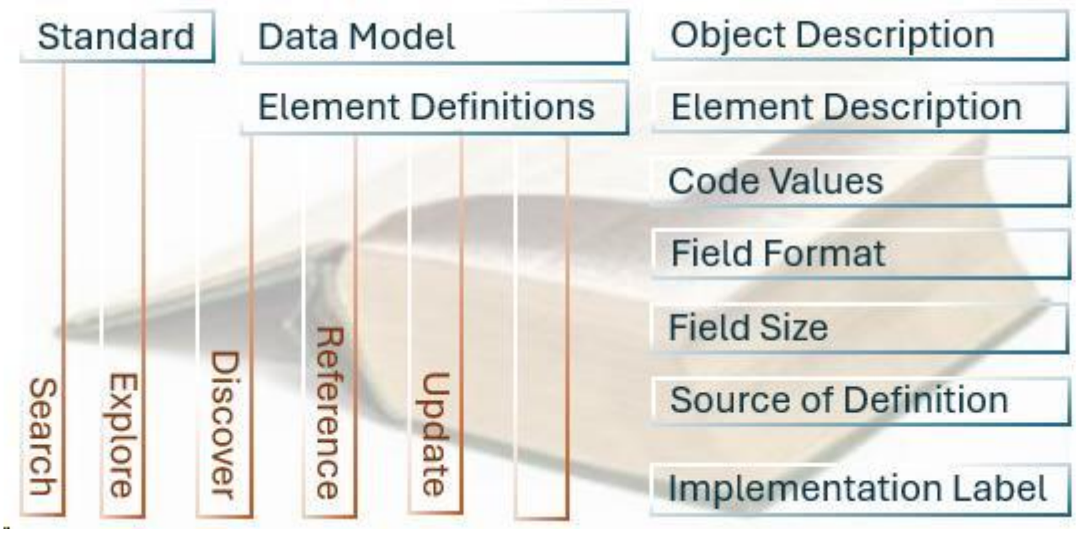
Motor Vehicle Agencies (MVAs) in the U.S. are required to use some of the D20 elements in their computer systems, to remain in compliance with various U.S. Department of Transportation rules. Other organizations who communicate with MVAs are encouraged to adopt the D20 data definitions to reduce the number of data transformations needed.

This data dictionary presents a common set of coding instructions for data elements which are part of the D20 standard for Traffic Records Systems. The focus being on data elements related to highway safety, driver licensing, and vehicle registration.

This document is available in the public domain and may be used by anyone who wishes to use the D20 data definitions.

The document is presented to allow the reader to:

- Discover the data elements in an object of the D20 data model.
- Look-up a standard element definitions, already defined in D20.
- Provide information to allow a user to request an update to D20: for a new element or a change to an element.



1.1.1 Implementation Data Types

The primary purpose of this dictionary is to describe business data elements. While the high level business definitions of elements are mostly the same across different implementations, there are differences in the descriptions of elements at the physical implementation level in how the data is formatted.

D20 has traditionally been presented with the data types for the AMIE protocol. While AMIE is still used, a growing number of data exchanges use web-services with JSON data types. So AAMVA now publishes editions of D20 that support the AMIE and JSON definitions. This edition presents the JSON definitions used in REST web-service exchanges.

1.2 AAMVA

The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) is a tax-exempt, nonprofit organization developing model programs in motor vehicle administration, law enforcement, and highway safety. The association also serves as an information clearinghouse in these areas and acts as the international spokesperson for these interests.

Founded in 1933, AAMVA represents the state, provincial, and territorial officials in the United States and Canada who administer and enforce motor vehicle laws. AAMVA's programs encourage uniformity and reciprocity among the states and provinces. The association also serves as a liaison with other levels of government and the private sector. Its development and research activities provide guidelines for more effective public service. AAMVA's membership includes associations, organizations, and businesses that share an interest in the association's goals.

AAMVA maintains and publishes the D20 data dictionary, to promote uniform data definitions.

2 D20 STANDARD

2.1 D20 OVERVIEW

The Data Element Dictionary for Traffic Records Systems (herein referred to as D20, or the Dictionary) provides standard terminology and coding instructions designed to facilitate representations of data elements communicated between jurisdictions. As the use of computerized data systems for the administration of programs related to motor vehicles increases, the need for the transfer of data among systems and jurisdictions also steadily rises. The Dictionary is intended to promote uniformity in the transmission of records in the following areas:

- Motor Vehicle Registration and Titling
- Driver and Commercial Drivers Licensing
- Highway Inventory and Traffic
- Crashes and Emergency Medical Services
- Motor Vehicle Inspection
- Motor Vehicle Insurance
- Traffic Law Enforcement

With the addition of communication standards, the data may be rapidly interchanged by jurisdictions to improve the operational functions they are developed to serve. Through this exchange, driver and registration information will be available to assure the issuance of accurate licenses, registration, and titles. D20 is designed to facilitate continued coordination among data system developers. It is not intended or anticipated that any single user will incorporate all of the elements listed in this dictionary into a single system. However, for both new systems and for system modification, developers are encouraged to use data elements in D20 whenever possible. D20 element definitions are used in:

- Electronic systems communicating Licensing, Titling, Registration and Motor Carrier information over AAMVAnet.
- Electronic systems outside AAMVA, such as the Model Impaired Driver Records Information System (MIDRIS).
- Other standards, such as the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) which utilize some of the D20 element definitions.

Terminology and codes used in the Dictionary come from many sources. Wherever possible, D20 uses standards approved by ANSI or issued as Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS). For elements related to traffic crashes, many definitions are from the National Safety Council's Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents (ANSI D16), and many codes are based on, or inspired by, the Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) and other systems operated by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). Sources also include the Accident Record Data Dictionary for National Governors' Association (NGA) Motor Carrier Accident Data Elements. Several elements related to the roadway environment are based on elements from the Federal Highway Administration's Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS). Finally, the AAMVA repository of electronic data interchange applications used by of the Motor Vehicle Agencies in the U.S. and Canada for driver licensing, vehicle registration and titling, and motor carrier registration business have become a major source of new definitions.

2.2 D20 HISTORY

A need for standardized definitions of terms and data definitions for traffic safety, was identified as early as 1922, when National Safety Council published standard police and driver accident report forms. A number of standards developed over the years, but they were not always consistent with each other.

With the introduction of computers in the 1960s it became apparent there was a need for standardized data definitions to enable the efficient sharing of data. The Highway Safety Act of 1966 (23 USC §148), required states receiving federal highway safety funds to develop better systems for collecting and processing Traffic Records to be used in operating safety programs. Traffic Records in this context refer to records related to motor vehicle registration, driver licensing, highway design and operations, crashes, financial responsibility, motor vehicle inspection, commercial vehicle reciprocity, traffic law enforcement, emergency medical services, etc.

2020
2016
2009
2002
1998
1993
1979

First Edition - With funding and computer services provided by NHTSA and FHWA and under the leadership of AAMVA, several hundred persons from more than eighty public and private organizations participated in compiling the dictionary. The deliverables from this effort are Dl6.1 Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents and D20 States' Model Motorist Data Base. The D20 work on specific tasks was delegated to the sub-committees:

D20.1 - Data Directory Technical Committee
D20.2 - Vehicle Data Technical Committee (which built on the work of the ANSI D19 Vehicle Procedures committee).
D20.3 - Driver Data Technical Committee
D20.4 - Highway Data Technical Committee
D20.5 - Accident Data Technical Committee (extending the ANSI D15, D16 and D17 standards).
D20.6 - Financial Responsibility Data
D20.7 -Vehicle Inspection Data (extending the ANSI D7 and D18 standards).
D20.8 - Reciprocity Data
D20.9 - Communications Systems and Data Exchange
D20.10 - Model Motorist Data Base Design
D20.11 - Traffic Enforcement and Adjudication
D20.12 - Emergency Medical Services
D20.13 - Traffic Safety Management Data Committee.

The areas covered by the sub-committees are reflected in the content covered by dictionary. The first edition of the dictionary was issued in 1979 as American National Standard ANSI D20.1-1979.

The D20 Parent Committee was dissolved and responsibility for the maintenance of the D20 dictionary was transferred to AAMVA's Standing Committee on Motor Vehicle Information Systems (MVIS) after a 1984 ballot of the D20 Parent Committee. On May 6, 1986, MVIS formally submitted a request to ANSI that AAMVA be accredited as the sponsor charged with maintenance of the D20 Dictionary. In a letter dated August 28, 1986, ANSI notified AAMVA by that the request was approved.

Second Edition - A second edition of D20 was approved on October 11, 1993 by the American National Standards Institute as ANSI Data Element Dictionary for Traffic Records Systems D20.1-1993. In the second edition, many data elements were updated for greater compatibility with current operating data systems.

Third Edition - The third edition was published in 1998 as the Data Element Dictionary for Traffic Records Systems, ANSI D20-1998. Many of the data definitions for Roadway and Accident data were removed from D20 because they were being managed by other organizations who had active subject matter experts. Also the conviction and withdrawal violation codes (sometimes called ANSI Codes) were separated off and became the AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD).

The D20-1998 edition, synchronizes the Dictionary with the AAMVA data repository. The AAMVA repository was developed using as a source of reference, the different AAMVA Electronic Data Interchange applications used by the AAMVA community on a national basis. These applications encompass the driver licensing, vehicle registration and titling, and motor carrier registration business areas of the U.S. and Canadian Departments of Motor Vehicles. It is important to note that most of these applications were initially developed using D20 as a reference. New elements were created in the AAMVA repository only if the data elements did not meet the application's exact requirements.

Fourth Edition - The fourth edition was published in April 2003 as the Data Element Dictionary for Traffic Records Systems, ANSI D20-2003. This was a minor revision, it only introduced a few updates, which were needed to keep some element definitions current with their revised uses.

Fifth Edition - The fifth edition was published in May 2009 as the Data Element Dictionary for Traffic Records Systems, ANSI D20-2009. This is a minor revision, it only contained a few updates, which were needed to keep some element definitions current with their revised uses.

Sixth Edition - The sixth edition was published in 2016 and was published without ANSI accreditation and the ANSI label have also been dropped.

When D20 was first established, the ANSI process for developing standards through consensus was selected. The ANSI name not only provided a respected label, but also provided a mechanism for creating a standard that supports data definitions used across Industry, Federal and Jurisdictional organizations. Since it was created, D20 has lagged behind the latest data definition standards and new editions merely introduced updates which were already widely in use. This was a result of the drivers of updates not being able to accommodate the ANSI process, which resulted in D20 just collecting and publishing previously approved changes. AAMVA dropped the ANSI process with the aim of allowing D20 to be updated more frequently so it can reflect data definitions currently being used.

The business applications and services that AAMVA provides support the exchange of driver and vehicle data, but not the exchange of accident/crash and roadway data. As a result, AAMVA has been unable to keep the D20 updated with this type of information. AAMVA has therefore acknowledged this limitation by restricting the scope of the D20 content so that this new edition and all futures editions will no longer include data definitions for accident/crash and roadway data. This edition also contains a few updates, which were needed to keep some element definitions current with their revised uses.

A minor revision was published in 2017, as release 6.1. It contained a few updates, which were needed to keep some element definitions current with their revised uses.

Seventh Edition - This edition was published in 2020. Besides the update to reflect revised definitions, the definitions of data used in CDL Tests (Driving Test, Examiner & Test Organization) by CSTIMS and ROOSTR applications was added.

Eighth Edition - This edition was published in 2023. It includes updates to reflect current business definitions. To support current technologies, two copies of D20 are now available. The AMIE version is a continuation of the earlier editions of D20. A new JSON version of D20 is now also available, which presents data formats more suited to technologies like web-services.

Earlier release of the document contained group elements with the sub-elements separated by spaces. The space separated sub-elements, is not a practice used in current systems. So updates were also made to these group fields to support their use in JSON data definitions.

A minor revision was published in late 2023 (as release 8.1), which brought the MCO definitions up to date. Another minor revision was released in 2025 (as 8.2) with a few new Citation and Vehicle Sale elements.

2.3 D20 MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

This Standard is the product of a dynamic environment and it is expected that improvements to the Standard may be necessary on a regular basis.

The terminology and codes used in the D20 dictionary come from many sources. Whenever possible definitions from other standards, practices and rules are used to maintain consistency.

Most requests to enhance D20, originate from Motor Vehicle Agency systems, because the D20 data definitions are used in the exchange of data between these systems. Within these systems the changes are often driven by federal mandates or come from the Working-group responsible for overseeing these systems.

However, D20 is an open standard, therefore any interested party may submit a request to update D20. Requests should be emailed to AAMVA Enterprise Architecture (EnterpriseArchitecture@aamva.org).

D20 was established with the goal of promoting uniformity in the exchange of records by motor vehicle agencies. This goal provides direction on which data elements fall in the scope of D20. Today the areas covered by D20 include:

- Motor Vehicle Registration and Titling
- Driver and Commercial Drivers Licensing
- Motor Vehicle Inspection
- Motor Vehicle Insurance

FYI: When necessary the scope of D20 can be changed. Originally D20 also included the following, but the maintenance of these areas was turned over to groups who actively worked in these areas and could manage their updates:

- Traffic Law Enforcement
- Highway Inventory and Traffic
- Crashes and Emergency Medical Services

2.4 REFERENCES BY D20

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, may constitute provisions of this standard. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standards indicated below.

- **American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators,** 4401 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 700, Arlington, Virginia, 22203.
    - ACD, AAMVAnet Code Dictionary.
- **American National Standards Institute**, 11 West 42nd Street, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036
    - ANSI D16: Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation**, 601 4th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20535-0002
    - National Crime Information Center Code Manual (NCIC).
- **National Association of Insurance Commissioners**, 120 West Twelfth Street, Suite 1100, Kansas City, Missouri 64105-1925
    - National Association of International Association of Insurance Commissioners' Listing of Companies.
- **National Governors Association**, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20001-1572
    - Accident Record Data Dictionary for NGA Motor Carrier Accident Data Elements, September 1990.
- **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590
    - Critical Automated Data Reporting Elements (CADRE), Federal Register, Volume 57, No. 8, January 1992.
    - Fatal Accident and Reporting System, FARS Coding and Validation Manual, 1995.
- **National Institute of Standards And Technology**, U.S. Department of Commerce, Building 225, Gaithersburg, MD 20899
    - FIPS PUB 6-3 -- Counties and County Equivalents of the States of the United States and the District of Columbia (R1994).
- **National Safety Council**, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, Illinois 60143-3201
    - Vehicle Damage Scale for Traffic Accident Investigators.
- **U. S. Postal Service**, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20260
    - National Five-Digit Zip Code & Post Office Directory.

A number of elements in the dictionary exist to support requirements of U.S. federal laws and regulations. The definitions in D20 include references the applicable sections of:

- **United States Code (USC)** for general and permanent federal statutes and
- **Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)** for general and permanent rules and regulations (sometimes called administrative law) published in the Federal Register.
    - **6 CFR 37** - REAL ID Driver's Licenses and Identification Cards.
    - **12 CFR 701** - Credit Unions.

  - **14 CFR 145** - Repair Stations.
  - **23 CFR 658** - Truck designated routes.
  - **23 CFR 669** - Vehicle Use Tax.
  - **23 CFR 1327** - National Driver Register Problem Driver Pointer System.
  - **26 CFR 41** & **26 CFR 145** - Highway taxes for certain vehicles.
  - **28 CFR 25.55** - Insurance Reporting.
  - **28 CFR 25.56** - Junk/Salvage Yard Reporting.
  - **33 CFR 174.19** - Boat Certificates.
  - **33 CFR 181** - Vehicle Manufacturer Requirements.
  - **33 CFR 187** - Vessel Identification System.
  - **40 CFR 85** & **40 CFR 1803** - Air Pollution regulations.
  - **45 CFR 160** & **45 CFR 164** - Security and Privacy Protection.
  - **46 CFR 67** - Vessel documentation.
  - **49 CFR 171. 49 CFR 172** & **49 CFR 173** - Hazardous Materials Provisions.
  - **49 CFR 350** - Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) And High Priority Program.
  - **49 CFR 382** - Driver Drug & Alcohol Abuse.
  - **49 CFR 383** - Commercial Driver's License Standards; Requirements And Penalties.
  - **49 CFR 384** - Commercial Driver's License program compliance.
  - **49 CFR 387** - Insurance for HAZMAT cargo.
  - **49 CFR 390** - Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.
  - **49 CFR 391** - Qualifications Of Drivers And Longer Combination Vehicle (LCV) Driver Instructors.
  - **49 CFR 396** - Vehicle Inspections.
  - **49 CFR 565** - Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) Requirements.
  - **49 CFR 567** - Certification (of vehicle).
  - **49 CFR 571** - Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.
  - **49 CFR 580** - Odometer Disclosure requirements.
  - **49 CFR 658** - Truck size and weight requirements.
  - **49 CFR 1572** - Credentialing And Security Threat Assessments.

2.5 REFERENCES TO D20

The following standards reference content in D20.

2.5.1 Federal Regulations

Some Federal Regulations specify data requirements which indirectly call for the definitions described in D20. For example: Driver History Record (see **Driver Control Record** (on page 26)) defined by AAMVA for CDLIS, is a collection of data elements documented in D20. The following federal regulations reference the Driver History Record:

- **23 CFR 1327**.2
- **49 CFR 384**.225

Note: The regulations for the Highway Safety Act of 1966 (23 USC §148), originally required motor vehicle agencies to develop systems that could exchange data in a standard form. This requirement led to the establishment of D20. By 2012 these systems had been developed so this clause was removed from the regulations.

2.5.2 DL/ID Card Standard

The DL/ID Card Standard is a best practice published by AAMVA for North American driver licensing agencies to design their Driver License and ID Cards. The data elements in the standard share business definitions with the elements in D20. However the physical formats used for an elements on a messages and on a card standard are different. Elements with code lists do however match and the standard references the definitions D20 for these elements:

Bar Code	D20 Element
Header #6	**BJUCDE - Jurisdiction Code**
DCN	**DDLEND - Driver License Endorsement Code**
DCO	**DDLRSC - Driver License Restriction Code**
DAY	**DDVEYE - Driver Eye Color**
DAZ	**DDVHCL - Driver Hair Color**
DCL	**DDVRAC - Driver Race And Ethnicity**

2.5.3 Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria MMUCC

To encourage greater uniformity, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA) developed a voluntary data collection guideline. The MMUCC guideline identifies a minimum set of motor vehicle crash data elements and their attributes that States should consider collecting and including in their State crash data system.

MMUCC describes data elements collected at a crash scene. Some elements in MMUCC include mapping to the equivalent element in D20:

MMUCC 6th Edition Element	D20 Element
C1. Crash Date	**Crash Date** (DACDAT)
C4. County or Equivalent	**Crash County** (DACCOU)
D2. Driver Address	**Driver Residence Address** (DDVRAD)
D4. Driver License Number	**Driver License Number** (DDLNUM)
D9. Violation Codes	ACD*
P2. Name of Person Involved	**Driver Name** (DDVNAM)
P3. Date of Birth	**Driver Date Of Birth** (DDVDOB)
P7. Injury Status	**Crash Severity Code** (DACSEV)
V10. Motor Vehicle Make	**Vehicle Make** (VVHMAK)
V11. Motor Vehicle Model Year	**Vehicle Model Year** (VVHMYE)
V12. Motor Vehicle Model	**Vehicle Model** (VVHMNA)
V13. Motor Vehicle Body Type Category	**Vehicle / Vessel Body Type** (VVHBST) **Vehicle Number Of Seats** (VVHNSE)
V14 Power Unit Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)	**Gross Vehicle Weight Rating** (VVHVWR)
V16. Hazardous Materials Involvement (subfield 1)	**Driver Crash HAZMAT Indicator** (DDAHAZ)
V2. Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)	**Vehicle Identification Number** (VVHVIN)
V4. Vehicle Owner and Address	**Registrant Name** (VRG050) **Registrant Address, Mailing** (VRG030)
V5. Motor Carrier or Responsible Entity Identification	**Carrier Jurisdiction & Number Group** (MMCJUN) **Carrier US DOT Number** (MMCD01)
V7. Motor Carrier or Responsible Entity Name and Address	**Carrier Doing Business As Name** (MMCDNM) **Carrier Legal Name** (MMCLNM)
V8. Motor Vehicle Registration State	**Registration Jurisdiction** (VRGJUR)
V9. Motor Vehicle License Plate Number	**Plate Number** (VRGPLN)

***Note:** ACD is not an element, but a standardized list of codes used to identify safety related traffic violations. For more information see **AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD)** (http://www.aamva.org/**technology/technology-standards/acd**).

2.5.4 National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)

NIEM is a common vocabulary that enables efficient information exchange. NIEM was built to support XML exchanges and holds its definitions in XML Schema. While NIEM is sponsored by federal and state agencies it is intended for communication across diverse public and private organizations.

As a subject matter expert, AAMVA contributed D20 driver and vehicle data element definitions to NIEM. XML version of these D20 elements were then created in NIEM. NIEM also references a number of D20 code lists. As revisions are made to D20, AAMVA submits change requests to NIEM to have the corresponding elements in NIEM updated.

Appendix A: DATA DICTIONARY

A.1 DATA DICTIONARY INTRODUCTION

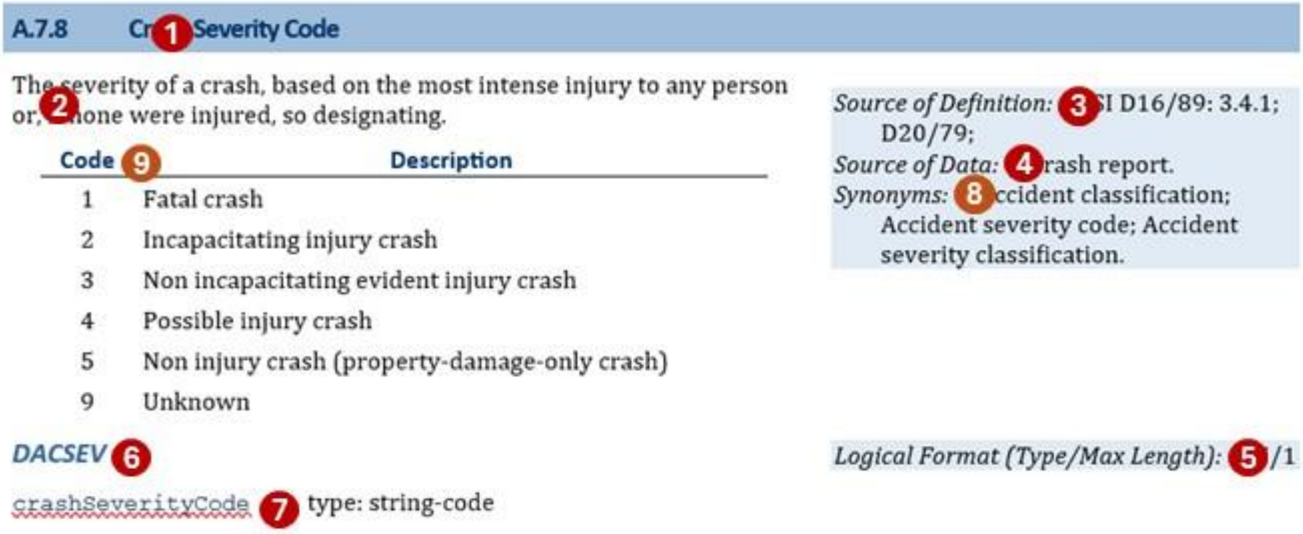
This data dictionary describes the data elements, their business description, format, and implementation names.

This dictionary is organized with:

- **Referenced Material**—presenting the information which is referenced by the elements.
- **Data Element Definitions**—including all the elements ordered by their six character identifier, to make it easy to reference an element. The elements are grouped by the object in which they belong. This grouping is possible because the first three characters of the element identifiers are coded by object (e.g. all the Jurisdiction Elements have an identifier starting with "BJU" so can be grouped under the Jurisdiction object).

You also can use the dictionary to find an element by its identifier or by its clear name.

The following image shows the information included in the definition of an element:



A.7.8 Cr Severity Code

The severity of a crash, based on the most intense injury to any person or, none were injured, so designating.

Code	Description
1	Fatal crash
2	Incapacitating injury crash
3	Non incapacitating evident injury crash
4	Possible injury crash
5	Non injury crash (property-damage-only crash)
9	Unknown

Source of Definition: I D16/89: 3.4.1; D20/79;
Source of Data: rash report.
Synonyms: ccident classification; Accident severity code; Accident severity classification.

DACSEV

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): /1

crashSeverityCode type: string-code

Each element includes:

1. A clear name
2. A business description of the element.
3. The source definition, which describes where the definition came from.
4. The source of data, which describes where the data originates.
5. The logical format, provides a non-implementation definition of the data type and size. Types are: Date, Blob=Binary large object, N=Number, A=Letters, AN=Printable Characters.
6. The element identifier is a six character code that may be used to reference an element.
7. The implementation details include the label (the JSON tag) and the implementation format (the Data Types) used to identify the element in a given implementation.

When the following are applicable to an element they are also included:

8. Synonym list other names by which the element may be known.
9. Values and Descriptions list code values that are used on code elements.
10. Usage Notes provide information on how the element is used (*this is not shown in the example above because it is not applicable to the element*).

A.1.1 Implementation Details

At the implementation level, the details of an element will vary according to the needs of the computer environment where the element is being used. AAMVA primarily supports implementations using the AMIE, NIEM and REST formats. REST was developed to provide a standard framework for elements using JSON. So the dictionary includes:

- The **JSON tag** used to identify the element. In JSON exchanges, fields belonging to a common group, will have a parent element for the group and the fields are then listed as child elements within the group. The tag names for elements, follow industry conventions and do not repeat the parent name in the child names, e.g. a Vehicle Length element will have a tag of "`length`", under the "`vehicle`" parent:

```
"vehicle": {
        "length": "123",
        "width: "456",
        ...
}
```

- The **data type** of the element.

JSON was defined to support certain data types. OpenAPI describes a JSON payload but it has some differences in the way it describes the data types. In AAMVA documentation, the type descriptions are extended to provide even more detail.

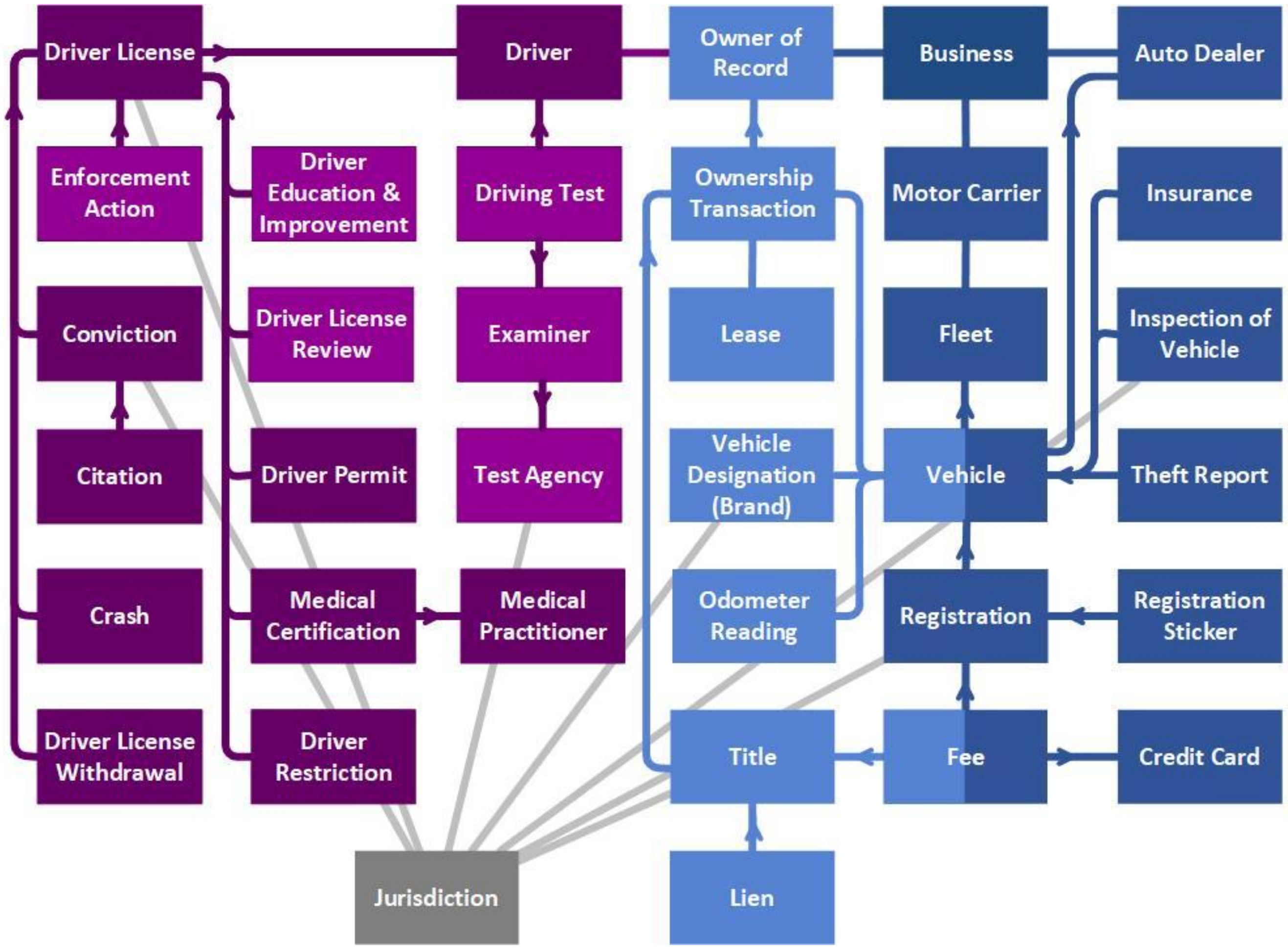
AAMVA Description	OpenAPI	JSON
boolean: a true/false indicator represented as "true" or "false"	**boolean**: a true/false indicator represented as "true" or "false"	**boolean**: a true/false indicator represented as "true" or "false"
number: a decimal number	**number**: an integer or a decimal number	**number:** an integer or a decimal number
number-integer: a number without decimal places	**integer**: a number without decimal places	
numericDate: a number of seconds since the Epoch date. Per IEEE 1003.1 standard.		
string: alpha numeric characters	**string**: alpha numeric characters	**string**: alpha numeric characters
string-base64: String data that has been encoded as base-64.		
string-code: String data that holds a specified code value.		
string-date: String data that holds a date in `CCYY-MM-DD` form.	**string**: and may include **"format": "date"**	
string-date-time: String data that holds a date-time stamp in ISO 8601 `ccyy-mm-dd`T`hh:mm:ss`Z form.	**string**: and may include **"format": "date-time"**	
group: a collection of sub-elements	**object:** a set of name-value pairs,	**object:** a set of name-value pairs,
	array: a set of repeating element(s).	**array**: a set of repeating element(s).
	Null is not used (though a nullable attribute could be used).	**null**: an empty element

Note: the number data types are encoded with Arabic numerals.

A.1.2 Organization of D20 Data Elements

The D20 data elements are presented in this section. The D20 data elements are defined to be part of a data model. So related elements are grouped in their parent object. In this section, there is a sub-section for each object and its elements,, e.g. the data elements used to describe a motor vehicle crash are in the Crash sub-section.

The following diagram shows the groups used in this document and the primary relationships between the groups. The relationship lines have crow foot icons. The narrow end points to the parent and the splayed end the children.


Driver License
Driver
Owner of Record
Business
Auto Dealer
Enforcement Action
Driver Education & Improvement
Driving Test
Ownership Transaction
Motor Carrier
Insurance
Conviction
Driver License Review
Examiner
Lease
Fleet
Inspection of Vehicle
Citation
Driver Permit
Test Agency
Vehicle Designation (Brand)
Vehicle
Theft Report
Crash
Medical Certification
Medical Practitioner
Odometer Reading
Registration
Registration Sticker
Driver License Withdrawal
Driver Restriction
Title
Fee
Credit Card
Jurisdiction
Lien

The shading indicates the business areas that primarily use these groups of data:

- Purple objects: Driver Licensing (i.e. AAMVA applications: CDLIS/SPEXS, CSTIMS & PDPS). Federal regulations identify data that belongs to the **Driver Control Record** (on page 26), these objects are colored in dark purple.
- Blue objects: Vehicle recording, which is sub-divided
  - Light Blue: Vehicle Titling (i.e. AAMVA applications: NMVTIS & e-Title)
  - Dark Blue: Vehicle Registration (i.e. AAMVA applications: BPEVR)

A.2 REFERENCED MATERIAL

This section presents the information which is referenced by the elements in the dictionary.

A.2.1 AAMVA Person Name Rule

1. Rules for Delimiting Components within the Name Field

The Name field contains the following sub-fields:

- First Name (required)
- Middle Name(s) (optional)
- Last Name (required)
- Suffix Code (optional)

2. Format Rules

a) All of the Name fields

i. All characters are in upper case.

ii. All letters must be part of the English alphabet. Letters from other alphabets must be transformed to their English equivalents (see Printable Characters).

iii. If a person only has a one word name, the name is coded in both the Last Name and First Name components.

b) Last Name component

The Last Name component contains only alphabetic characters and up to one embedded hyphen. Characters such as second hyphens, apostrophes, or spaces must be deleted when the Last Name component is coded.

The following illustrates these rules:

Case	Source Name	Encoded Name
i) Only one embedded hyphen allowed	`Last-Na-me`	`LAST-NAME`
ii) No leading hyphen allowed	`-LastName`	`LASTNAME`
iii) No trailing hyphen allowed	`LastName-`	`LASTNAME`
iv) No apostrophes allowed	`La'Name`	`LANAME`
v) No spaces allowed	`Last Name`	`LASTNAME`
vi) No numbers allowed	`Last9Name`	`LASTNAME`

c) First Name component

The First Name component contains only alphabetic characters. Any non-alphabetic characters, such as hyphens, apostrophes, and spaces, must be deleted when the First Name component is coded.

The following illustrates these rules:

Case	Source Name	Encoded Name
i) No hyphens allowed	`Fir-st-Name`	`FIRSTNAME`
ii) No apostrophes allowed	`First'Name`	`FIRSTNAME`
iii) No spaces allowed	`First Name`	`FIRSTNAME`
iv) No numbers allowed	`First9Name`	`FIRSTNAME`

d) Middle Name component

The Middle Name component, if submitted, contains only alphabetic characters and spaces. Single or multiple middle names may be coded. Use one space between multiple middle names. Other characters such as apostrophes or hyphens must be deleted when the Middle Name component is coded.

The following illustrates these rules:

Case	Source Name	Encoded Name

i) One space between middle names required	`MidNameOne MidNameTwo`	`MIDNAMEONE MIDNAMETWO`
ii) Hyphen not allowed	`Mid-Name`	`MIDNAME`
iii) Apostrophe not allowed	`Mid'Name`	`MIDNAME`
iv) Numbers not allowed	`Mid9Name`	`MIDNAME`

e) Suffix Code component

The Suffix Code component, if submitted, can contain only one of the Suffix Codes shown in the following table.

Suffix	Meaning or Synonym
JR	Junior
SR	Senior or Esquire
1ST	First
2ND	Second
3RD	Third
4TH	Fourth
5TH	Fifth
6TH	Sixth
7TH	Seventh
8TH	Eighth
9TH	Ninth

3. Field Length and Truncation Rules:

The components of the name can have the following lengths

- Last Name: 1 to 33 characters
- First Name: 1 to 33 characters
- Middle Name: 0 to 31 characters
- Suffix Code 0, 2 or 3 characters

A name may be shortened when non-allowable characters are dropped by rule 2 above. If the length of a source Name component still exceeds the maximum size, trailing characters must be truncated.

A.2.2 AAMVA Person Name Rule 2008

This new Person Name Rule replaces the earlier edition of the name rule. The main difference between them, is the earlier rule used a single field with "@" characters delimiting the components of the name and this new rule uses separate sub-fields for each component of the name.

Components of the Name

Each part of the name is held in an individual component field as described below. Note that the labels on the fields in the structure column are generic identifiers. The example column shows the labels used in one of the groups of name elements:

Structure	Length	Example Elements
Group_Name: all the components in a name		Person Name Group (BPENGP)
First_Name	up to 40	Person First Name (BPENFT)

Middle_Name(s)	up to 35	Person Middle Name (BPENMD)
Last_Name	up to 40	Person Last Name (BPENLT)
Suffix	up to 5	Person Suffix (BPENSX)
Truncation_Code for the First_Name	1	Person First Name Truncation Code (BPENTF)
Truncation_Code for the Middle_Name(s)	1	Person Middle Name Truncation Code (BPENTM)
Truncation_Code for the Last_Name	1	Person Last Name Truncation Code (BPENTL)
Transliteration_Code for the First_Name	1	Person First Name Transliteration (BPENRF)
Transliteration_Code for the Middle_Name(s)	1	Person Middle Name Transliteration (BPENRM)
Transliteration_Code for the Last_Name	1	Person Last Name Transliteration (BPENRL)

The following rules apply to these fields:

1. Name components that are longer than the allowed field lengths are truncated as described in the Truncation section below.
2. If an individual has only a single name, the name is stated in the Last_Name field and the First and Middle Name fields are omitted.
3. The Truncation_Code for the First_Name field is present if and only if the First_Name field is present.
4. The Truncation_Code for the Last_Name field is present if and only if the Last_Name field is present.
5. The Truncation_Code for the Middle_Name(s) field is present if and only if the Middle_Name(s) field is present.
6. The Transliteration_Code for the First_Name field is present if and only if the First_Name field is present.
7. The Transliteration_Code for the Last_Name field is present if and only if the Last_Name field is present.
8. The Transliteration_Code for the Middle_Name(s) field is present if and only if the Middle_Name(s) field is present.
9. Any field not used is omitted.

Allowable Characters

1. The First_Name, Last_Name and Middle_Name(s) fields, use a subset of the AAMVA Printable Characters. Within these names the following characters can be used:

   a. Letters: `a` to `z` and `A` to `Z`.
      - Uppercase, lowercase and mixed cases are allowed (e.g. the First_Name fields "John", "JOHN" or "john" are all valid and have the same meaning).
      - Only letters from the Latin (i.e. English) alphabet are allowed. Non-Latin letters are transliterated to Latin letters, see the Printable Characters section for more details. Any remaining non-Latin letter must be dropped.

   b. Numeric Digits: `0` to `9`.

   c. Special characters: The following special characters may be used in a name. Any other character must be dropped from the names.

Name	Character	Name	Character	Name	Character
Space		Plus sign	+	Commercial at	@
Exclamation mark	!	Comma	,	Reverse solidus	\
Quotation mark	"	Hyphen-minus	-	Low line	_
Number sign	#	Full stop / Period	.	Grave accent	`
Percent sign	%	Solidus	/	Left curly bracket	{
Ampersand	&	Colon	:	Vertical line	|
Apostrophe	'	Semicolon	;	Right curly bracket	}

Left parenthesis	(	Equals sign	=	Tilde	~
Right parenthesis	)	Greater-than sign	>		
Asterisk	*	Question mark	?		

2. Spaces in the First_Name, Last_Name, Middle_Name(s) and Suffix fields:
    a. Trailing spaces are allowed but have no meaning. A trailing character is the character that appears at the rightmost position in a field.
    b. Leading spaces are not allowed. A leading character is the character that appears at the leftmost position in a field.
    c. Except for trailing spaces, a space character may not appear adjacent to another space character.
3. The following formatting rules apply to the Suffix field:

When present, this field may only contain one of the values shown in the following table.

Suffix	Meaning or Synonym
JR	Junior
SR	Senior or Esquire
1ST	First
2ND	Second
3RD	Third
4TH	Fourth
5TH	Fifth
6TH	Sixth
7TH	Seventh
8TH	Eighth
9TH	Ninth

4. The following formatting rules apply to the Truncation and Transliteration Code fields:

When present, this field may only contain one of the values shown in the following table.

Code	Meaning
T	Field content Truncated/Transliterated
N	Field content not Truncated/Transliterated
U	Unknown whether or not the field content was altered. This value is used when transitioning from an older name rule where the information is not available.

Field Length and Truncation Rules

For all name fields, characters are eliminated from a field in the following order until the name fits into the field:

- Starting from the right and moving to the left, eliminate spaces adjacent to hyphens
- Starting from the right and moving to the left, eliminate apostrophes
- Starting from the right and moving to the left, eliminate any remaining special characters, excluding:
    - Hyphens
    - Remaining spaces
    - Characters immediately following a hyphen or a space

Example: If a person's middle names are "V'Erylongmiddlename01 V'Erylongmiddlename02 Marie – Louise" (58 characters), the truncation sequence will progress as follows:

- Remove spaces adjacent to hyphens, resulting in "V'Erylongmiddlename01 V'Erylongmiddlename02 Marie–Louise" (56 characters)
- Remove apostrophes, resulting in "VErylongmiddlename01 VErylongmiddlename02 Marie–Louise" (54 characters)
- Remove other characters as allowed, resulting in "VErylongmiddlename01 VErylongmi M–L" (35 characters)

A.2.3 Address Format

The address contains a number of sub-fields for holding the components of an address.

Different lengths have been specified for use by specific address elements. Individual elements specify if they use the short address or the long address format.

The components of both formats are:

Element	Format	Presence on US Address	Presence on Foreign Address	Long address Max Size	Short address Maxi Size	Tag
Street Address Line 1	AN	Required	Required	35	20	`line1`
Street Address Line 2	AN	Optional	Optional	35	20	`line2`
City (and/or foreign country)	AN	Required	Required	20	15	`city`
State Code	AN	Required	Optional	2	2	`stateCode`
ZIP Code	AN	Required	Optional	5	5	`postalCode`
ZIP+4	AN	Optional	Optional	4	4	`postalExtensionCode`

Example: If the address is `12 Main St, Apt C, Bangor ME 04402-1234,` then provide:

Line1: `12 MAIN ST` Line2: `APT C` City: `BANGOR` State: `ME` ZIP: `04402` ZIP+4: `1234`

To make an address being exchanged usable, the following best practices should be adopted when possible. When populating an address to be used in a data exchange:

1. Only use "Printable characters" in an address, i.e. the characters found on a U.S. keyboard.
2. If the jurisdiction has recorded Address Line 2 in their system and Address Line 1 is longer than the specified length of the field: then truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if the address line 1 is 32 characters long, and is recorded as:

   Line 1: `1692 JEAN BAPTISTE LAKE SHORE DR` Line 2: `APT C`

   Truncate to:

   Line 1: `1692 JEAN BAPTISTE L` Line 2: `APT C`
3. If the jurisdiction is not recording Address Line 2 in their system and Address Line 1 is longer than the specified length of the field: Then the address can be wrapped to line 2. However always split the data on a word, not at a character in the middle of a word.

   E.g. for a short length element, if the address lines are recorded as: `176 PIED BLVD, APT 25` (21 characters long). In the message it should be packed as:

   Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD, APT` (18 characters long) Line 2: `25`

   Or, Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD` (13 characters long) Line 2: `APT 25`

   Do not split words or numbers, e.g.:

   Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD, APT 2` (20 characters long) Line 2: `5`
4. If the Address Line 2 recorded is longer than the specified length of the field in the message, truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if the address is recorded as:

Line 2: `APARTMENT ABCDEFGHIJK` (Address Line 2 is 21 characters long)

Truncate to:

Line 2: `APARTMENT ABCDEFGHIJ`

5. If the City recorded is longer than the specified length of the field, in the message, truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if:

   City: `RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA`

   Truncate to:

   City: `RANCHO SANTA MA`
6. Never truncate the State Code because other fields are longer.
7. For U.S. addresses, always provide the first 5 digits of the ZIP code and whenever the ZIP+4 extension is available, provide the 4 digit ZIP extension.
8. Never truncate the ZIP code because other fields are longer.

A.2.4 Driver Addresses

Most people live and receive their mail at the same address, but some people do not have a fixed residence, or have multiple residences. Many but not all jurisdictions have residency regulations for receiving a license or ID Card, a person must live at a fixed residence.

To be able to support all jurisdictions, a jurisdictions Driver History Record has two addresses, a Mailing and a Residence Address. To minimize the data exchanged in electronic messages:

- The Mailing Address is always sent.
- The Residence Address is only sent if it is different to the Mailing Address.

There are a small percentage of cases where a residence is in one city or state, but it is served by a post office in a different city or state. In these cases USPS prefers the mailing address contain the post office city and state.

Examples:

Condition	Mailing Address	Residence Address
One address. *(The most common case*).	`12 MAIN ST` `BANGOR ME 04401`	
Alternate mailing address, for a snowbird.	`12 SUNNY RD` `MIAMI BEACH FL 33140`	`12 MAIN ST` `BANGOR ME 04401`

No fixed address, using a mail service.	`C/O MY RV MAIL`
	`12 MAIN ST`
	`CRESTVIEW FL`	

Use of PO Box when no mail delivery to rural home.	`PO BOX 21`
	`BANGOR ME 04401`
		`16 MILES NORTH OF RT 2`
		`AT MILE MARKER 155`
		`BANGOR ME 04401`

Post office in different city or even state.	`55 WEST HOLLY` `JUNCTION CITY, AR 71749`	`55 WEST HOLLY` `JUNCTION CITY, LA 71749`

Homeless.	`GENERAL DELIVERY`
	`HELENA MT 59601`
		`UNDER THE WEST END OF THE`
		`EAST STREET BRIDGE`
		`HELENA MT 59601`

One address will always be printed on the front of a Driver License Card:

- FMCSA regulations for CDLs, require the Mailing Address be printed on the card.
- REAL ID Act (section 37.17) require the Residence Address be printed on the card, but allows exceptions including DMV procedures which permit the display of an alternative address.

Different jurisdictions have adopted the rules to different extents, so while the address on a card tends to be the residence address, this is not always the case.

The practices for handling address changes varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The most common practice is:

- Residents are required to report address changes to the motor vehicle agency. The agency records the address change in their Driver History Record. A new license or ID Card is only issued if the person wishes to pay to have a new card issued.

A.2.5 ACD

The AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD) is a set of codes used to identify:

- The type of driver conviction, or
- The reason for a driver withdrawal

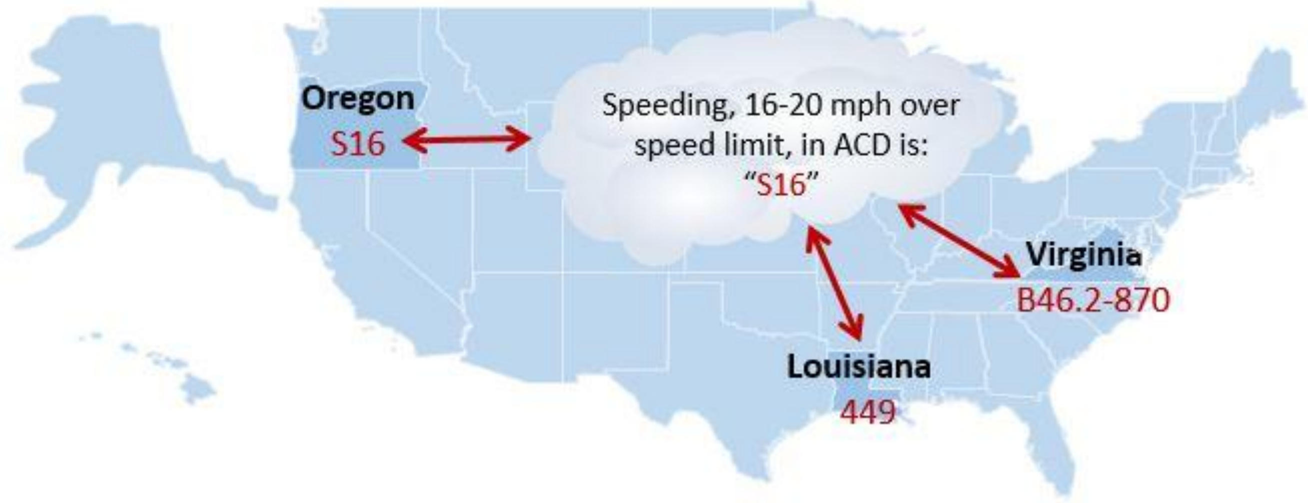
Synonyms: In the past ACD Codes have been referred to as "ANSI-D20 Codes" and "AAMVA Violation Exchange Codes".

See the **AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD)** (http://www.aamva.org/**technology/technology-standards/acd**) Manual for the list of the codes and their usage.

Usage Note: Individual jurisdictions may or may not use ACD codes within their systems but all jurisdictions use the ACD codes when communicating offense data with each other.

Without ACD every jurisdiction would need to understand the native convictions of every other jurisdiction. With ACD a jurisdiction only needs to know their own convictions and the comparable conviction in ACD. So ACD serves as a common language for exchanging conviction and withdrawals.

Example: For an offense of "Speeding, 16-20 mph over speed limit"



Jurisdictions do not need to know all the native state codes (LA:449, OR:S16, VA:B46.2-870, etc.) used in other jurisdictions. They only need to convert conviction codes between their native code and ACD (S16).

A.2.6 Brand Code Values

A two character code providing information about the brand applied to the title or odometer.

Code	Description of Title Brands
00	Clear - No brand exists for the vehicle.
01	Flood damage - Vehicle damaged by freshwater flood (or it is unknown whether the damage was caused by fresh water or salt water).

Code	Description of Title Brands
02	Fire damage - Vehicle damaged by fire.
03	Hail damage - Vehicle damaged by hail.
04	Salt water damage - Vehicle damaged by saltwater flood.
05	Vandalism - Vehicle damaged by vandals.
06	Kit Vehicle - A Vehicle that has been built by combining a chassis with a different (non-matching VIN) frame, engine, and body parts. The VIN on the chassis is used as the vehicle's VIN.
07	Dismantled - The vehicle can only be sold as parts and cannot be legally driven.
08	Junk - The vehicle is incapable of safe operation for use on the roads or highways and has no resale value except as a source of parts or scrap, or the vehicle's owner has irreversibly designated the vehicle as a source of parts or scrap. This vehicle shall never be titled or registered. Also known as non-repairable, scrapped, or destroyed.
09	Rebuilt - The vehicle, previously branded "salvage", has passed anti-theft and safety inspections, or other jurisdiction procedures, to ensure the vehicle was rebuilt to required standards. Also known as prior salvage (salvaged).
10	Reconstructed - A vehicle that has been permanently altered from original construction by removing, adding, or substituting major components.
11	Salvage - Any vehicle which has been wrecked, destroyed or damaged, to the extent that the total estimated or actual cost of parts and labor to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle to its pre-accident condition and for legal operation on roads or highways exceeds a jurisdiction-defined percentage of the retail value of the vehicle. The retail value of the vehicle is determined by a current edition of a nationally recognized compilation (to include automated data bases) of retail values. Salvage--Damage or Not Specified also includes any vehicle to which an insurance company acquires ownership pursuant to a damage settlement, or any vehicle that the vehicle's owner may wish to designate as a salvage vehicle by obtaining a salvage title, without regard to extent of the vehicle's damage and repairs, or any vehicle for which the jurisdiction cannot distinguish the reason the vehicle was designated salvage.
12	Test Vehicle - The vehicle is built and retained by the manufacturer or has been retrofitted by a third party for testing and may not be considered roadworthy after testing is complete.
13	Refurbished - Any vehicle modified by the installation of a new cab and chassis for the existing coach which has been renovated, resulting in a vehicle of greater value or a vehicle with a new style.
14	Collision - Vehicle damaged by collision.
15	Reserved. Eliminated in favor of code 09. Code 15 was "Prior Salvage."
16	Salvage Retention - The vehicle is branded salvage and is kept by the owner.
17	Prior Taxi - Vehicle previously registered as a taxi.
18	Prior Police - Vehicle previously registered as a police vehicle.
19	Original Taxi - Vehicle is currently registered as a taxi.
20	Original Police - Vehicle is currently registered as a police vehicle.
21	Re-manufactured - Vehicle was reconstructed by the manufacturer.
22	Reserved. Eliminated - Has been replaced by brands '45' and '46', as of 6/25/01
23	Warranty Return - Vehicle returned to the manufacturer because of a breach in the warranty.
24	Antique - The vehicle is over 50 years old.
25	Classic - The vehicle is over 20 years old and adheres to other jurisdiction-specific criteria, e.g., vehicle make, condition, etc.
26	Agricultural Vehicle - The vehicle will primarily be operated on private roads for agricultural purposes.

Code	Description of Title Brands
27	Logging Vehicle - The vehicle will primarily be operated on private roads for logging purposes.
28	Street Rod - The vehicle has been modified to not conform with the manufacturer's specifications, and the modifications adhere to jurisdiction-specific criteria.
29	Vehicle Contains Reissued VIN - The chassis VIN has been reissued, i.e. the same VIN is reused.
30	Replica - A vehicle with a body built to resemble and be a reproduction of another vehicle of a given year and given manufacturer.
31	Totaled - A vehicle that is declared a total loss by a jurisdiction or an insurer that is obligated to cover the loss or that the insurer takes possession of or title to.
32	Owner Retained - A vehicle that has been declared by the insurance company to be a total loss but the owner maintains possession and ownership of the vehicle.
33	Reserved. Eliminated. Bond Posted - The insurance company has issued a bond on the vehicle because the ownership of the vehicle cannot be proven; this allows the vehicle to be sold and titled. Note: This brand is not valid after January 17, 2003.
34	Memorandum Copy - The title document is a facsimile title and not the active (original or duplicate) title document.
35	Reserved. Eliminated. Parts Only - The vehicle may only be used for parts. This code is no longer used, use '07 - Dismantled'.
36	Recovered Theft - The vehicle was previously titled as salvage due to theft. The Vehicle has been repaired and inspected (or complied with other jurisdiction procedures) and may be legally driven.
37	Undisclosed Lien - The vehicle has entered the titling jurisdiction from a jurisdiction that does not disclose lien-holder information on the title. The titling jurisdiction may issue a new title without this brand if no notice of a security interest in the vehicle is received, within a jurisdiction defined time frame. **Note:** This brand is not valid after January 17, 2003.
38	Prior Owner Retained - A vehicle that was previously branded owner retained and was sold. The new owner's title contains this brand.
39	Vehicle Non-conformity Uncorrected - A non-safety defect reported to the jurisdiction by the vehicle manufacturer remains uncorrected.
40	Vehicle Non-conformity Corrected - A non-safety defect reported to the jurisdiction by the vehicle manufacturer has been corrected.
41	Vehicle Safety Defect Uncorrected - A safety defect reported to the jurisdiction by the vehicle manufacturer remains uncorrected.
42	Vehicle Safety Defect Corrected - A safety defect reported to the jurisdiction by the vehicle manufacturer has been corrected.
43	VIN replaced by a new state assigned VIN. A title should not be issued for the VIN. This brand can be issued for rebuilt vehicles.
45	Gray Market - Vehicle was manufactured for use outside the United States and has been brought into the United States. The vehicle is not in compliance with applicable federal standards.
46	Gray Market - Vehicle was manufactured for use outside the United States and has been brought into the United States. The vehicle is in compliance with applicable federal standards.
47	Manufacturer Buy Back - A vehicle that has been bought back by the manufacturer under jurisdiction - defined regulations or laws, such as lemon laws. For example, the manufacturer could be obligated to buy back the vehicle when a specified number of repair attempts fails to correct a major problem on a new vehicle, or if a new vehicle has been out of service for repair for the same problem for a cumulative period of 30 days or more, within one year of purchase.
48	Former Rental

Code	Description of Title Brands
49	Salvage--Stolen - Any vehicle the reporting jurisdiction considers salvage because an insurance company has acquired ownership pursuant to a settlement based on the theft of the vehicle.
50	Salvage--Reasons Other Than Damage or Stolen - Any vehicle the reporting jurisdiction considers salvage based on criteria, such as abandonment, not covered by the Salvage--Damage or Not Specified and Salvage--Stolen brands. Note.--Percent of damage is not reported with brand code 50.
51	Disclosed Damage - The vehicle has sustained damage to the extent that the damage is required to be disclosed under the jurisdiction's damage disclosure law.
52	Prior Non-Repairable / Repaired - A vehicle constructed by repairing a vehicle that has been destroyed or declared to be non-repairable or otherwise declared to not be eligible for titling because of the extent of damage to the vehicle but has been issued a title pursuant to state law after falling within this criterion with this brand on the face of the certificate of title.
53	Crushed - The frame or chassis of the vehicle has been crushed or otherwise destroyed so that it is physically impossible to use it in constructing a vehicle.
55	Hazardous Substance Contaminated Vehicle - The jurisdiction has determined that the vehicle has been contaminated by a 'hazardous substance' and is unsafe for use. Excluding flood damaged vehicles. A 'hazardous substance' is any substance that could diminish the safety of the vehicle or cause injury to its occupants. The 'hazardous substance' has one or more, but is not limited to the following intrinsic 'hazardous properties': • Explosiveness • Flammability • Ability to oxidize (accelerate a fire) • Human toxicity (acute or chronic) • Corrosiveness (to human tissue or metal) • Eco toxicity (with or without bioaccumulation) • Capacity, on contact with air or water, to develop one or more of the above properties.
56	Export Only Vehicle - A salvage or junk vehicle determined for exportation outside of the United States and/or its territories, is not eligible for re-title/re-registration for on-road use in the United States.

Code	Description of Odometer Brands
68	Odometer - Actual - The true mileage for the vehicle. The odometer has not been tampered with, reached its mechanical limits, or been altered.
69	Odometer - Not Actual - The odometer reading is known to be other than the true mileage for the vehicle.
70	Odometer - Not Actual - Odometer tampering verified - The odometer reading is known to be other that the true mileage for the vehicle, due to tampering.
71	Exempt from Odometer Disclosure - The vehicle falls within criteria that allow it to change ownership without disclosure of the odometer reading.
72	Odometer - Exceeds Mechanical Limits - The odometer reading is less than the true mileage of the vehicle because the odometer cannot display the total number of true miles.
73	Odometer may be Altered - The titling authority has reason to believe that the odometer reading does not reflect the true mileage of the vehicle because of an alteration to the odometer.
74	Odometer Replaced - The odometer in the vehicle is not the odometer put in the vehicle when manufactured.
75	Odometer - Reading at Time of Renewal - The odometer reading was recorded when the registration was renewed.

Code	Description of Odometer Brands
76	Odometer Discrepancy - The titling authority has reason to believe that the odometer reading does not reflect the true mileage of the vehicle because of known previous recorded values of odometer for the vehicle.
77	Title Discrepancy - The titling authority knows of an issue with the title record that it cannot print on a title. Titling authority will discuss the issue with authorized inquirers. Please contact the Jurisdiction Helpdesk.
78	Odmtr-Rectify Prev. Exceeds Mechanical Limit Brand - A state other than the brander corrected brand 72.

Code	Description of Reports from Organizations other than Motor Vehicle Agencies
90	Pending Junk Automobile - CARS.gov - The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Consumer Assistance to Recycle and Save (CARS) program is processing an application which, if approved, will render this vehicle incapable of operating on public streets, roads, and highways. The vehicle will have no value except as a source of parts or scrap, shall be crushed or shredded within a specified time period (including the engine block), and shall not be exported prior to crushing or shredding. For additional information concerning the CARS program visit CARS.gov.
91	Junk Automobile - CARS.gov - Pursuant to the Consumer Assistance to Recycle and Save Act of 2009 (CARS) this vehicle is incapable of operating on public streets, roads, and highways. The vehicle has no value except as a source of parts or scrap, shall be crushed or shredded within a specified time period (including the engine block), and shall not be exported prior to crushing or shredding. For additional information concerning the CARS program visit CARS.gov.

A.2.7 Commercial Motor Vehicle

A Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) is any motor vehicle used to transport passengers or property for compensation. Many states classify any vehicle titled or registered to a commercial enterprise as being a CMV. Definitions of a CMV in the Federal Regulations vary to cover the requirements of specific parts of the rules.

49 CFR 383.91 used for Driver License and Permit Classes	**49 CFR 350.105** used for MCSAP	**49 CFR 390.5** used for • USDOT number marking, • driver qualification file, • hours of service, and • inspection and maintenance requirements.
The commercial motor vehicle groups are as follows:	Commercial motor vehicle (CMV) means a motor vehicle that has any of the following characteristics:	Commercial motor vehicle means any self-propelled or towed motor vehicle used on a highway in interstate commerce to transport passengers or property when the vehicle:
(1) Combination vehicle (Group A) Any combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of 26,001 pounds or more provided the GVWR of the	(1) A gross vehicle weight (GVW), gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), gross combination weight (GCW), or gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of 10,001 pounds or more.	(1) Has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating, or gross vehicle weight or gross combination weight, of 10,001 pounds or more, whichever is greater; or

vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds. (2) Heavy Straight Vehicle (Group B) Any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR. (3) Small Vehicle (Group C)		
Any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that meets neither the definition of Group A nor that of Group B as contained in this section, but that either is designed to transport 16 or more passengers including the driver, or	(2) Regardless of weight, is designed or used to transport 16 or more passengers, including driver.	(2) Is designed or used to transport more than 8 passengers (including the driver) for compensation; or (3) Is designed or used to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver, and is not used to transport passengers for compensation; or
is used in the transportation of hazardous materials as defined in **49 CFR 383**.5.	(3) Regardless of weight, is used in the transportation of hazardous materials and is required to be placarded pursuant to **49 CFR 172**, subpart F.	(4) Is used in transporting material found by the Secretary of Transportation to be hazardous under 49 USC 5103 and transported in a quantity requiring placarding under regulations prescribed by the Secretary under **49 CFR 171.**

The following table illustrates the requirements for trucks and their trailers based on their weights. It is primarily intended to illustrate the classes by weight, so only some of the conditions for buses and HAZMAT are shown.

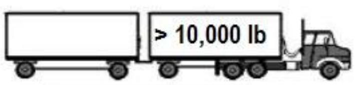
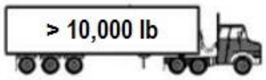
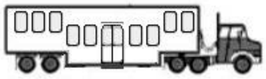
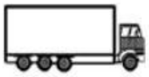
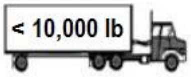
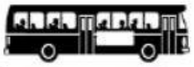
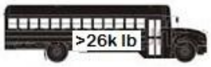
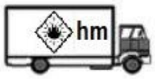
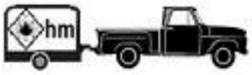
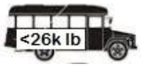
Examples	Truck & Trailer GCWR	Truck GVWR	Trailers GVWR	HAZMAT	Bus	383.91	350.105	390.5
Semi-tractor, Trucks, City bus, Large school bus Full size bus	> 26k lb	> 16k lb	> 10k lb	Optional	Optional	CMV Class A	CMV	CMV
	> 26k lb	< 16k lb	> 11k lb	Optional	Optional	CMV Class A	CMV	CMV
	> 26k lb	> 26k lb	none	Optional	Optional	CMV Class B	CMV	CMV
	(26k to 36k lb)	> 26k lb	< 10k lb	Optional	Optional	CMV Class B	CMV	CMV
Small HAZMAT transport	< 26k lb			Present		CMV Class C	CMV	CMV
Small school bus, Large minibus	<26k lb				True	CMV Class C	CMV	CMV
Delivery truck, Walk-in van, Cherry picker	10k to 26k lb	10k to 26k lb	> 10k lb			n/a	CMV	CMV
	10k to 26k lb	10k to 16k lb	< 10k lb or none			n/a	CMV	CMV
SUV, Pickup, Minivan, Step van, Utility van, Small minibus	< 10k lb	< 10k lb	> 10k lb			n/a	n/a	n/a
	< 10k lb	< 10k lb	< 10k lb or none			n/a	n/a	n/a

A.2.8 Commercial Class Definition

A Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) is any motor vehicle used to transport passengers or property for compensation. Section **49 CFR 383**.91 of the federal regulations defines classifications for commercial vehicles and the licenses required for operating them.

Value	Description
A	Class "A" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(1)] • any combination of vehicles with a GCWR of 26,001 or more pounds, provided the GVWR of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds. (Holders of a Class A license may with the appropriate endorsement operate all Class B & C vehicles).
B	Class "B" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(2)] • any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 or more pounds, or • any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR. (Holders of a Class B license may with the appropriate endorsement, operate all Class C vehicles).
C	Class "C" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(3)] • any single commercial vehicle, or • combination of vehicles, that meets neither the definition of group A nor that of group B, but that either: • is designed to transport 16 or more passengers including the driver, or • is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations (**49 CFR 172**, subpart F) .

The following examples illustrate a few of the vehicle combinations that are categorized in a particular class, there are many other configurations that can be assigned a particular commercial class.

Single Unit Truck	Truck Trailer Combo	School or Passenger Bus	Vehicle Weight	Trailer Weight	Class
n/a	 		GCWR > 26,000 lb	> 10,000 lb	A
		 	GVWR > 26,000 lb	< 10,000 lb	B
			GVWR < 26,000 lb		C

Note sections **49 CFR 350**.105 and **49 CFR 390**.5 define a CMV as having a weight of 10,000 lb or more. There is no class code for a CMV weighing 10,000 lb to 26,000 lb, unless the vehicle is used to transport passengers or Hazardous Materials. So a base license can be used to operate these light CMVs.

A.2.9 Date Format

Most dates are represented by a composite field that contains the century, year, month and day. Assume the following format is being used, unless an element explicitly states a different format is used.

From left to right, the date is composed of four numeric digits to represent the century and year, a hyphen, two digits to represent the number of the month, a hyphen, and two digits to represent the number of the day (4/N, "-" 2/N, "-" 2/N). Numbers are always right-justified. Use leading zeros when necessary.

Example: The fourth of March in 2001 is held as "2001-03-04".

A.2.10 Driver Control Record

The Driver Control Record is the data a license issuer keeps about a driver and their license. The data that must be held or derivable must include:

1. Elements mandated by federal regulations for commercial license cards (**49 CFR 383**.153). If a jurisdiction prints information on a card, the jurisdiction should keep an electronic record of the card information.
2. Elements mandated by federal regulations for REAL ID compliant credential cards (**6 CFR 37**.17).
3. Elements mandated by federal regulations for USA PATRIOT Act for HAZMAT Endorsements (HME) (**49 CFR 1572**).
4. Elements required for the exchange of Driver History Records (DHR). The Driver History Record (DHR) is a group of elements that a driver license issuer provides in response to a driver history request. The license issuer maintains their data in any way they want, as long as they can meet the transmission standards for the DHR. The DHR is composed of a common group of elements, however individual applications may specify some variations from the DHR. See the CDLIS/SPEXS or PDPS specification for requirements of an individual application. (**23 CFR 1327**.2, **49 CFR 384**.225 and **49 CFR 1572**).
5. Elements required by agreements and compacts (i.e. DLC requires the DHR elements, the DLA elements are listed below).
6. Elements required for the states own rules and regulations. (Note: D20 focuses on data exchanged on AAMVA systems. Extensions supporting additional state rules may not be included in D20, e.g. the New York endorsement for Tow Trucks).

The following table lists the driver record elements and identifies the requirements for the mandatory elements. The elements tagged as Required have to be present, the other elements must be included in the DHR when they are available.

Element	49 CFR 383.153	6 CFR 37.17	DHR	DLA
Driver Name	Required	Required	Required	Required
Driver Date Of Birth	Required	Required	Required	Required
AKA Name & DOB (up to 3)			If available	If available
Mailing and/or **Residence Address**	Required	Residence Reqd	Mailing Reqd	Required
Driver Sex	Required	Required	If available	Required
Driver Height	Required		If available	
Driver Weight			If available	
Driver Eye Color			If available	
Driver Social Security Number			If available	
AKA SSN			If available	If available
Issuing Jurisdiction	Required	Required	Required	
Driver License Number	Required	Required	Required	Required
AKA Issuing Jurisdiction & DLN (up to 3)			If available	
Document Type	Required		If available	
REAL-ID Compliant		Required	If available	

Element	49 CFR 383.153	6 CFR 37.17	DHR	DLA
Issue Date	Required	Required	Required	Required
Expiration Date	Required	Required	Required	Required
Licensed Vehicle (**Commercial** & **Non-Commercial**) Class(es)	Required		Required	Required
Endorsements (including HME), if any	Required		Required	Required
Restrictions (on page 88), if any	Required		Required	Required
Driving (**Commercial** & **Non-Commercial**) Status			Required	
Any other unique identifier (**Driver License Card ID**)			If available	If available
Permit (on page 84) information, including permit endorsements and restrictions			If available	
List of **Crashes** (on page 52) and details for each crash, if any (optional)			If available	If available
List of **Convictions** (on page 48) and details for each conviction, if any			If available	If available
List of **Withdrawals** (on page 89) and details for each withdrawal, if any			If available	If available
For each **Withdrawal** (on page 89), linkages to the underlying convictions (if any) for each withdrawal			If available	
Signature	Required	Required		
Photo	Required	Required		

The data retention rules for the driver record come from the various sources:

- CDLIS and PDPS: Require a person's record be held while the pointer files have a record of the person. A person will have a pointer if they:
  - They are a commercial driver.
  - Have been identified as a problem driver for CDLIS (according to FMCSA rules) or for PDPS (according to NHTSA rules). The ACD Manual provides direction for retention (from 6 months to a lifetime) based on the individual infractions committed by the person.
- SPEXS: Requires a person's record held while the person holds a license, permit or ID card.
- DLC: Requires the record held for a minimum of ten years for specified convictions and three years for all other convictions and for crashes.

A.2.11 Driver History

The Driver History and the Driver Status have been used since the 1960s, to communicate Drivers Control Records and Driver Abstracts. Today the Status and History continue to be used in data exchanges between MVAs and when MVAs provide driver details to authorized parties. The most common use being checks on Driver Licenses by Law Enforcement. The list below shows the business elements exchanged between MVAs, When a Driver History is being provided by an MVA to agencies in the same state, additional elements needed to support state regulations may need to be included, these elements are not shown below.

A Driver History or Status can be provided for a person with a license, permit and/or ID card. It can also be provided for a person who has never held a license, permit or ID card, but who has been convicted of a driving offense.

D20 Data Dictionary 8.2

The following table lists the business elements sent in a typical Driver History implementation for sharing records between MVAs, A Status includes the same data, but without the Crash, Conviction and Withdrawal data (shaded in blue). The elements provided in a given Driver History or Status, are based on the elements available on the Driver Control Record held by the MVA (e.g. if a person has never held a license, their record will not have any Driver License Endorsement data). The table contains:

- **Data Element**: Identifies the Data Element and its indent shows if it is part of a group of elements. (Primary business elements (listed below in bold) are described in D20. However the driver history also includes some variants of these elements which are not included in D20. E.g. the "Birth Date" is in D20, but the "AKA Birth Date" is not).
- **CDL Crdty**: Described the cardinality of an element, for someone who currently holds or previously held a commercial drivers license. It shows the minimum and maximum number of occurrences of the element, within its group. E.g. a cardinality of an element may be "1-1" and its parent group may be "0-1", this indicates the group is optional, but when the group is present then the element is required.
- **Base DL Crdty**: Described the cardinality of an element, for someone who currently holds or previously held a base driver license, but who has never held a CDL.
- **ID Card Crdty**: Described the cardinality of an element, for someone who currently holds or previously held an ID Card, but who has never held a CDL or a base license.

Data Element	CDL Crdty	Base DL Crdty	ID Card Crdty
DriverHistory/Status	1-1	1-1	1-1
Total ACD Convictions On Record	1-1	1-1	1-1
Total Crashes On Record	1-1	1-1	1-1
Total Withdrawals On Record	1-1	1-1	1-1
Identification Document (License, Permit or ID Card)	1-1	1-1	1-1
Jurisdiction Code - Licensing	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Number	1-1	1-1	1-1
State Document Type	1-1	1-1	1-1
State Document REAL-ID Conferment	1-1	0-1	0-1
Driver License Card ID	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver License Issue Date	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver License Expiration Date	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver License Commercial Class Code	1-3	0-0	0-0
Driver License Non-Commercial Class Code	0-1	0-1	0-0
Driver TSA HME Threat Determination	0-1	0-0	0-0
Driver License HAZMAT Endorsement Expiration Date	0-1	0-0	0-0
Driver License Non-Commercial Status	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Commercial Status	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Privilege Type W/D Action Pending	1-1	0-1	0-0
Driver License Endorsement Code	0-5	0-1	0-0
Driver License Restriction	0-12	0-12	0-0
Driver License Restriction Code	1-1	1-1	0-0
Driver License Restriction End Date	0-1	0-1	0-0
Driver License Restriction Explanation	0-1	0-1	0-0
Permits	0-3	0-3	0-0
Driver Permit Commercial Class Code	0-1	0-0	0-0
Driver License Permit Issue Date	0-1	0-1	0-0

Driver License Permit Expiration Date	0-1	0-1	0-0
Driver License Permit Status	0-1	0-1	0-0
Driver License Permit Endorsement Code	0-5	0-5	0-0
Driver Permit Restriction	0-12	0-12	0-0
Driver License Permit Restriction Code	1-1	1-1	0-0
Driver License Permit Restriction End Date	0-1	0-1	0-0
Driver License Permit Restriction Explanation	0-1	0-1	0-0
Card Histories	0-3	0-3	0-3
Driver License AKA Jurisdiction Code	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License AKA Number	1-1	1-1	1-1
AKA State Document Type	1-1	1-1	1-1
AKA State Document REAL-ID Conformant	1-1	1-1	1-1
Person	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver Social Security Number	1-1	1-1	1-1
Person SSN Last 5 Digits	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver SSN Type	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver Date Of Birth	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver Sex	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver Height	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver Weight	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver Eye Color	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver Medical History Indicator	0-1	0-1	0-1
Person Name Group	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver Mailing Address	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver Residence Address	0-1	0-1	0-1
Person Alias	0-3	0-3	0-3
Driver AKA Date Of Birth	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver AKA SSN Type	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver AKA Social Security Number	0-1	0-1	0-1
Person AKA SSN Last 5 Digits	0-1	0-1	0-1
Person AKA Name Group	0-1	0-1	0-1
Medical Certification	0-1	0-0	0-0
CDL Medical Self Certification Code	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Certificate Issue Date	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Certificate Expiration Date	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Certification Status Code	0-1	0-0	0-0
Driver Waiver/Exempt Effective Date	0-1	0-0	0-0
Driver Waiver/Exempt Expiration Date	0-1	0-0	0-0
Driver SPE Effective Date	0-1	0-0	0-0
Driver SPE Expiration Date	0-1	0-0	0-0
Driver Waiver/Exempt Expiration Code	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Certificate Restriction Code	0-10	0-0	0-0
Medical Examiner	0-1	0-0	0-0

Medical Licensing Jurisdiction Code	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Examiner License Number	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Examiner Telephone Number	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Examiner Registry Number	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Examiner Specialty Code	0-1	0-0	0-0
Medical Examiner Name Group	1-1	0-0	0-0
Convictions	0-50	0-50	0-50
Jurisdiction Code - Convicting	1-1	1-1	1-1
Citation Date	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction Date	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction ID Code	0-1	0-1	0-1
Conviction Court Type	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction Commercial Vehicle Indicator	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction HAZMAT Indicator	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction Jurisdiction Court Report ID	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction Jurisdiction Offense Code	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction Offense ACD Code	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction Offense Detail - ACD	0-1	0-1	0-1
Citation CDL Holder Indicator	1-1	1-1	1-1
Crashes	0-50	0-50	0-50
Crash Jurisdiction Code	1-1	1-1	1-1
Crash Date	1-1	1-1	1-1
Crash Severity Code	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver Crash Commercial Vehicle Indicator	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver Crash HAZMAT Indicator	1-1	1-1	1-1
Crash Locator Reference	1-1	1-1	1-1
Withdrawals	0-50	0-50	0-50
Jurisdiction Code - Withdrawing	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Withdrawal Effective Date	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Withdrawal Type	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Withdrawal Basis	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Withdrawal Due Process Status	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License ACD Withdrawal Reason Code	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Withdrawal Eligibility Date	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver License Withdrawal Eligibility Code	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver License Withdrawal Reinstatement Date	0-1	0-1	0-1
Driver License Withdrawal Extent ID - DLC	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Withdrawal Jurisdiction Report ID	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Withdrawal Reason Reference	1-1	1-1	1-1
Driver License Withdrawal ID Code	0-1	0-1	0-1
Withdrawal-Conviction Links	0-50	0-50	0-50
Driver License Withdrawal ID - Conviction Link	1-1	1-1	1-1
Conviction ID Code, Linked To Withdrawal	1-14	1-14	1-14

A.2.12 Driver License Statuses

A Driver History Record has two statuses, one a Commercial Status and the other a Non-commercial Status (for base licenses). The following table shows which combinations are valid and the cases where a CDL may be issued:

Non-commercial	Commercial	Valid Combination	OK to Issue CDL
ELG	ELG	Yes	No - The commercial status indicates they are eligible, however a person must have a base license before getting a CDL.
ELG	LIC	No	
ELG	NOT	Yes	No - The commercial status indicates they are not eligible.
ELG	RPD	No	
LIC	ELG	Yes	OK
LIC	LIC	Yes	OK
LIC	NOT	Yes	No - The commercial status indicates they are not eligible.
LIC	RPD	No	
NOT	ELG	No	
NOT	LIC	No	
NOT	NOT	Yes	No - The commercial status indicates they are not eligible.
NOT	RPD	No	
RPD	ELG	No	
RPD	LIC	No	
RPD	NOT	No	
RPD	RPD	Yes	No - They are deceased.

A.2.13 Hazardous Material Class

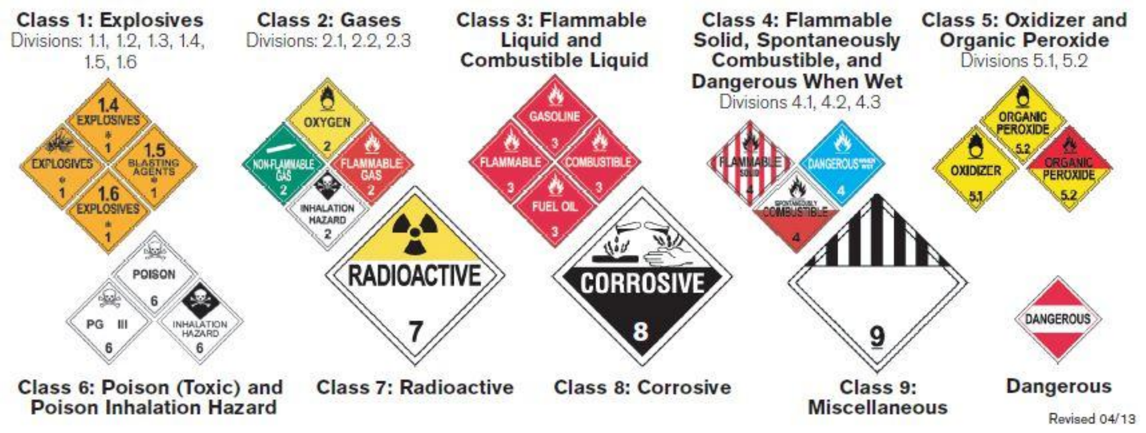
The U.S. DOT divides regulated hazardous materials into nine classes, some of which are further subdivided. Hazardous materials in transportation must be placarded and have specified packaging and labeling. Some materials must always be placarded, others may only require placarding in certain circumstances.

Value	Description
1	Explosives
1.1	Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
1.2	Explosives with a projection hazard
1.3	Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
1.4	Explosives with no significant blast hazard
1.5	Very insensitive explosives with a mass explosion hazard
1.6	Extremely insensitive articles
2	Gases
2.1	Flammable gases

Value	Description
2.2	Non-flammable, non-toxic gases
2.3	Toxic gases
3	Flammable liquids (and Combustible liquids [U.S.])
4	Flammable solids; Spontaneously combustible materials; and Dangerous when wet materials / Water-reactive substances
4.1	Flammable solids
4.2	Spontaneously combustible materials
4.3	Water-reactive substances/Dangerous when wet materials
5	Oxidizing substances and Organic peroxides
5.1	Oxidizing substances
5.2	Organic peroxides
6	Toxic substances and Infectious substances
6.1	Toxic substances
6.2	Infectious substances
7	Radioactive materials
8	Corrosive substances
9	Miscellaneous hazardous materials/Products, Substances or Organisms

The codes originate in the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and have been included in U.S. federal regulation Title **49 CFR 173.** The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) State Safety Data Quality (SSDQ) Program created the following guidance for law enforcement officers to identify Hazardous Materials. (Aka. Yellow Visor Card).

Hazardous Material Classification


Class 1: Explosives
Divisions: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6
1.4 EXPLOSIVES 1
EXPLOSIVES 1
1.5 BLASTING AGENTS 1
1.6 EXPLOSIVES 1
Class 2: Gases
Divisions: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3
OXYGEN 2
NON-FLAMMABLE GAS 2
FLAMMABLE GAS 2
INHALATION HAZARD 2
Class 3: Flammable Liquid and Combustible Liquid
GASOLINE 3
FLAMMABLE 3
COMBUSTIBLE 3
FUEL OIL 3
Class 4: Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet
Divisions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3
FLAMMABLE SOLID 4
DANGEROUS WHEN WET 4
SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE 4
Class 5: Oxidizer and Organic Peroxide
Divisions 5.1, 5.2
ORGANIC PEROXIDE 5.2
OXIDIZER 5.1
ORGANIC PEROXIDE 5.2
POISON 6
PG III 6
INHALATION HAZARD 6
RADIOACTIVE 7
CORROSIVE 8
9
DANGEROUS
Class 6: Poison (Toxic) and Poison Inhalation Hazard
Class 7: Radioactive
Class 8: Corrosive
Class 9: Miscellaneous
Dangerous
Revised 04/13

A.2.14 Inspection Result Code

A code used to record if an item being inspected meets requirements.

Code	Description
P	Pass (meets inspection criteria)

Code	Description
F	Fail (does not pass inspection criteria)
A	Not applicable

A.2.15 Jurisdiction Code Values

A jurisdiction is an organization with power, right or authority to interpret, administer and enforces laws. Each jurisdiction has a territorial boundary within which their authority may be exercised. The codes listed describe all the values used within the scope of AAMVA systems. A given element may specify a sub-set of the codes is used (i.e. "only U.S. state codes").

Value	Meaning
🇺🇸	**United States**
AK	Alaska
AL	Alabama
AR	Arkansas
AZ	Arizona
CA	California
CO	Colorado
CT	Connecticut
DC	District of Columbia
DE	Delaware
FL	Florida
GA	Georgia
HI	Hawaii
IA	Iowa
ID	Idaho
IL	Illinois
IN	Indiana
KS	Kansas
KY	Kentucky
LA	Louisiana
MA	Massachusetts
MD	Maryland
ME	Maine
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
MO	Missouri

Value	Meaning
🇨🇦	**Canada**
AB	Alberta
BC	British Columbia
MB	Manitoba
NB	New Brunswick
NF	Newfoundland and Labrador
NT	Northwest Territory
NS	Nova Scotia
NU	Nunavut
ON	Ontario
PE	Prince Edward Island
QC	Quebec
SK	Saskatchewan
YT	Yukon Territory

Value	Meaning
🇲🇽	**Mexico**
MX	Mexico (United Mexican States)
AG	Aguascalientes
BA	Baja California
BJ	Baja California Sur
CE	Campeche
CH	Chihuahua
CI	Chiapas
CL	Colima
CU	Coahuila de Zaragoza
DF	Distrito Federal Mexico
DO	Durango
EM	Estado de Mexico (the state within the country)
GR	Guerrero
GU	Guanajuato
HL	Hidalgo
JL	Jalisco
MC	Michoacan de Ocampo
MR	Morelos
NA	Nayarit
NL	Nuevo Leon
OA	Oaxaca
PB	Puebla
QR	Quintana Roo
QU	Queretaro de Arteaga
SI	Sinaloa

Value	Meaning
MS	Mississippi
MT	Montana
NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota
NE	Nebraska
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
NV	Nevada
NY	New York
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
PA	Pennsylvania
RI	Rhode Island
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
TN	Tennessee
TX	Texas
UT	Utah
VA	Virginia
VT	Vermont
WA	Washington
WI	Wisconsin
WV	West Virginia
WY	Wyoming

Value	Meaning

	US Territorial Possessions
AS	American Samoa
FM	Federal States of Micronesia
GM	Guam
MH	Marshal Islands
MP	Northern Mariana Islands
PW	Palau (till 1994)
PZ	Panamanian Canal Zone (till 2001)
PR	Puerto Rico
VI	Virgin Islands
WK	Wake Island

Value	Meaning
SL	San Luis Potosi
SO	Sonora
TA	Tamaulipas
TB	Tabasco
TL	Tlaxcala
VC	Veracruz-Llave
YU	Yucatan
ZA	Zacatecas

	US Government Agencies
D2	U.S. Department of Justice
DS	U.S. Department of State
DT	U.S. Department of Transportation
FH	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
GS	General Services Administration (GSA)
IR	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
TS	Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

A.2.16 Jurisdiction Mail Abbreviation Values

Postal services in the U.S. and Canada use official two character abbreviations for the states, provinces and other jurisdictions belonging to their countries. The U.S. state and Canadian province values listed below share the same values as listed in the AAMVA jurisdiction codes. There are differences when it comes to the U.S. territories and government agencies.

Value	Meaning
🇺🇸	**United States**
AK	Alaska

Value	Meaning
🇺🇸	**US Territorial Possessions**
AS	American Samoa

Value	Meaning
🇨🇦	**Canada**
AB	Alberta

Value	Meaning
AL	Alabama
AR	Arkansas
AZ	Arizona
CA	California
CO	Colorado
CT	Connecticut
DC	District of Columbia
DE	Delaware
FL	Florida
GA	Georgia
HI	Hawaii
IA	Iowa
ID	Idaho
IL	Illinois
IN	Indiana
KS	Kansas
KY	Kentucky
LA	Louisiana
MA	Massachusetts
MD	Maryland
ME	Maine
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
MO	Missouri
MS	Mississippi
MT	Montana
NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota
NE	Nebraska
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
NV	Nevada
NY	New York
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
PA	Pennsylvania
RI	Rhode Island

Value	Meaning
FM	Federal States of Micronesia
GU	Guam
MH	Marshal Islands
MP	Northern Mariana Islands
PR	Puerto Rico
VI	Virgin Islands
	US Government Agencies
AA	Armed Forces America
AE	Armed Forces Europe, Canada, Africa & Middle East
AP	Armed Forces Pacific

Value	Meaning
BC	British Columbia
MB	Manitoba
NB	New Brunswick
NF	Newfoundland and Labrador
NT	Northwest Territory
NS	Nova Scotia
NU	Nunavut
ON	Ontario
PE	Prince Edward Island
QC	Quebec
SK	Saskatchewan
YT	Yukon Territory

Value	Meaning
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
TN	Tennessee
TX	Texas
UT	Utah
VA	Virginia
VT	Vermont
WA	Washington
WI	Wisconsin
WV	West Virginia
WY	Wyoming

A.2.17 NCIC Vehicle Color Code Values

	Value	Description
🟪	AME	Amethyst/Purple
⬜	BGE	Beige
⬛	BLK	Black
🟦	BLU	Blue
🟫	BRO	Brown
🟧	BRZ	Bronze
🟫🟩	CAM	Camouflage
⬜⬜	COM	Chrome/Stainless Steel
🟫	CPR	Copper
⬜	CRM	Cream
🟦	DBL	Dark Blue
🟩	DGR	Dark Green
🟨	GLD	Gold
🟩	GRN	Green
⬛	GRY	Gray
⬜	LAV	Lavender
🟦	LBL	Light Blue
🟩	LGR	Light Green
🟥	MAR	Maroon/Burgundy
🟦🟧	MUL	Multi-colored
🟪	MVE	Mauve
🟧	ONG	Orange
🟪	PLE	Purple
⬜	PNK	Pink
🟥	RED	Red
⬜	SIL	Silver/Aluminum
🟫	TAN	Tan
🟦	TEA	Teal
🟫	TPE	Taupe/Brown
🟦	TRQ	Turquoise
	WHI	White
🟨	YEL	Yellow

Usage Notes:

- A single color vehicle is described by just the Major Color.
- A two color vehicle is described by Major (top and front) Color and Minor (bottom and rear) Color.
- For Multi-colored, Major Color is set to "MUL" and Minor Color is set to "COL".

A.2.18 Personally identifiable information (PII)

PII is any data that could potentially identify a specific individual. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-122 defines personally identifying information as "any information about an individual maintained by an agency, including:

1. any information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as name, social security number, date of birth, place of birth, mother's maiden name, or biometric records; and
2. any other information that is linked or linkable to an individual, such as medical, educational, financial, and employment information." So, for example, a user's IP address is not classed as PII on its own, but is classified as a linked PII.

The following data, often used for the express purpose of distinguishing individual identity, clearly classify as personally identifiable information (under the definition used by the NIST):

- Driver License Number
- Social Security Number
- Passport Number
- Alien Registration Number
- Bank account numbers
- Credit card numbers

The following are less often used to distinguish individual identity, because they are traits shared by many people. However, they are potentially PII, because they may be combined with other personal information to identify an individual.

- Full Name
- Date Of Birth
- Sex or Race
- Home Address (Street, City, State, Postcode, Country)
- Telephone Number
- Last 4 digits of SSN
- Web cookie

PII protection is mandated by a number of laws:

- The U.S. Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–579, 88 Stat. 1896, 5 USC § 552a), establishes a Code of Fair Information Practice that governs the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of personally identifiable information about individuals that is maintained in systems of records by federal agencies.
- The U.S. Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994 (DPPA) (18 USC § 2725), prohibits the disclosure of personal information without the express consent of the person to whom such information applies, with the exception of certain circumstances. These rules also imposes record-keeping requirements on the "authorized recipients". Personal information means information that identifies an individual. It does not include information on vehicular accidents, driving violations, and driver's status, but this law does classify the following data as Personal information:
    - Social Security Number
    - Driver License Number
    - Name
    - Address (but not the 5-digit zip code)
    - Telephone Number
    - Photograph (Digital Image)
    - Medical information
    - Disability information
- The U.S. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) (**45 CFR 160** and **45 CFR 164**), includes provisions to protect a patient's Protected Health Information (PHI), which is similar to PII.
- Title 18 USC § 1028d(7) specifies rules about fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents (which contain PII), authentication features, and information.
- The U.S. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), (5 USC § 552) grants public access to government records. However the law contains a clause which excludes information that is prohibited from disclosure by another federal law, so the U.S. laws listed above take precedence over FOIA on the protection of PII.
- California:
    - The California state constitution declares privacy an inalienable right in Article 1, Section 1.
    - California Online Privacy Protection Act (OPPA) of 2003 has requirements for commercial websites handling PII, to include a privacy policy.
    - California SB 1386 requires organizations to notify individuals when PII (in combination with one or more additional, specific data elements) is known or believed to be acquired by an unauthorized person.
    - The California State Supreme Court in 2011, ruled that a person's ZIP code is PII.
- Massachusetts:
    - Massachusetts 201 CMR 17.00: Standards for The Protection of Personal Information of Residents of the Commonwealth.
    - The Massachusetts Supreme Court in 2013 ruled that ZIP codes are PII.
- Nevada: Nevada Revised Statutes 603A-Security of Personal Information.

- The U.S. Senate has proposed but not yet passed a number of additional laws relating to PII and public concern could lead to other new legislation. It is important to monitor new federal and state legislation.

When data is stored or exchanged, PII can be classified as sensitive or non-sensitive.

- Sensitive PII is information which, when disclosed, could result in harm to the individual whose privacy has been breached. It is recommended that sensitive PII should be encrypted in transit and when data is at rest. Such information includes unique identifiers (such as license, passport or Social Security numbers), a combination of fields that identify a person, biometric information, medical information and/or personally identifiable financial information (PIFI),
- Non-sensitive PII has a lower level of requirements for protection, as its release would not result in harm to the individual. Non-sensitive PII can be easily gathered from public records, phone books, corporate directories and websites.

A.2.19 Printable Characters

All text data elements in the payload of a data exchange must limit the characters to the "printable characters" that can be supported by all parties. This means that non-printable bytes and non-English letters are not allowed in any message. The printable characters which are common to all parties are:

- space
- **a** to **z**
- **A** to **Z**
- **0** to **9**
- **! " # $ % & ' ( ) * + , - . / : ; < = > ? @ \ _ ` { | } ~**

Other characters must be excluded because they are not common to all encoding schemes (ASCII, UTF-8 and EBCDIC) used by various parties. The other characters can be dropped or substituted with a similar letter from the English alphabet. The table below describes these letter transliterations (i.e. the Spanish enye character (an "N" with a "~" above it ("Ñ")) is converted to the English letter "N").

- Some elements (such as a person name), call for the letters to be transliterated.
- For other elements, the users can determine if it would be more meaningful for the non-printable characters to be omitted or substituted for another character.

(Note: extended word processor characters like a "non-breaking space" must not be used, only the default characters are common to all encoding schemes and can be exchanged).

Character	Transliteration	**Description**
Á	**A**	A acute
À	**A**	A grave
Â	**A**	A circumflex
Ä	**AE**	A diaeresis
Ã	**A**	A tilde
Ă	**A**	A breve
Å	**AA**	A ring
Ā	**A**	A macron
Ą	**A**	A ogonek
Ć	**C**	C acute
Ĉ	**C**	C circumflex
Č	**C**	C caron

Character	Transliteration	**Description**
Ń	**N**	N acute
Ñ	**N**	N tilde or enye
Ň	**N**	N caron
Ņ	**N**	N cedilla
Ŋ	**N**	Eng
Ø	**OE**	O slash
Ó	**O**	O acute
Ò	**O**	O grave
Ô	**O**	O circumflex
Ö	**OE**	O diaeresis
Õ	**O**	O tilde
Ő	**O**	O double acute

Character	Transliteration	**Description**
Ċ	C	C dot accent
Ç	C	C cedilla
Đ	D	Eth
Ď	D	D caron
É	E	E acute
È	E	E grave
Ê	E	E circumflex
Ë	E	E diaeresis
Ě	E	E caron
Ė	E	E dot accent
Ē	E	E macron
Ę	E	E ogonek
Ĕ	E	E breve
Ĝ	G	G circumflex
Ğ	G	G breve
Ġ	G	G dot accent
Ģ	G	G cedilla
Ħ	H	H bar
Ĥ	H	H circumflex
I	I	I without dot (Turkey)
Í	I	I acute
Ì	I	I grave
Î	I	I circumflex
Ï	I	I diaeresis
Ĩ	I	I tilde
İ	I	I dot accent
Ī	I	I macron
Į	I	I ogonek
Ĭ	I	I breve
Ĵ	J	J circumflex
Ķ	K	K cedilla
Ł	L	L slash
Ĺ	L	L acute
Ľ	L	L caron
Ļ	L	L cedilla
Ŀ	L	L dot

Character	Transliteration	**Description**
Ō	O	O macron
Ŏ	O	O breve
Ŕ	R	R acute
Ř	R	R caron
Ŗ	R	R cedilla
Ś	S	S acute
Ŝ	S	S circumflex
Š	S	S caron
Ş	S	S cedilla
Ŧ	T	T bar
Ť	T	T caron
Ţ	T	T cedilla
Ú	U	U acute
Ù	U	U grave
Û	U	U circumflex
Ü	UE	U diaeresis
Ũ	U	U tilde
Ŭ	U	U breve
Ű	U	U double acute
Ů	U	U ring
Ū	U	U macron
Ų	U	U ogonek
Ŵ	W	W circumflex
Ý	Y	Y acute
Ŷ	Y	Y circumflex
Ÿ	Y	Y diaeresis
Ź	Z	Z acute
Ž	Z	Z caron
Ż	Z	Z dot
Þ	TH	Thorn (Iceland)
Æ	AE	ligature AE
Ĳ	IJ	ligature IJ
Œ	OE	ligature OE
ß	SS	double s (Germany)
ʻ	' (apostrophe)	ʻokina (glottal stop)

(Note: this table is based on information in the ICAO 9303 Machine Readable Travel Documents standard).

Background Information: IBM mainframes mostly hold character data in EBCDIC, while UNIX, Unisys, Windows and most other computer types store character data in an ASCII or a similar format. Data transmitted by AAMVA is in ASCII format. So when an EBCDIC site is sending or receiving data, it converts the characters to and from ASCII. The translation occurs by replacing a bit pattern from one code set with the corresponding bit pattern from the other code set. The translation is performed on each byte of data traveling on the data path without regard to the content of the data. As non-printable characters may not have corresponding characters in the other encoding scheme, this data would be corrupted when the bit patterns were translated, hence the "printable character" rule.

A.2.20 Unit of Measure

In the AAMVA model, the preferred units used for a given measurement are the default units in the jurisdiction of record. E.g. the vehicle weight in the U.S. is measured in pounds, but in Canada it is measured in Kilograms. The preferred units applies to

- Distance & speed (miles/km & mph/kph)
- Length (foot-inch/cm)
- Liquid (gal/l)
- Weight (lbs/kg)

D20 promotes model data definitions, but also describes data elements used in well established applications. So while AAMVA promotes preferred standards for units of measure, some elements in D20 may deviate form the standard due to the requirements and usage in an application.

A.2.21 Vehicle Weight

Vehicle weights can specify a maximum capacity or a measured weight of a vehicle. The requirements of different federal and state regulations and practices relating to the inclusion of passengers, cargo and fluids, means there are many weight elements, each used to record a weight in a different category.

Name	Acronym	Description	Cargo & Passengers	Fluids & Fuel
VVHCCW - Vehicle Cargo Carrying Capacity	CCC	A weight limit, or maximum load weight, as determined by the vehicle's manufacturer or motor carrier.	Loaded	N/A
Dry Weight		The actual weight of a vehicle or trailer containing standard equipment, but excluding any fuel, fluids, cargo, passengers, or optional equipment.	None	N/A
VVHGAW - Vehicle Gross Axle Weight Rating	GAWR	A value specified by the vehicle manufacturer as the load-carrying capacity of a single axle system, as measured at the tire-ground. The GAWR includes the weight of the vehicle (be it a car, truck or trailer), passengers, cargo and even trailer tongue weight (if applicable). (For regulation **49 CFR 567**.4;)	Loaded	Full

Name	Acronym	Description	Cargo & Passengers	Fluids & Fuel
VVHVWR - Gross Vehicle Weight Rating *Also known as:* • Laden Weight • Loaded Weight	GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) is the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle. It represents the greatest allowable load for that individual vehicle (be it a car, truck or trailer). There are a number of factors that determine the GVWR such as spacing of axles, number of tires, size of tires, capacity of the suspension and take into account the base curb weight of the vehicle plus the weight of any optional accessories, cargo, passengers and the tongue weight of a trailer. (For regulations **49 CFR 571**.3 & **49 CFR 567**.4;)	Loaded	Full
Tongue Weight		The downward force that the tongue of the trailer applies to the hitch of the tow vehicle.	Loaded	N/A
VVHCWR - Gross Combination Weight Rating	GCWR	A value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination vehicle. That is the sum of the GVWR values specified by the manufacturer for a loaded truck tractor and any loaded trailers it will tow. (For regulations **49 CFR 383**.5 & **49 CFR 390**.5;)	Loaded	Full
VVHCWE - Vehicle Gross Curb Weight		A weight of a motor vehicle with standard equipment; maximum capacity of engine fuel, oil, and coolant; and, if so equipped, air conditioning and additional weight optional engine. Passengers, cargo and other items are not included in this weight. In an RV, equipment fluids such as tanks of water and propane are counted in this weight. (For regulations **49 CFR 571**.3 & **40 CFR 1803**)	None	Full
VVH011 - Vehicle Gross Operating Weight *Also known as:* • Operating weight		The unladen weight of the vehicle (e.g., single-unit truck, truck combination) plus the weight of the load being carried at a specific point in time. (For regulation **23 CFR 658**)	Some	Some
VVHNTR - Vehicle Nominal Ton Rate		An approximate maximum load weight intended for the vehicle to transport, commonly applied to vans, pickups and single-unit trucks. e.g. "half ton".	Loaded	N/A
VVHSHW - Vehicle Ship Weight		The unladen weight of a vehicle when it is shipped from the manufacturer to the purchaser. It includes engine oil, coolant, brake fluid and a small quantity of fuel, as vehicles have traditionally been driven off the assembly line and these fluids were necessary to do so.	None	Some

Name	Acronym	Description	Cargo & Passengers	Fluids & Fuel
Taxable Gross Weight		The unloaded weight of a vehicle, any trailer and the declared weight of any cargo. (For regulation **26 CFR 41**.4482(b))	Loaded	Some
VVHUL2 - Vehicle Unladen Weight *Also known as:* • Scale weight • Net weight • Empty weight.		Unladen or unloaded vehicle weight is the weight of a vehicle with maximum capacity of all fluids necessary for operation of the vehicle, but without cargo, occupants, or accessories that are ordinarily removed from the vehicle when they are not in use. In an RV, equipment fluids such as tanks of water and propane are not counted in this weight. (For regulation **49 CFR 571**.3)	None	Full

A.3 AUTOMOBILE DEALER

An Auto-dealer or Dealer is a business or person which sells new and/or used vehicles. Dealers are subject to some federal regulations and individual states may also have state regulations.

Some dealership operate in multiple states. However different states may have different regulations and procedures, so the dealer data may only apply to information about the parts of a dealership within a given state.

The dealer is identified by its EIN. Within a state a dealer may be identified by its state assigned Dealer Code.

For new vehicles, dealers receive a MCO from the manufacturer as proof of ownership of a vehicle. Dealers may exchange vehicles with other dealerships, this is known a reassignment. When a dealer sells a new vehicle, the MCO is surrendered and title is issued to the new owner.

A dealer may receive a title from the motor vehicle data center as a result of a request by a lienholder which releases its lien on the vehicle and requests that the title from the jurisdiction be sent directly to the dealer.

A.3.1 Dealer Code

An identifier a manufacturer assigns to identify the dealer to whom the vehicle is being shipped.

Source of Definition: MCO
Source of Data: Manufacturer

VDLCOD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`manufacturerId` type: string

A.3.2 Dealer EIN / FID

A unique code that identifies the dealer with an EIN (Employer Identification Number) / FID (Federal ID).

Source of Definition: IRS
Source of Data: IRS; MVAs

VDLEIN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/9

`taxId` type: string

A.3.3 Dealer Email Address

The electronic mail (email) address of an auto dealership.

This email addresses follows the RFC 5322 3.4 format and includes both the address of the email server and the local address within the server. e.g. local@server.com.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Dealership

VDLEMA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/60

`email` type: string

A.3.4 Dealer Jurisdiction

A code for the jurisdiction where an Auto Dealer operates. See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Usage Note: Knowing in which state a Dealer operates, can help with determining the sales tax on out-of-state vehicle purchases.

Source of Definition: PPI, U.S. Postal Code.
Source of Data: MVA.

VDLADS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

None type: string

A.3.5 Dealer Mailing Address

A mailing address of the auto-dealer involved with the purchase or sale of a vehicle.

See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: NICB, MVA, Lien holder

VDLMAD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`mailingAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.3.6 Dealer Name

A name of the dealer involved with the purchase/sale of a vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: NICB, Automobile dealer

VDLNAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`organizationName` type: string

A.3.7 Dealer Number

A jurisdiction-assigned number used to uniquely identify the dealership within the jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: Jurisdiction
Source of Data: Jurisdiction

Usage Note: This field may contain part of the dealer's FID.

VDLNUM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`jurisdictionId` type: string

A.4 BUSINESS

An organization or person engaged in commerce. A Jurisdiction may enter into a commercial partnership a Business to dispense services.

A.4.1 Employer Identification Number

Employer Identification Number as assigned by the Internal Revenue Service. Commonly referred to as "EIN" or "FEIN" where "F" is for Federal. The Social Security Number is often used as a substitute for the Employer Identification Number.

Source of Definition: MVAs.
Source of Data: Internal Revenue Service, Dept. of Treasury.

BBUEIN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/9

`taxId` type: string

A.4.2 Business Partner ID

A business partner ID is a jurisdiction-assigned code that identifies the business partner of the financial accumulator responsible for a specified subtotal amount in an electronic billing transaction.

Source of Definition: MVAs.
Source of Data: MVA; Business Partner

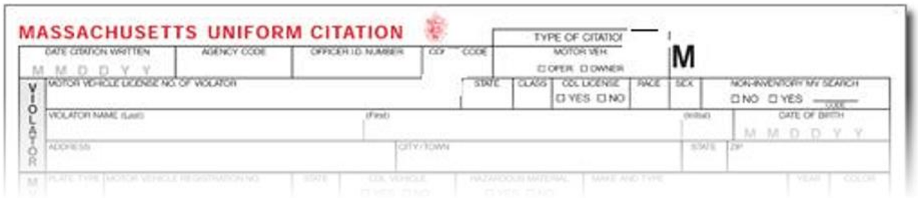
VPBSID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/8

`jurisdictionId` type: string

A.5 CITATION

An official summons, ticket, or other official document which requires the motorist to respond or appear (as before a court), issued to a driver for a traffic violation. Also known as a "traffic ticket".



MASSACHUSETTS UNIFORM CITATION
TYPE OF CITATIO
DATE CITATION WRITTEN | AGENCY CODE | OFFICER I.D. NUMBER | CDF | CODE | MOTOR VEH. ☐ OPER. ☐ OWNER | M
M M D D Y Y
VIOLATOR
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE NO. OF VIOLATOR | STATE | CLASS | CDL LICENSE ☐ YES ☐ NO | RACE | SEX | NON-INVENTORY MV SEARCH ☐ NO ☐ YES CODE
VIOLATOR NAME (Last) | (First) | (Initial) | DATE OF BIRTH M M D D Y Y
ADDRESS | CITY/TOWN | STATE | ZIP
PLATE TYPE | MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION NO. | STATE | CDL VEHICLE ☐ YES ☐ NO | HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ☐ YES ☐ NO | MAKE AND TYPE | YEAR | COLOR

Traffic citations are normally for offenses within a state and processed within that state. Offenses committed on Federal property are handled by the Central Violations Bureau (CVB) and District Courts, which may report the offense to a state motor vehicle agency.

A citation may result in a conviction which may impact the driving privileges.

A.5.1 Citation Bail Amount

The bail amount for a single citation. The bail amount is set by the court for a citation.

Source of Definition: Court, MVA.
Source of Data: Court.

VPKBAM *Logical Format (Type/Max Length):* N/7

`bailAmount` type: number-integer

A.5.2 Citation Case Reference Number

The Case Reference Number assigned by the jurisdiction (state of action) which issued a citation.

Usage Note: A case in a formal legal proceeding, it may apply to one or multiple traffic tickets.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#66
Source of Data: Citation; Court documents; NRVC action.

DCICCR *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/15

`caseNumber` type: string

A.5.3 Citation CDL Holder Indicator

A code determining whether or not the driver held a CLP/CDL at the time of the citation - if yes, then the conviction is subject to federal CDL regulations [49 CFR 383.51].

Source of Definition: MCSIA; **49 CFR 383**
Source of Data: State of conviction

A CDL holder is one whose last jurisdiction-issued license was a CDL. This applies even if:

- The driver's commercial privileges are withdrawn (even if the jurisdiction issues a non-CDL hardship license for the defined period of the suspension of the commercial privileges).
- The CDL has expired and no other license has been issued.

A CLP holder is one who held a valid (unexpired) CLP at the time of citation.

For a driver to be considered a non-CDL holder, either the driver or the SDLA must take some explicit action.

A CDL holder becomes a non-CDL holder when (1) he/she voluntarily surrenders his/her CDL, or (2) the SDLA downgrades the CDL to a non-CDL.

Value	Description
1	Yes - The cited driver held a current CLP or CDL, or if no valid CLP/CDL, his/her previous license was a CDL or his/her CLP had been disqualified and the citation had been issued prior to the expiration date of the CLP.
2	No - The cited driver only has a current base license, has never held a license, or holds no current license and the previous license was a base license.
9	Unknown (This value is not always allowed, see the specification for any restrictions).

DCICHI *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/1

`citationCdlHolderCode` type: string-code

A.5.4 Citation Compliance Date

The actual date that the cited driver complied with the terms of the citation.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#72
Source of Data: Court documents; jurisdiction initiating NRVC action.

DCICCD *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: Date

`complianceDate` type: string-date

A.5.5 Citation Court Code

An identification number, of a court within a state, where the bail is due. This identifier is assigned by the agency responsible for a court.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Law Enforcement

VPKCCO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`courtCode` type: string

A.5.6 Citation Court State Code

An identifier of the state, in which the court that adjudicated the citation is located.

Usage Note: If the citation is for an out-of-state driver who did not comply with the terms of the citation, the citation state may initiate nonresident violator compact (NRVC) action.

See the **Jurisdiction Mail Abbreviation Values** (on page 34) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: D20/79; MVAs
Source of Data: Citation; Court Documents, NRVC action
Synonym: Adjudicating jurisdiction

DCICST

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`citationCourtJurisdiction` type: string-code

A.5.7 Citation Date

The date on which a citation was issued.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#38
Source of Data: Officer knowledge; Citation; Court documents.

DCIDCI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`citationDate` type: string-date

A.5.8 Citation Court Name

The name of the court which adjudicated the citation.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#69
Source of Data: Citation; Court documents; NRVC action.

DCICCN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/45

`courtName` type: string

A.5.9 Citation Court Telephone

The telephone number for the court which adjudicated the citation.

In electronic form, the number is held without a long-distance access prefix or extensions and without separators, e.g.: the number 1 703 522 1553 would be held as 7035221553.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#71
Source of Data: Citation; Court Documents; NRVC action.

DCICPH

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10 `courtPhone` type: string

A.5.10 Citation Crash Flag

A code indicating whether a citation was issued as a result of a crash.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Officer Knowledge.

Code	Description
0	Not crash related
1	Crash related
9	Unknown

DCICRF

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`crashCode` type: string-code

A.5.11 Citation Fine And Costs

The total fine and costs which must be paid to the court adjudicating the citation for the terms of the citation to be satisfied.

The amount is measured in dollars (pennies are not included).

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#68
Source of Data: Citation; Court documents; NRVC action.

DCICFN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/7

`fineAmount` type: number-integer

A.5.12 Citation Number

A unique, controlled number printed on each traffic ticket or citation form.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Traffic ticket.
Synonyms: Ticket Number; Traffic Ticket; Case Reference Number.

DCICIT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/11

`citationNumber` type: string

A.5.13 Citation Trial Date

The date for which the appearance in court is set, on a citation.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Officer knowledge; Traffic ticket disposition
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

DCITDT

`citationTrialDate` type: string-date

A.5.14 Citation Violation Date

The date of the offense, which received a citation.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: DMV, Traffic Enforcement

Usage Note: A citation can be issued on a date after an offense, because investigations take time to review evidence, witness statements, and complex details (like serious injuries or multiple vehicles), allowing officers to file charges later, sometimes days or weeks after the event.

VPKCVD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`violationDate` type: string-date

A.6 CONVICTION

A conviction of a moving violation for a driver that was a result of a citation or admin-per-se. It may or may not have been handled according to DLC procedures and may or may not have happened or been adjudicated in the home jurisdiction. Traffic infractions are also included within this definition for the jurisdictions that have decriminalized their traffic violations.

Per 49 CFR 383.5: Conviction means an unvacated adjudication of guilt, or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or by an authorized administrative tribunal, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere accepted by the court, the payment of a fine or court cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether or not the penalty is rebated, suspended, or probated.

Usage Note: AAMVA applications require MVAs to be able to exchange Driver History Records (DHR). Many of the elements described in this section are part of the DHR. See the description of the **Driver Control Record** (on page 26) for details.

The Conviction Jurisdiction Court Report ID is the primary identifier of a conviction within a jurisdiction. Combinations of other elements and relationships may also be used to identify a conviction.

A conviction may impact the driving privileges of a driver and result in the withdrawal of the driving privileges.

A.6.1 Conviction Commercial Vehicle Indicator

An indicator of whether a commercial vehicle was being used when the offense was committed.

Source of Definition: D20/98; ADD/94-#43; *49 CFR 383*
Source of Data: Crash report; court records.

Value	Description
1	Yes (commercial)
2	No (non-commercial)
9	Unknown (This value is not always allowed, see the specification for any restrictions)

Usage Note: Used to determine if a conviction is subject to federal CDL regulations [49 CFR 383.51].

DCVCOM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`cmvCode` type: string-code

A.6.2 Conviction Court City / Place

A town, city or named place where the convicting court is located.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Abstracts of conviction provided by court
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/15

DCV010

`courtLocation` type: string

A.6.3 Conviction Court Type

The type of court which finalized the conviction.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#41
Source of Data: Abstracts of conviction furnished by the court.

Value	Description	Value	Description
ADM	Administrative Adjudication	MAG	Magistrate Court
CHA	Chancery Court	MAY	Mayor's Court
CIR	Circuit Court	MUN	Municipal Court
CIT	City Court	POL	Police Court
CIV	Civil Court	SJC	Special Justice Court
COC	County Court	SPL	Special Court Martial
COR	Corporation Court	SSP	State Supreme Court
CRI	Criminal Court	SUM	Summary Court Martial
DIS	District Court	SUP	Superior Court
DOT	Secretary USDOT	TJC	Trial Justice Court
FED	U.S. District Court	TRA	Traffic Court
GEN	General Court Martial	TRI	Tribal Court
HUS	Hustings Court	TWN	Town Court
JPC	Justice of Peace Court	UNK	Unknown
JUS	Justice Court	USC	U.S. Commissioner
JUV	Juvenile Court	USM	U.S. Magistrate Court
LEC	Law and Equity Court	USS	U.S. Supreme Court

DCVCRT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`courtCategoryCode` type: string-code

A.6.4 Conviction Date

The date that an individual was convicted.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#39
Source of Data: Abstracts of conviction provided by the court.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

DCVDCV

`activityDate` type: string-date

A.6.5 Conviction Fine

A payment assessed by a judge, or the amount of forfeited bond or collateral, in whole dollars, arising from a traffic violation conviction. The fine is tracked in U.S. in dollars (any pennies are rounded to the nearest dollar).

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Court documents.

DCV030

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/4

`fineAmount` type: number-Integer

A.6.6 Conviction HAZMAT Indicator

For a specific conviction of a driver, a determination of whether the violation occurred while the driver was carrying hazardous materials (that required a placard) in a commercial vehicle.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#44; DHR/90; *49 CFR 383*
Source of Data: Conviction jurisdiction; Court document; Traffic citation or police.

Value	Description
1	Yes (hazardous materials)
2	No (no hazardous materials)
9	Unknown (This value is not always allowed, see the specification for any restrictions).

Usage Note: Used to determine if a conviction is subject to federal CDL regulations [49 CFR 383.51].

DCVHAZ

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`hazMatCode` type: string-code

A.6.7 Conviction Jail Sentence Length

A sentence of the court in days, arising from conviction of a traffic violation.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Judge; court.

Code	Description
000	None
nnn	Sentence in days (Up to the Maximum Sentence Provided by Law)

DCV040

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`sentenceTerm` type: number-integer

A.6.8 Conviction Judge Identification Number

A unique number assigned to each judge or administrative adjudication officer.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Court or DMV.

DCV050

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`judicialRegistrationId` type: string

A.6.9 Conviction Jurisdiction Court Report ID

The Jurisdiction of Conviction's unique identifier for an individual conviction of a driver. The identifier may be a summons number, a reference to a record in a file, a database, a microfilm, or any other reference assigned by the jurisdiction of conviction. The identifier is unique within the jurisdiction and enables the jurisdiction to look up the original record of the conviction.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#45
Source of Data: Convicting jurisdiction's internal coding system.
Synonyms: Locator reference

The element is sometimes referred to as the "Conviction Offense Locator Reference".

DCVCLO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/18

`locatorReference` type: string

A.6.10 Conviction Jurisdiction Offense Code

The Jurisdiction of Conviction's native code for the type of offense committed by the driver.

Usage Note: Typically, a reference to a statute within a jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20/98; ADD/94-#46
Source of Data: Abstracts of convictions; court documents; State of conviction.
Synonyms: Offense reference
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/8

DCVCOR

`offenseText` type: string

A.6.11 Conviction Offense ACD Code

A code describing an offense for which an individual was convicted.

See the **AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD)** (http://www.aamva.org/**technology/technology-standards/acd**) Manual for the list of the codes and their usage.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#40a; ACD
Source of Data: Abstracts of conviction provided by court; Motor Vehicle Agency

DCVCCA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`acdCode` type: string-code

A.6.12 Conviction Points, Violation Demerit

The demerit points assessed for a specific conviction of a traffic violation.

Usage Note: Only used in states that have a point system.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Assigned by DMV from abstracts of convictions furnished by the court.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

DCV060

`demeritPoints` type: number-integer

A.6.13 Conviction Suspended Sentence

The length of time (in days) of a suspended sentence arising from a conviction for a traffic violation.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Judge; court.
Synonyms: Days of Suspended Sentence.

Code	Description
000	None
nnn	Number of days (number of days of suspended sentence up to maximum provided by law)

DCV070

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`sanctionSetObligation` type: number-Integer

A.6.14 Court Suspension Termination Date

The date on which a court imposed suspension of a driver license terminates.

Usage Note: Only used in states where the court has authority to suspend a driver license.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Abstracts of convictions furnished by the court.

DCV020

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`suspensionEndDate` type: string-date

A.6.15 Conviction Trial Date

The date for which appearance in court is set.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Officer Knowledge; traffic ticket disposition.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

DCV080

`trialDate` type: string-date

A.6.16 Jurisdiction Code - Convicting

The code identifying the Jurisdiction (at the state level) in which the conviction was rendered.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#42
Source of Data: Convicting jurisdiction; Court documents

DCVJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`courtJurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.7 CRASH

A crash describes a traffic incident in which people are injured or property sustained damage due to an accident or crash. It may also describe an incident where control of a vehicle was lost, but no injury or damage was sustained (e.g. skidding onto grass at the side of the road). In the context of a traffic incident, using the term "accident" does not imply the event was unavoidable. So the terms Accident and Crash may be used synonymously (e.g. the Crash Date is used for "the date when a driver drove his car into a tree (a crash)" and would also be used for "the date when a tree fell on a parked car (an accident)").

History Note, on the terms Accident and Crash: As early as 1914, members of the National Safety Council's Public Safety Section were developing standard Accident Data Forms for state and city use. AAMVA started to formally use ‘accident’ in its element definitions in 1979 when the 1st edition of D20 was defined by the AAMVA membership. In 1997 NHTSA proposed replacing the term Accident with Crash, because the term Accident implied no one was responsible for the incident. In 2019 AAMVA switched to using the term 'crash'. The computer applications used by AAMVA's membership still label traffic incident data elements as Accident data. So while AAMVA's policy is to: use Crash in place of Accident, at the software implementation level, the term 'accident' may still be encountered.

Emergency responders and insurance carriers are the entities who capture these details and they use many of the same elements when recording information about a traffic incident, be it an accident or a crash. Emergency responders file information about the traffic incident, in the jurisdictions where the incident occurred.

Crash information is recorded for each driver involved in the incident and linked to the driver via their driver license record.

The elements included under Crash in D20, are the elements shared in a Driver's History. There are definitions for a number of additional Crash data elements defined in other standards such as D16 and MMUCC.

A.7.1 Crash Involving Commercial Vehicle

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) State Safety Data Quality (SSDQ) Program created the following guidance for law enforcement officers to identify Truck and Bus Crashes Reportable to FMCSA. (Aka. Blue Visor Card).

Report A Traffic Crash If It Involves

- Any truck that has a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 10,000 pounds or a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of more than10,000 pounds used on public highways

OR

- Any motor vehicle with seating to transport nine (9) or more people, including the driver's seat

OR

- Any motor vehicle displaying a hazardous materials placard (regardless of weight)

...AND results in

- A fatality: any person(s) killed in or outside of any vehicle (truck, bus, car, etc.) involved in the crash or who dies within 30 days of the crash as a result of an injury sustained in the crash

OR

- An injury: any person(s) injured as a result of the crash who immediately receives medical treatment away from the crash scene

OR

- A tow-away: any motor vehicle (truck, bus, car, etc.) disabled as result of the crash and transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle

-

A.7.2 Crash County

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Officer Knowledge; Crash report; Emergency response unit report.
Synonyms: County of Occurrence; Emergency Occurrence, County.

The code identifying the county (or equivalent sub-division of a state) in which a crash occurred.

This list used to be published by NIST as FIPS 6-4, it is now maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau. See the ANSI Codes for County Subdivisions at https://www.census.gov/library/reference/code-lists/ansi.html#cousub

Usage Note: There are different rules for managing counties in different states. The boundaries of most counties hardly ever change. But in some states county boundaries change often (e.g. Alaska may modify boundaries, eliminate or add counties based on the U.S. census to evenly distribute the population across their counties). So in states where changes are made to counties, the recorded county code may become out of date.

DACCOU *Logical Format (Type/Max Length):* N/3

`county` type: string

A.7.3 Driver Crash Commercial Vehicle Indicator

A determination of whether the crash occurred while the driver was operating a commercial vehicle.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#52; DHR/90
Source of Data: Crash report

Value	Description
1	Yes (commercial)
2	No (non-commercial)
9	Unknown

DDACOM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1.

`cmvCode` type: string-code

A.7.4 Driver Crash HAZMAT Indicator

A determination of whether the crash occurred while the driver was operating a commercial vehicle that was carrying hazardous materials (that required a placard).

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#53; DHR/90.
Source of Data: Crash report.

Value	Description
1	Yes (hazardous materials)
2	No (no hazardous materials)
9	Unknown (This value is not always allowed, see the specification for any restrictions).

DDAHAZ

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1.

`hazMatCode` type: string-code

A.7.5 Crash Date

The date on which a crash occurred.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#49
Source of Data: Officer Knowledge; Crash report; Emergency response unit report.
Synonyms: Accident Date; Collision Date; Wreck Date.

DACDAT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`activityDate` type: string-date

A.7.6 Crash Jurisdiction Code

A code identifying the state or province in which a crash took place.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#50
Source of Data: Crash report; Driver data base.
Synonyms: Accident State.

DACJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`licensingJurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.7.7 Crash Locator Reference

A reference number for the organization that keeps crash records.

Source of Definition: ADD94-#54.
Source of Data: Internal coding system for filing documents of jurisdiction reporting crash

DACLOC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/18.

`locatorReference` type: string

A.7.8 Crash Severity Code

The severity of a crash, based on the most intense injury to any person or, if none were injured, so designating.

Source of Definition: ANSI D16/89: 3.4.1; D20/79;
Source of Data: Crash report.
Synonyms: Accident classification; Accident severity classification.

Code	Description
1	Fatal crash
2	Incapacitating injury crash
3	Non incapacitating evident injury crash
4	Possible injury crash
5	Non injury crash (property-damage-only crash)
9	Unknown

DACSEV

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`crashSeverityCode` type: string-code

A.7.9 Crash Care By Non Response Unit

The type of immediate or emergency medical service provided at the crash site by anyone other than a member of an emergency medical response unit.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Emergency medical organization.
Synonyms: On Site Care; Non Response Unit Care; Emergency Location Treatment; Accident Site Service.

Code	Description
NON	None
AID	First aid
RES	Resuscitation
EXT	Extrication
ARE	First aid and resuscitation
AEX	First aid and extrication
REX	Resuscitation and extrication
OTH	Other

DAC010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`careCode` type: string-code

A.8 CREDIT CARD

Organizations charge fees for services and credit cards may be used to pay these fees. The following are high-level data definitions of the card fields. A charge to a card, will also contain information about the transactions, see the **Fee** (on page 114) data elements for details.

Credit card charges are made by interfacing with the card provider or a broker, check with the vendor for the details of their API.

Any credit card data stored or transmitted should conform with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS).

A.8.1 Credit Card Authorization Code

A code issued by a credit card company that indicated if a credit card charge is accepted or rejected.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Credit Card Company

VCCACD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/6

`authorizationCode` type: string-code

A.8.2 Credit Card Number And Expire Date

An element containing two fields that have been combined and encrypted. The encryption process is desired for the security of the credit card number.

Source of Definition: Credit Card Company.
Source of Data: Credit Card Company.

VCCNED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/25

`expires` type: string

A.8.3 Credit Card Reference

A unique assignment that appears on the client’s statement to identify the charge.

Source of Definition: Credit Card Company.
Source of Data: MVA.

VCCREF

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): 16/AN.

`reference` type: string

A.8.4 Credit Card Type

A code for the company issuing the credit card.

Source of Definition: Credit Card Company.
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
1	MasterCard
2	Visa
3	American Express
4	Discover

VCCTYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1

`typeCode` type: string-code

A.9 DRIVER

A person who has ever held a driver license or is recorded on the MVA database.

Synonym: Operator.

History Note: D20 was originally focused on Driver Licenses so information about people got classified as Driver information. Today MVAs still issue Driver Licenses, but many also issue State ID Cards to individuals who do not drive. The original element definitions remain in D20, however it should be recognized that the Driver data elements may also be used to convey information about a person who is not authorized drive.

Usage Note: AAMVA applications require MVAs to be able to exchange Driver History Records (DHR). Many of the elements described in this section are part of the DHR. See the description of the **Driver Control Record** (on page 26) for details.

A.9.1 Driver Date Of Birth

The birth date of a driver.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#7
Source of Data: Driver license applicant; Driver license; Crash report
Synonyms: DOB

DDVDOB

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`birthDate` type: string-date

A.9.2 Driver Eye Color

The color of driver's eyes.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#11
Source of Data: License application

Value	Description
BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
BRO	Brown
DIC	Dichromatic
GRY	Gray
GRN	Green
HAZ	Hazel
MAR	Maroon
PNK	Pink
UNK	Unknown

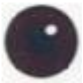
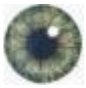
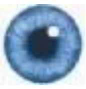
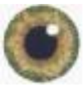
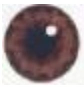
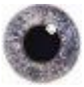
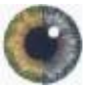
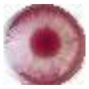
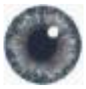
DDVEYE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`eyeColorCode` type: string-code

Eye Color Description

A categorization of the color of the iris in a person's eyes. Tinted contact lenses should be removed before assessing the eye color.

Value	Description		Value	Description	
BLK	Black or very dark brown.		GRN	Green.	
BLU	Blue.		HAZ	Hazel, a mixture of colors, most commonly green and brown.	
BRO	Brown, including amber.		MAR	Maroon.	
DIC	Dichromatic or multicolor, of one or both eyes.		PNK	Pink or albino.	
GRY	Gray.		UNK	Unknown.	

Note: The perceived color of the iris can vary, depending on the background lighting.

A.9.3 Driver Hair Color

Color of an individual driver's hair.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Individual who applies for a driver license.

Code	Description	Code	Description
BAL	Bald	RED	Red/Auburn
BLK	Black	SDY	Sandy
BLN	Blond	WHI	White
BRO	Brown	UNK	Unknown
GRY	Gray		

DDVHCL

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/3

`hairColorCode` type: string-code

A.9.4 Driver Height

The height in feet and inches of an individual driver. The first digit contains the number of feet and the last two digits contain the number of inches.

Example: If a driver is 5'8", the value of this field would = "508".

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#9
Source of Data: Driver license applicant.

DDVHGT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`height` type: number-integer

A.9.5 Driver Mailing Address

The mailing address of a driver (or a MVA customer).

The address contains a number of sub-fields for holding the components of an address. The components are:

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#20
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency; Driver

Element	Format	Presence	Maximum Size of a short address	Tag
Street Address Line 1	string	Required	20	`line1`

Element	Format	Presence	Maximum Size of a short address	Tag
Street Address Line 2	string	Optional	20	`line2`
City (and/or foreign country)	string	Required	15	`city`
State Code	string	Optional	2	`stateCode`
ZIP Code	string	Optional	5	`postalCode`
ZIP +4	string	Optional	4	`postalExtensionCode`

Example: If the address is `12 Main St, Apt C, Bangor ME 04402-1234,` then provide:

Line1: `12 MAIN ST` Line2: `APT C` City: `BANGOR` State: `ME` ZIP: `04402` ZIP+4: `1234`

The following best practices should be adopted when possible. When populating an address to be used in a data exchange:

1. Only use "Printable characters" in an address, i.e. the characters found on a U.S. keyboard.
2. If the jurisdiction has recorded Address Line 2 in their system and Address Line 1 is longer than the specified length of the field: then truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. if the address line 1 is 32 characters long, and is recorded as:

   Line 1: `1692 JEAN BAPTISTE LAKE SHORE DR` Line 2: `APT C`

   Truncate to:

   Line 1: `1692 JEAN BAPTISTE L` Line 2: `APT C`
3. If the jurisdiction is not recording Address Line 2 in their system and Address Line 1 is longer than the specified length of the field: Then the address can be wrapped to line 2. However always split the data on a word, not at a character in the middle of a word.

   E.g. if the address lines are recorded as: `176 PIED BLVD, APT 25` (21 characters long). In the message it should be packed as:

   Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD, APT` (18 characters long) Line 2: `25`

   Or, Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD` (13 characters long) Line 2: `APT 25`

   Do not split words or numbers:

   Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD, APT 2` (20 characters long) Line 2: `5`
4. If the Address Line 2 recorded is longer than the specified length of the field in the message, truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if the address is recorded as:

   Line 2: `APARTMENT ABCDEFGHIJK` (Address Line 2 is 21 characters long)

   Truncate to:

   Line 2: `APARTMENT ABCDEFGHIJ`
5. If the City recorded is longer than the specified length of the field, in the message, truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if:

   City: `RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA`

   Truncate to:

   City: `RANCHO SANTA MA`
6. Never truncate the State Code because other fields are longer.
7. For U.S. addresses, always provide the first 5 digits of the ZIP code and whenever the ZIP+4 extension is available, provide the 4 digit ZIP extension.

Never truncate the ZIP code because other fields are longer.

Usage Note: DPPA rule 18 USC § 2725 identifies this element as personal information that a Motor Vehicle Agency must keep secure.

DDVADD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/71

`mailingAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.9.6 Driver Medical History Indicator

This field indicates whether a state or province medical history file exists. The presence of a file, does not necessarily indicate there is a medical issue.

Source of Definition: DHR/90; ADD/94-#19
Source of Data: Medical advisory board

Value	Description
true	Medical file exists
false	No medical file

DDVMED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`hasMedicalFile` type: boolean

A.9.7 Driver Name

The full name of the driver.

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) for the rules governing the format of a person's name.

Usage Note: DPPA rule 18 USC § 2725 identifies this element as personal information that a Motor Vehicle Agency must keep secure.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#2; SR22
Source of Data: Insurer; driver

DDVNAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`personName` type: group: Name

This person name can hold the following sub-elements

- `givenName` type: string
- `middleName` type: string
- `surName` type: string
  - `suffixCode` type: string

A.9.8 Driver Race And Ethnicity

Classification of an individual driver on the basis of a common history, nationality, geographical distribution, or social group of common religious linguistics, ancestral or physical characteristics.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Individual; driver license.
Synonyms: Ethnic Identification.

Code	Description
AI	Alaskan or American Indian
AP	Asian or Pacific Islander
BK	Black
H	Hispanic Origin
O	Non-hispanic
U	Unknown
W	White

Usage Note: This element is being deprecated and will be gradually replaced by elements BPERAC - Person Race and by BPEETH - Person Ethnicity.

DDVRAC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/3

`raceCode` type: string-code

A.9.9 Driver Residence Address

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#21
Source of Data: Driver license application; Abstracts of conviction; Crash report

The place where the driver resides.

The address contains a number of sub-fields for holding the components of an address. The components are:

Element	Format	Presence	Maximum Size of a short address	Tag
Street Address Line 1	string	Required	20	`line1`
Street Address Line 2	string	Optional	20	`line2`
City (and/or foreign country)	string	Required	15	`city`
State Code	string	Optional	2	`stateCode`
ZIP Code	string	Optional	5	`postalCode`
ZIP +4	string	Optional	4	`postalExtensionCode`

Example: If the address is `12 Main St, Apt C, Bangor ME 04402-1234,` then provide:

Line1: `12 MAIN ST` Line2: `APT C` City: `BANGOR` State: `ME` ZIP: `04402` ZIP+4: `1234`

The following best practices should be adopted when possible. When populating an address to be used in a data exchange:

1. Only use "Printable characters" in an address, i.e. the characters found on a U.S. keyboard.
2. If the jurisdiction has recorded Address Line 2 in their system and Address Line 1 is longer than the specified length of the field: then truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. if the address line 1 is 32 characters long, and is recorded as:

   Line 1: `1692 JEAN BAPTISTE LAKE SHORE DR` Line 2: `APT C`

   Truncate to:

   Line 1: `1692 JEAN BAPTISTE L` Line 2: `APT C`
3. If the jurisdiction is not recording Address Line 2 in their system and Address Line 1 is longer than the specified length of the field: Then the address can be wrapped to line 2. However always split the data on a word, not at a character in the middle of a word.

   E.g. if the address lines are recorded as: `176 PIED BLVD, APT 25` (21 characters long). In the message it should be packed as:

Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD, APT` (18 characters long) Line 2: `25`
Or, Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD` (13 characters long) Line 2: `APT 25`

Do not split words or numbers:

Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD, APT 2` (20 characters long) Line 2: `5`

4. If the Address Line 2 recorded is longer than the specified length of the field in the message, truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if the address is recorded as:

   Line 2: `APARTMENT ABCDEFGHIJK` (Address Line 2 is 21 characters long)

   Truncate to:

   Line 2: `APARTMENT ABCDEFGHIJ`
5. If the City recorded is longer than the specified length of the field, in the message, truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if:

   City: `RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA`

   Truncate to:

   City: `RANCHO SANTA MA`
6. Never truncate the State Code because other fields are longer.
7. For U.S. addresses, always provide the first 5 digits of the ZIP code and whenever the ZIP+4 extension is available, provide the 4 digit ZIP extension.

Never truncate the ZIP code because other fields are longer.

Usage Note: DPPA rule 18 USC § 2725 identifies this element as personal information that a Motor Vehicle Agency must keep secure.

DDVRAD *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/71

`residenceAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.9.10 Driver Sex

The sex of a driver.

Value	Description
0	Unknown
1	Male
2	Female
9	Not specified or Non-binary gender

Source of Definition: ISO 5219; D20/79; ADD/94-#8
Source of Data: Individual; driver license; crash reports; conviction reports.
Synonyms: Gender

Usage Note: Since 2017, a growing number of MVAs allow an individual to specify how they should be categorized. "Non-binary" was added to support this.

DDVSEX *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/1 `sexCode` type: string-code

A.9.11 Driver Social Security Number

The unique number assigned by the Social Security Administration to an individual, who is a driver. This field holds the nine numeric digits, no separators are included.

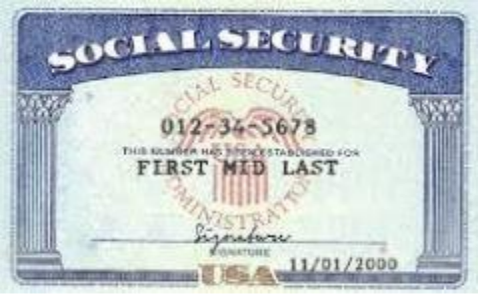
Usage Note: DPPA rule 18 USC § 2725 identifies this element as personal information that a Motor Vehicle Agency must keep secure.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#6; Social Security Administration
Source of Data: Social Security Administration; DL application

DDVSSN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`ssn` type: string



SOCIAL SECURITY

012-34-5678

THIS NUMBER HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR

FIRST MID LAST

Signature

SIGNATURE

11/01/2000

USA

When the SSN is presented on a computer screen or even on the SSA issued card, the SSN is often shown with separators between the three parts of the number. For electronic representations, this field is held as a nine digit number without separators.

A.9.12 Driver SSN Type

The type of Social Security Number associated with the driver.

Source of Definition: AAMVA
Source of Data: CDLIS

Value	Description
A	SSA-Assigned SSN - Assigned by the Social Security Administration
S	Substitute SSN - Has a value of "999-99-9999" and is used only when a non-CDL driver has been convicted of a CMV violation, but no SSN was provided or available for that driver.
P	Pseudo SSN - Has a value of "000-nn-nnnn" and is used only when the driver isn't required by SSA to have an SSN (i.e. SSA has issued a waiver for religious reasons or a non-domiciled is issued a CDL) AAMVA assigns a unique range of pseudo SSN values to each state for their use.

DDVSSI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`ssnTypeCode` type: string-code

A.9.13 Driver Weight

The weight of a driver in pounds.

Example: 195

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#10
Source of Data: Driver license applicant; Abstracts of conviction
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

DDVWGT

`weight` type: number- integer

A.9.14 Passport Number

An alpha-numeric identifier as given by the issuing jurisdiction to uniquely identify the document from all other machine readable travel documents issued by the jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: DOS; USCIS; ICAO 9309-4
Source of Data: DOS; USCIS

Usage Note: In many countries (including the U.S.), the number on a passport identifies a document not a person, so when a passport is renewed a new number will be issued.

Most countries conform with the ICAO 9309 standard for travel documents, which specifies the passport number is 9 characters long.

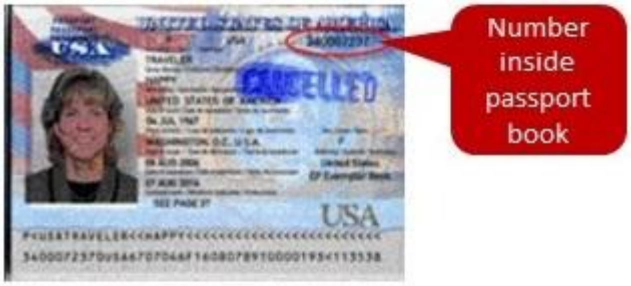
BFDPPN

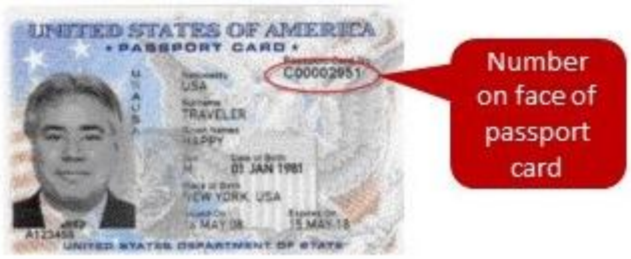
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/12

`passportNumber` type: string

A.9.15 U.S. Passport Number Format

Every United States passport has a "Passport Number" which identifies the passport document. Over time a person may have been issued a number of passports, with different numbers on each. Note, the number on an Emergency (replacement for a stolen) passport may be a recycled number which may be harder to verify.




UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PASSPORT CARD
Number on face of passport card
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U.S. Passport Number are composed of letters and numbers (and no other special characters). The formats include:

- For passports issued in 2021 and later:
  - "A" (in upper case), followed by eight numeric characters - for most new Passport Books (blue cover), including passports for No-fee military dependents. Other letters of the alphabet will be used once all book numbers beginning with "A" have been exhausted (although this is not expected to happen for many years).
  - "C" (in upper case), followed by eight numeric characters - this is used on current Passport Cards
  - "X" (in upper case), followed by eight numeric characters - for new Diplomatic Passport Books (black cover).
  - "Y" (in upper case), followed by eight numeric characters - for new Official Passport Books (maroon cover).
  - "Z" (in upper case), followed by eight numeric characters - for new Military Service Passport Books (gray cover).
  - Nine numeric digits - for certain Passport Books (blue cover), such as emergency passports and in regular passports issued in early 2021.
- For current passports issued in 2021 and earlier:
  - Nine numeric digits - the common format for Passport Books
  - "C" (in upper case), followed by eight numeric characters - this is used on current Passport Cards
- *For expired passports: Six, seven and eight characters, have been used in the past. These are old formats and are no longer used on current passports.*

Care must be taken with the letters in a passport number, because some systems are case sensitive.

A.9.16 Person Digital Image

A photograph or image of a person in a digital format.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA

Usage Note: There is no single rule for the photo, individual applications, standards and practices specify their own requirements. Requirements should be specified for:

- **Pose.** It is recommended that the photo should depict the face of the person in a full-face frontal pose with both eyes visible. This pose is ideal for facial recognition software processing.
- **Color.** A true color representation of the person's face is recommended for the electronic photo data. (This data can then be used to print a color photo or a monochrome laser engraving).
- **Electronic data size.** The individual users may specify a maximum and/or minimum number of bytes used for the electronic data. The data size requirement will need to be sufficient to support any requirements on the dimensions of the printed picture, and/or for facial recognition. (Driver License Photos are usually in to 20 kb to 120 kb range). For electronic exchanges, AAMVA can support image data up to 10 mb for the image when encoded in Base64.
- **Electronic file format.** JPEG is the recommended format for holding the image electronically (JPEG is the most commonly used format). However other formats may be specified for individual uses if all parties agree.
- **Electronic exchange format.** The specifications for individual applications will specify the format used to exchange images between parties. This is often dictated by constraints in the exchange protocol (e.g. binary data (as used in a JPEG file) is not directly supported in web-services so the image file has to be encoded in a format like Base 64).

BPEDIO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): blob

`personDigitalImage` type: string-base64

A.9.17 Person Ethnicity

Classification of an individual's ethnicity, related to having a Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source of Definition: U.S. Census.
Source of Data: Individual; Driver license.
Synonyms: Ethnic Identification.

Code	Description
H	Hispanic Origin
O	Non-hispanic
U	Unknown

Usage Note: The 2020 U.S. Census, included Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Ecuadorian, Spaniard, etc. as Hispanic.

BPEETH

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1

`ethnicityCode` type: string-code

A.9.18 Person Last Complete Examination Date

The date that an individual last took a complete driver's examination.

Usage Note: Used to determine when a driver must be re-examined.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.
Synonyms: Test Date.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

BPE010

`lastExamDate` type: string-date

A.9.19 Person Military Indicator

This field contains a code to show whether the person is or was ever in military service.

Code	Description
1	Yes
2	No

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Individual; departmental records

BPEMIL

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1.

`militaryCode` type: string-code

A.9.20 Person Nationality Code

An identifier of the primary nationality of a person.

Code	Description
USA	United States of America.
CAN	Canada

Source of Definition: DHS-WHTI; DL/ID Card Standard.
Source of Data: Document Issuer.
Synonyms: Nation Code.

BPENTC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/3.

`nationalityCode` type: string-code

A.9.21 Person Name Group

A group of components that make up a name of a person. This group contains elements:

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Driver license application, abstracts of conviction, birth certificate, and other forms.

- Person First Name (BPENFT)
- Person Middle Name (BPENMD)
- Person Last Name (BPENLT)
- Person Name Suffix (BPENSX)
- Person First Name Truncation Code (BPENTF)
- Person Middle Name Truncation Code (BPENTM)
- Person Last Name Truncation Code (BPENTL)
- Person First Name Transliteration Code (BPENRF)
- Person Middle Name Transliteration Code (BPENRM)
- Person Last Name Transliteration Code (BPENRL)

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule 2008** (on page 14) for the complete set of rules governing the format of a person's name.

BPENGP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/126

`name` type: group: PersonName

A.9.22 Person Points, Active Demerit

The total number of active demerit points which the individual has accumulated.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Driver history record

BPEPTQ

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`demeritPoints` type: string

A.9.23 Person Organ Donor Indicator

An indication that shows if a person has volunteered to donate (some or all) of their organs or tissue.

Source of Definition: DL/ID Card
Source of Data: MVA

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

BPEODI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`isOrganDonatorIndicator` type: boolean

A.9.24 Person Race

Classification of a person on the basis of a common history, geographical distribution, ancestral or physical characteristics.

Source of Definition: D20/79; DL/ID Std
Source of Data: Individual; Driver License

Code	Description
A	Asian
B	Black (African American)
I	Native American (Alaskan or American Indian)
O	Other
P	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
U	Unknown
W	White (Caucasian)
X	Multi-racial

Usage Note: The data is often the individual's self identification of their race.

BPERAC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`raceCode` type: string-code

A.9.25 Person Veteran Indicator

An indication that shows if a person is a veteran of the U.S. military.

Source of Definition: DL/ID Card
Source of Data: MVA

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

BPEVTI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`isMilitaryVeteran` type: boolean

A.9.26 USCIS Alien Registration Number

The alien registration number is assigned by the USCIS to a person who is not a citizen of the United States. The number is the identifier of the USCIS file for the alien.

Source of Definition: USCIS
Source of Data: USCIS
Synonyms: A-number

Usage Note: When printed it appears as "A" followed by seven, eight or nine digits. In electronic form the "A" is omitted and the digits are right justified with leading zeros.

BFDARN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/9

`alienNumber` type: string

A.10 DRIVER EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT

Driver Education and Improvement describes activates which a driver may take, typically to improve safe driving or qualify for a higher level of driving privileges. These improvement clinics may be voluntary or may be required if a driver has committed a driving offense.

A.10.1 Driver Education Completion Date

The date that the prescribed driver or motorcycle rider education course curriculum was completed.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: A course completion certificate presented by the individual.
Synonyms: Motorcycle Rider Course Completion Date.

DDE001

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`courseCompletedDate` type: string-date

A.10.2 Driver Education Curriculum Type

The type of driver or motorcycle rider education course that the license applicant has satisfactorily completed.

Code	Description
0	None
1	Automobile driver
2	Motorcycle rider
3	Commercial Vehicle driver
7	Other (defensive driving, new driver orientation, etc.)

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Driver license application or course completion certificate presented by the applicant.
Synonyms: Course Facility Type.

DDE002

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`curriculumTypeCode` type: string-code

A.10.3 Driver Education Facility City/Place

The location where the driver or motorcycle rider education course was completed.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Driver license application; Driver/rider education course certificate of completion.
Synonyms: Motorcycle Rider Course Location.

DDE003

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`courselocation` type: string

A.10.4 Driver Education Facility Type

The type of facility which offered the driver or motorcycle rider education course that the license applicant has satisfactorily completed.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Driver license application or course completion certificate presented by the applicant.
Synonyms: Motorcycle Rider Course Facility Type

Code	Description
0	None
1	Public High School
2	Non Public High School
3	Commercial Driving School
4	University or College
7	Other

DDE004

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`facilityTypeCode` type: string-code

A.10.5 Driver Improvement Analyst's Recommendation

The recommendation of the driver improvement analyst after an interview with the driver.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Analyst's report of interview.

Code	Description
CAN	Canceled
CLN	Clinic
DEN	Denied
NON	No Action
PRB	Probation
REV	Revocation
SUR	Surrendered
SUS	Suspended
OTH	Other Action

DDVIMP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/3

`recommendationCode` type: string-code

A.10.6 Driver Improvement Clinic Assignment Date

The date that the individual driver must begin the driver improvement clinic course.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Driver improvement analyst's report of the interview.

DDE010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`improvementStartDate` type: string-date

A.10.7 Driver Improvement Clinic City/Place

An identifier of the location where the driver improvement clinic will be held.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Analyst's report of interview.

DDE011

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`clinicLocation` type: string

A.11 DRIVER LICENSE

A license issued by a Jurisdiction to an individual to operate a motor vehicle. This includes all licenses issued, not just those that are current. A Jurisdiction may also record "Dummy" license records to track unlicensed drivers and out-of-state offenders.

Synonym: Operator License.

Many MVAs are responsible for issuing both Driver Licenses and ID Cards. Many of the following elements are described as Driver License elements, but they could also be used to hold ID Card data. In some MVAs, this data is referred to as Customer data.

A license may be a base license or a commercial license and have additional privileges authorized by the Class or Endorsement.

Usage Note: AAMVA applications require MVAs to be able to exchange Driver History Records (DHR). Many of the elements described in this section are part of the DHR. See the description of the **Driver Control Record** (on page 26) for details.

A license or an ID is usually identified by its Number. A number of states allow a person to hold both a license and an ID. In a few of these states, the same customer number is used on both credentials. For these cases the Number and Document Type are needed to uniquely identify the credential.

A.11.1 CDL Medical Self Certification Code

A driver's self-certification of the driver's status regarding 49 CFR 390.3 and the type of driving.

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 390**
Source of Data: The medical certificate prepared by an approved examiner.

Value	Description
EA	Excepted Intrastate
EI	Excepted Interstate
NA	Non-excepted Intrastate
NI	Non-excepted Interstate

DDLSCT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`selfCertificationCode` type: string-code

A.11.2 Driver License Advisory Letter Date

A date when an advisory letter was sent to a driver license holder.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Departmental records; conviction abstracts.
Synonyms: Warning Letter Date

DDL005

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`letterDate` type: string-date

A.11.3 Driver License Advisory Letter Type Code

A purpose of an advisory letter which was sent to a driver license holder.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Departmental Records

Value	Description
WAR	Warning
REV	Revocation
SUS	Suspension
CAN	Cancelation
DEN	Denial
HER	Hearing or Interview
PRB	Probation
CLN	Clinic
RSN	Restoration

DDL006

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`letterTypeCode` type: string-code

A.11.4 Driver License Application Date

A date on which an application was made for a driver license, driver permit or identification card.

Source of Definition: D20/79; MVA
Source of Data: MVAs; Selective Service System

DDLAPD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`applicationDate` type: string-date

A.11.5 Driver License Card ID

An identifier that is affixed to the raw materials (card stock, laminate, etc.) used in producing driver license and ID cards. The numbers are issued by the material's manufacturer and provide a unique reference within a jurisdiction.

Usage Note: This number may serve multiple purposes of document discrimination, audit information number, and/or inventory control, in support of the REAL ID requirements.

Source of Definition: DHS-REAL ID Act; DL/ID Card Standard; DHS-REAL ID
Source of Data: Card Manufacturer
Synonyms: Document Discriminator; Inventory control number; Stock number

DDLCID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

`documentDiscriminator` type: string

A.11.6 Driver License Card Design Revision Date

An implementation date of the most recent version or modification to the visible design of a jurisdiction's driver license or ID card.

Source of Definition: DL/ID Card Standard; DHS-REAL ID
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency

DDLDRD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`cardRevisionDate` type: string-date

A.11.7 Driver License Commercial Class Code

The type of commercial vehicle that a licensed driver has been examined on and approved to operate. This field represents the highest-level classification for a particular Driver Privilege Type.

Source of Definition: FMCSA code **49 CFR 383**; CLC-70; MVA
Source of Data: Driver license application
Synonyms: Classified License; CDL Class

Value	Description
A	Class "A" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(1)]
B	Class "B" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(2)]
C	Class "C" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(3)]
M	*Class "M" vehicles - Motorcycles, Mopeds, Motor-driven Cycles (class M is being retired as a Commercial Class).*

See **Commercial Class Definition** (on page 24) for the detailed definition and examples of the commercial class codes.

Usage Note:

- When not present, this is an indication that the driver never held a license or the information is no longer available.
- Until value M is retired: this is a group field that can hold up to three occurrences of class code. In practice it will be used for two codes at most ('AM', 'BM' or 'CM').

DDLCL2

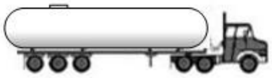
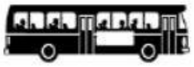
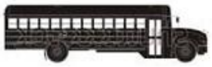
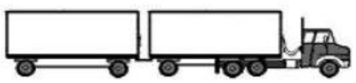
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

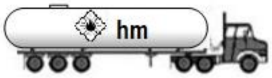
`driverLicenseCommercialClassCodes[] . value` type: string-code

A.11.8 Driver License Endorsement Code

Any endorsements on a driver license (not a permit) which authorize the operation of specified types of vehicles or the operation of vehicles carrying specified loads. Endorsements are specific to classifications of a driver license.

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 383**; ADD/94-#13
Source of Data: Entered on the driver license application by the license examiner.

Value	Description	Example
N	Tank - This endorsement is required for the operation of any tank vehicle, as defined in (49 CFR 383.5).	
P	Passenger - This endorsement is required for the operation of any vehicle used for transportation of sixteen or more occupants, including the driver.	
S	School Bus - This endorsement is required for the operation of a school bus. School bus means a CMV used to transport pre-primary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school sponsored events. School bus does not include a bus used as common carrier (49 CFR 383.5).	
T	Doubles/Triples - This endorsement is required for the operation of any vehicle that would be referred to as a double or triple.	

H	Hazardous Material - This endorsement is required for the operation of any vehicle transporting hazardous materials requiring placarding, as defined by U.S. Department of Transportation regulations.	
X	Combined Tank/HAZ-MAT - This endorsement may be issued to any driver who qualifies for both the N and H endorsements.	
L	Motorcycles - Including Mopeds/Motorized Bicycles.	
O	Other Jurisdiction Specific Endorsement(s) – This code indicates one or more additional jurisdiction assigned endorsements.	Emergency Vehicle (LA) Class A Farm Vehicle (OR) Tow Truck (NY)

A license may have multiple endorsement codes to document a driver with multiple endorsements, i.e. a license may show endorsements "P S T X" if the person had been granted all the endorsements covered by federal regulations (note, "H" and "N" are covered by "X").

The federal regulation 49 CFR 383.153 requires endorsement(s) for which the driver has qualified, if any, be included on the license. This applies to codes "N", "P", "S", "T", "H" and "X".

DDLEND

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`driverLicenseEndorsements[] . value` type: string-code

A.11.9 Driver License Expiration Date

The date after which a driver license is no longer valid.

Usage Note: Normally a license can not be used to drive after the expiration date. However individual jurisdictions may have provisions for cases where the driver is unable to renew a license in the MVA office. For example:

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#15
Source of Data: Calculated by department at the time the license is issued.

- A service members serving abroad may not be able to go to a MVA office to renew their license, so a number of jurisdictions allow the service member to use the license beyond the expiration date (the details very by state).
- Occasionally a point in time extension can be issued by a jurisdiction, allowing the credential to be used after the expiration date. E.g. if a hurricane prevents MVA offices from renewing licenses, then a jurisdiction may grant a one month extension to anyone due for a renewal.

DDLEXP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`credentialExpirationDate` type: string-date

A.11.10 Driver License Hazmat Endorsement Expiration Date

The date the Hazardous Material endorsement(s) on a driver's license expire.

Source of Definition: *49 CFR 1572*; MVA
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency

DDLHED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`driverLicenseHazMatEndorsementExpDate` type: string-date

A.11.11 Driver License Issuing Country Code

An identifier of the country in which an identity document was issued.

Source of Definition: DHS-WHTI; DL/ID Card Standard.
Source of Data: Document Issuer.
Synonyms: Nation Code.

Code	Description
USA	United States of America.
CAN	Canada

DDLICC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/3

`countryCode` type: string-code

A.11.12 Driver License Issuance Type Code

A code denoting the type of driver license that an individual has been issued.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Driver license application
Synonyms: License Status

Value	Description
AMD	Amended License
DUP	Duplicate License
ORI	Original License
REN	Renewal
RPL	Replacement of lost or stolen card
TMP	Temporary License

DDLIST

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`typeCode` type: string-code

A.11.13 Jurisdiction Code - Licensing

The code of the jurisdiction that issued the license.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: AAMVA
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency

DDLJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`licensingJurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.11.14 Driver License Limited Term Indictor

An indication if a drivers' license or identification card is classified by DHS regulations as a temporary or limited-term document, i.e. the expiration date of the card is limited to the duration of an aliens legal stay in the U.S.

Source of Definition: DHS-REAL ID; DL/ID Card Standard.
Source of Data: Document Issuer.

Code	Description
0	Not a Limited Term
1	Limited Term

DDLLTI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`limitedTermCode` type: string-code

A.11.15 Driver License Number

The driver license number provides a single unique index or key useful within a jurisdiction to locate a driver.

Usage Note: When printed on a card or document, the number may be sub-divided by space and/or hyphen separators. When held in electronic form the separators are omitted.

Usage Note: DPPA rule 18 USC § 2725 identifies this element as personal information that a Motor Vehicle Agency must keep secure.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVAs; Individual's driver license; Crash report forms
Synonyms: DLN; OLN; Operator License; Customer Number

DDLNUM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

`dln` type: string

A.11.16 Driver License Original Issue Date

The date when an individual was first licensed or issued a credential.

Usage Note: In effect this is the data the Driver History Record was created for an individual.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

DDLOID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`originalIssueDate` type: string-date

A.11.17 Driver License Privilege Type W/D Action Pending

If set to yes, this flag indicates that the current licensing jurisdiction has an action pending, that if carried to completion will cause a withdrawal of a specified driver privilege type (i.e., Base or Commercial)

Source of Definition: D20/93; DHR/90; ADD/94-#18
Source of Data: MVAs

Value	Description
true	Yes (action pending)
false	No (no action pending)

DDLWDP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`isDriverLicenseWithdrawalPending` type: boolean

A.11.18 State Document REAL-ID Conformant

An indication if a state issued document follows REAL-ID rules.

Value	Description
1	Conformant with REAL ID rules
2	State custom rules
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Source of Definition: DHS-REAL ID Act; DL/ID Card Standard; S2S w/g
Source of Data: Document Issuer
Synonyms: REAL ID Compliant

BJDRIC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`realidConformantCode` type: string-code

A.11.19 Driver License Commercial Status

The current status of an individual's commercial privilege type.

Source of Definition: DHR/90; ADD/94-#17
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency; Departmental files
Synonyms: CDL Status

Value	Description
LIC	Licensed
ELG	Eligible
NOT	Not Eligible
NEN	Not Eligible due to non-ACD (Used from 10/1/2005 to 12/31/2007)
RPD	Reported Deceased

Status	Usage of Status
Licensed	The individual has a current valid license with all their driving privileges intact. This status is only used within the jurisdiction that issued the current license.
Eligible	The individual does not have a current valid license and has nothing on record that would prevent issuance. This includes an individual who: • has moved out of a state and the jurisdiction cancels the license • has met the requirements to allow restoration of driving privileges following a suspension or revocation • has never held a license • possesses a learner's permit • has had a parent approve reinstatement of privileges revocation • has reached 18 after a parent withdrew privileges • has had a court lift the suspensions • voluntarily surrendered their license • is within the renewal grace period after a license expired • needs to take a test before obtaining a license (for a new driver and for an expired license)
Not Eligible	The individual does not have a current valid license and has an adverse action on record that prevents issuance of a commercial license and may prevent the issuance of a base license. These conditions include: • suspended for minor offenses with outstanding restoration requirements • revoked indefinitely • habitual offender • medical condition • unsatisfied judgment • revoked for major offenses with outstanding restoration requirements • parent revokes privileges of driver under 18 • seizure of license by law enforcement • default in payment • insurance cancellation • misrepresentation (clearance letter needed) • driving privileges lost due to conviction even though the individual has never held a license • administrative per se action

	• within disqualification period • inability to pass test (i.e. for the period after a failed test when the test cannot be retaken).
Not Eligible due to non-ACD	(In use from 10/1/2005 to 12/31/2007). The individual has been withdrawn in a specific jurisdiction for an offense that is not federally mandated or related to traffic safety and therefore does not have an ACD conviction code. Because it is a withdrawal for an offense specific to a jurisdiction, other jurisdictions may issue a new license to the individual if their rules permit.
Reported Deceased	The individual has been reported deceased.

DDLCTS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`driverLicenseCommercialStatusCode` type: string-code

A.11.20 Driver License Non-Commercial Class Code

The type of non-commercial vehicle that a licensed driver has been examined on and approved to operate. This field represents the highest-level classification for a particular driver privilege. The non-commercial classes are state defined.

Source of Definition: FMCSA; AAMVA
Source of Data: Driver license application

Usage Note: State codes are usually one character long, however a few states use multiple character codes for some values.

DDLCL3

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`driverLicenseNonCommercialClass` type: string

A.11.21 Driver License Non-Commercial Status

The current status of an individual's non-Commercial (Base) privilege type.

Source of Definition: DHR/90; ADD/94-#16
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency;
Departmental files

Value	Description
LIC	Licensed
ELG	Eligible
NOT	Not Eligible
NEN	Not Eligible due to non-ACD (Used from 10/1/2005 to 12/31/2007)
RPD	Reported Deceased

Status	Usage of Status
Licensed	The individual has a current valid license with all their driving privileges intact. This status is only used within the jurisdiction that issued the current license.
Eligible	The individual does not have a current valid license and has nothing on record that would prevent issuance. This includes an individual who: • has moved out of a state and the jurisdiction cancels the license • has met the requirements to allow restoration of driving privileges following a suspension or revocation • has never held a license • possesses a learner's permit

	• has had a parent approve reinstatement of privileges revocation • has reached 18 after a parent withdrew privileges • has had a court lift the suspensions • voluntarily surrendered their license • is within the renewal grace period after a license expired • needs to take a test before obtaining a license (for a new driver and for an expired license)
Not Eligible	The individual does not have a current valid license and has an adverse action on record that prevents issuance of a commercial license and may prevent the issuance of a base license. These conditions include: • suspended for minor offenses with outstanding restoration requirements • revoked indefinitely • habitual offender • medical condition • unsatisfied judgment • revoked for major offenses with outstanding restoration requirements • parent revokes privileges of driver under 18 • seizure of license by law enforcement • default in payment • insurance cancellation • misrepresentation (clearance letter needed) • driving privileges lost due to conviction even though the individual has never held a license • administrative per se action • within disqualification period • inability to pass test (i.e. for the period after a failed test when the test cannot be retaken).
Not Eligible due to non-ACD	(In use from 10/1/2005 to 12/31/2007). The individual has been withdrawn in a specific jurisdiction for an offense that is not federally mandated or related to traffic safety and therefore does not have an ACD conviction code. Because it is a withdrawal for an offense specific to a jurisdiction, other jurisdictions may issue a new license to the individual if their rules permit.
Reported Deceased	The individual has been reported deceased.

DDLNTS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`driverLicenseNonCommercialStatusCode` type: string-code

A.11.22 Driver License Issue Date

The date when a driver license was issued or renewed.

Source of Definition: D20/79; AAMVA Data Dictionary/94 #14
Source of Data: Departmental records; driver license

DDLISS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`credentialIssueDate` type: string-date

A.11.23 Driver License Privilege Type Status

The current status of an individual's specified privilege type (i.e., Base or Commercial privilege type).

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Licensing agency.

Value	Description
LIC	Licensed
ELG	Eligible
NOT	Not Eligible
NEN	Not Eligible due to non-ACD (Used from 10/1/2005 to 12/31/2007)
RPD	Reported Deceased

Status	Usage of Status
Licensed	The individual has a current valid license with all their driving privileges intact. This status is only used within the jurisdiction that issued the current license.
Eligible	The individual does not have a current valid license and has nothing on record that would prevent issuance. This includes an individual who: • has moved out of a state and the jurisdiction cancels the license • has met the requirements to allow restoration of driving privileges following a suspension or revocation • has never held a license • possesses a learner's permit • has had a parent approve reinstatement of privileges revocation • has reached 18 after a parent withdrew privileges • has had a court lift the suspensions • voluntarily surrendered their license • is within the renewal grace period after a license expired • needs to take a test before obtaining a license (for a new driver and for an expired license)
Not Eligible	The individual does not have a current valid license and has an adverse action on record that prevents issuance of a commercial license and may prevent the issuance of a base license. These conditions include: • suspended for minor offenses with outstanding restoration requirements • revoked indefinitely • habitual offender • medical condition • unsatisfied judgment • revoked for major offenses with outstanding restoration requirements • parent revokes privileges of driver under 18 • seizure of license by law enforcement • default in payment • insurance cancellation • misrepresentation (clearance letter needed) • driving privileges lost due to conviction even though the individual has never held a license • administrative per se action • within disqualification period • inability to pass test (i.e. for the period after a failed test when the test cannot be retaken).
Not Eligible due to non-ACD	(In use from 10/1/2005 to 12/31/2007). The individual has been withdrawn in a specific jurisdiction for an offense that is not federally mandated or related to traffic safety and therefore does not have an ACD conviction code. Because it is a withdrawal for an offense specific to a jurisdiction, other jurisdictions may issue a new license to the individual if their rules permit.

Reported Deceased	The individual has been reported deceased.

DDLPTS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`privilegeStatusCode` type: string-code

A.11.24 Driver License Probation Start Date

The date that a probationary status was imposed on an individual's driver license.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Driver improvement analyst's report.
Synonyms: Probationary License Period Beginning Date.

DDLPSD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`probationStartDate` type: string-date

A.11.25 Driver License Probation Termination Date

The date that the individual driver is no longer under a probationary license.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Driver improvement analyst's report of interview.

DDLPTD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`probationEndDate` type: string-date

A.11.26 Driver License REAL-ID Compliance Code

An indication of the degree to which a driver license or ID Card is compliant with the REAL ID Act.

Source of Definition: DHS REAL-ID Act; DL/ID Card Standard.
Source of Data: Licensing agency.

Code	Description
F	Fully Compliant (the DHS Secretary or his designate(s) has determined that a State has met all the requirements), or Materially Compliant (a determination by DHS that a State has met the benchmarks contained in the Material Compliance Checklist)
N	Non-compliant

DDLRIC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1

`realidComplianceCode` type: string-code

A.11.27 Driver SPE Effective Date

The start date of the most recent variance of a medical certificate, due to a Skills Performance Evaluation. [49 CFR 390.3]

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 390**
Source of Data: A variance issued by FMCSA.

DDLSSD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`skillsPerfEvalEffectiveDate` type: string-date

A.11.28 Driver SPE Expiration Date

The expiration date of the most recent variance of a medical certificate, due to a Skills Performance Evaluation. [49 CFR 390.3]

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 390**
Source of Data: A variance issued by FMCSA.

DDLSED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`skillsPerfEvalExpirationDate` type: string-date

A.11.29 Driver License Suspension Termination Date

The date on which a license suspension will terminate.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Driver improvement analyst's report of interview.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

DDL020

`suspensionEndDate` type: string-date

A.11.30 Driver TSA HME Threat Determination

A code indicating if a driver should be issued a HAZMAT Endorsement, as determined by the TSA adjudication process.

Source of Definition: TSA
Source of Data: TSA Adjudication process

Value	Description
0	No security threat, issue/renew/transfer HME
1	Final determination of security threat, do not issue/renew/transfer HME
2	IMMEDIATE REVOCATION, IMMEDIATELY REVOKE HME

DTHTSD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`driverLicenseHmeThreatCode` type: string-code

A.11.31 Driver Waiver/Exempt Effective Date

The start date of the most recent variance of a medical certificate, due to a waiver or exemption. [49 CFR 390.5]

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 390**
Source of Data: A variance issued by FMCSA.

DDLWSD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`exemptEffectiveDate` type: string-date

A.11.32 Driver Waiver/Exempt Expiration Date

The expiration date of the most recent variance of a medical certificate, due to a waiver or exemption. [49 CFR 390.5]

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 390**
Source of Data: A variance issued by FMCSA.

DDLWED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date `exemptExpirationDate` type: string-date

A.11.33 State Document Type

The type of state document issued by a jurisdiction to an individual.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency

Value	Description
1	Driver License
2	Permit for Base Driver License
3	State Identification Card
8	No document
9	Unknown

BJDTYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`cardTypeCode` type: string-code

A.12 DRIVER LICENSE REVIEW

A review of a person's driving privileges, with or without the license holder present. The review is sometimes referred to as a Departmental Hearing.

A.12.1 Departmental Hearing City/Place

An identifier of the place where a departmental hearing is scheduled to take place.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

DDH001

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`location` type: string

A.12.2 Departmental Hearing Date

The date that a departmental hearing is scheduled to take place.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

DDH002

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`date` type: string-date

A.12.3 Departmental Hearing Status

A code indicating the results of a departmental hearing.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental hearing officer's report.

Code	Description
SCH	Hearing Scheduled
HEL	Hearing Held
DIS	Dismissed

SUS	License Suspended
REV	License Revoked
OTH	Other

DDH003

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/3

`statusCode` type: string-code

A.12.4 Group Interview City/Place

An identifier of the location in which a person is scheduled to attend a group interview.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

DDH010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`groupInterviewLocation` type: string

A.12.5 Group Interview Date

The date on which a person is scheduled to attend a group interview.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

DDH011

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`groupInterviewDate` type: string-date

A.12.6 Group Interview Status

A code indicating whether a person has attended or is going to attend a group interview.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

Code	Description
S	Interview Scheduled
C	Interview completed
N	Did not appear

DDH012

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1

`groupInterviewStatusCode` type: string-code

A.12.7 Personal Interview City/Place

The location at which a person is scheduled to attend a personal interview.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

DDH020

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`personalInterviewLocation` type: string

A.12.8 Personal Interview Date

The date on which a person is scheduled to attend a personal interview.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

DDH021

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`personalInterviewDate` type: string-date

A.12.9 Personal Interview Status

A code indicating whether a person has attended or is scheduled to attend a personal interview.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental records.

Code	Description
S	Interview Scheduled
C	Interview Completed
N	Did Not Appear

DDH022

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1

`personalInterviewStatusCode` type: string-code

A.13 DRIVER PERMIT

A driver's permit, learner's permit, learner's license or provisional license, is a restricted license that is given to a person who is learning to drive, or learning special driving skills. A permit is used by jurisdictions to grant a person driving privilege(s) under supervision of another person licensed for said privilege(s). A permit may be used for an entire privilege type, some classification within a privilege type, an endorsement, or some combination of these.

So a jurisdiction may issue an individual:

- No license or permit,
- A base learners permit (and no license),
- A license and no permits, OR
- A license and one or more permits for additional privileges (e.g. a Commercial Learner's Permit).

A.13.1 Driver License Permit Endorsement Code

An endorsement on a driver license permit that grants the operation of specified types of vehicles or the operation of vehicles carrying specified loads, subject to the supervision of a person licensed for such endorsement (i.e., the endorsement is under permit.). Endorsements will be specific to classifications of a permit.

Source of Definition: FMCSA code 49 CFR 383.153; DHR/90; D20-94 #29
Source of Data: Entered on the driver license application by the license examiner.

Value	Description
P	Passenger - This endorsement is required for the operation of any vehicle used for transportation of sixteen or more occupants, including the driver.
N	Tank - This endorsement is required for the operation of any tank vehicle, as defined in 49 CFR 383.5.
S	School Bus - This endorsement is required for the operation of a school bus. School bus means a CMV used to transport pre-primary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school sponsored events. School bus does not include a bus used as common carrier (49 CFR 383.5).
T	*Doubles/Triples - This endorsement is required for the operation of any vehicle that would be referred to as a double or triple. (This code is being deprecated).*

L	*Motorcycles - Including Mopeds/Motorized Bicycles. (This code is being deprecated).*
O	*Other Jurisdiction Specific Endorsement(s) – This code indicates one or more additional jurisdiction assigned endorsements. (This code is being deprecated).*

Individual applications specify when the codes being deprecated will be retired from their application.

DDLENP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`endorsements . value` type: string-code

A.13.2 Driver License Permit Expiration Date

The date after which a driver permit is no longer valid.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#31
Source of Data: Calculated by department at the time the permit is issued.

DDLPED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`expirationDate` type: string-date

A.13.3 Driver License Permit Issue Date

The date when a driver permit was issued / renewed.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#30
Source of Data: Departmental records; Driver permit.

DDLPID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`issueDate` type: string-date

A.13.4 Driver License Permit Restriction Code

A restriction applicable to a classification which is under permit.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Entered on driver license application by license examiner.

Value	Description	Value	Description
B	Corrective lenses must be worn	L	No Air Brakes Equipped CMV
C	Mechanical Aid (special brakes, hand controls, or other adaptive devices)	M	No Class A Passenger Vehicle
D	Prosthetic Aid	N	No Class A and Class B Passenger Vehicle
F	Outside Mirror	P	No Passengers in CMV Bus
G	Limit to Daylight Only	T	Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device
H	Limited to Employment	V	Medical Variance
I	Limited - other	W	Farm Waiver
J	Other	X	No Cargo in CMV Tank Vehicle
K	Intrastate Only		

DDLRPC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`permits[] . restrictions[] . code` type: string-code

A.13.5 Driver License Permit Restriction End Date

The date when a special restriction applicable to a permit will end.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Licensing jurisdiction.

DDLPDE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`permits[] . restrictions[] . enddate` type: string-date

A.13.6 Driver Permit Commercial Class Code

The type of commercial or non-commercial vehicle that a licensed driver has been examined on and approved to operate subject to a permit. This field represents the highest level classification for a particular driver privilege type (i.e., commercial vs. non-commercial).

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 383**; ADD/94-#28
Source of Data: Driver permit application
Synonyms: Classified permit; CLP Class

FOR NON-COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSES, each state assigns its own value. (Usage Note: State codes are usually one character long, however a few states use multiple character codes for some values).

FOR COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSES, the following codes are used:

Value	Description
A	Class "A" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(1)]
B	Class "B" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(2)]
C	Class "C" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(3)]
M	*Class "M" vehicles - Motorcycles, Mopeds, Motor-driven Cycles (class M is being retired as a Commercial Class).*

See **Commercial Class Definition** (on page 24) for the detailed definition and examples of the commercial class codes.

Usage Note: When not present, this is an indication that the driver never held a license or the information is no longer available.

DDLPCL

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`classificationExtendedCode` type: string

A.13.7 Driver License Permit Restriction Explanation

Freeform text to describe the nature of a restriction applicable to a specific permit.

Source of Definition: D20-94 #35
Source of Data: Licensing jurisdiction

DDLPRX

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/40

`permits[] . restrictions[] . description` type: string

A.13.8 Driver License Permit Status

The current status of an individual's driver permit.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#27
Source of Data: MVAs

Value	Description
LIC	Licensed
ELG	Eligible
NOT	Not Eligible
NEN	Not Eligible due to non-ACD (Used from 10/1/2005 to 12/31/2007)
RPD	Reported Deceased

Status	Usage of Status
Licensed	The individual has a current valid license with all their driving privileges intact. This status is only used within the jurisdiction that issued the current license.
Eligible	The individual does not have a current valid license and has nothing on record that would prevent issuance. This includes an individual who: • has moved out of a state and the jurisdiction cancels the license • has met the requirements to allow restoration of driving privileges following a suspension or revocation • has never held a license • possesses a learner's permit • has had a parent approve reinstatement of privileges revocation • has reached 18 after a parent withdrew privileges • has had a court lift the suspensions • voluntarily surrendered their license • is within the renewal grace period after a license expired • needs to take a test before obtaining a license (for a new driver and for an expired license)
Not Eligible	The individual does not have a current valid license and has an adverse action on record that prevents issuance of a commercial license and may prevent the issuance of a base license. These conditions include: • suspended for minor offenses with outstanding restoration requirements • revoked indefinitely • habitual offender • medical condition • unsatisfied judgment • revoked for major offenses with outstanding restoration requirements • parent revokes privileges of driver under 18 • seizure of license by law enforcement • default in payment • insurance cancellation • misrepresentation (clearance letter needed) • driving privileges lost due to conviction even though the individual has never held a license • administrative per se action • within disqualification period • inability to pass test (i.e. for the period after a failed test when the test cannot be retaken).
Not Eligible due to non-ACD	(In use from 10/1/2005 to 12/31/2007). The individual has been withdrawn in a specific jurisdiction for an offense that is not federally mandated or related to traffic safety and therefore does not have an ACD conviction code. Because it is a withdrawal for an offense specific to a jurisdiction, other jurisdictions may issue a new license to the individual if their rules permit.

Reported Deceased	The individual has been reported deceased.

DDLPST

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`statusCode` type: string-code

A.14 DRIVER RESTRICTION

A restriction on a person's driving privileges, imposes limits on the driver, the time of day, or the vehicle that can be used. A restriction may be required by federal or state regulations.

A.14.1 Driver License Restriction Code

A restriction applicable to a driver license.

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 383**; D20/79; ADD/94-#23
Source of Data: Entered on driver license application by license examiner.

Value	Description	Value	Description
B	Corrective lenses must be worn	K	Intrastate Only
C	Mechanical Aid (special brakes, hand controls, or other adaptive devices)	L	No Air Brakes Equipped CMV
D	Prosthetic Aid	M	No Class A Passenger Vehicle
E	No Manual Transmission equipped CMV	N	No Class A and Class B Passenger Vehicle
F	Outside Mirror	O	No Tractor-Trailer CMV
G	Limit to Daylight Only	T	Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device
H	Limited to Employment	V	Medical Variance
I	Limited - other	W	Farm Waiver
J	Other	Z	No Full Air Brake equipped CMV

Usage Note: The value 'other' is used to indicate other jurisdiction defined restrictions apply. When used, the restriction explanation is used to describe these additional restrictions.

Federal Regulation 49 CFR 383.153, specifies codes E, K, M, N, O, L, V, Z but allows the other D20 code values.

DDLRSC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`driverLicenseRestrictions[] . code` type: string-code

A.14.2 Driver License Restriction End Date

The date when a special restriction applicable to a driver license will end.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#24
Source of Data: Licensing jurisdiction.

DDLRSD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`driverLicenseRestrictions[] . endDate` type: string-date

A.14.3 Driver License Restriction Explanation

Freeform text to describe the nature of a restriction applicable to a complete driver license.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#25
Source of Data: MVAs

DDLRSE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/40

`driverLicenseRestrictions[] . description` type: string

A.15 DRIVER LICENSE WITHDRAWAL

A Withdrawal Action for a driver which withdraws all or some portion of that driver's driving privileges. If the withdrawal action is taken by the home jurisdiction, the driver control record is affected (DLC Withdrawal). If not, the withdrawal is specific to operating privileges within the withdrawing jurisdiction (Non-DLC Withdrawal).

Usage Note: AAMVA applications require MVAs to be able to exchange Driver History Records (DHR). Many of the elements described in this section are part of the DHR. See the description of the **Driver Control Record** (on page 26) for details.

The Withdrawal Jurisdiction Court Report ID is the primary identifier of a withdrawal within a jurisdiction. Combinations of other elements and relationships may also be used to identify a withdrawal.

Withdrawal Basis

Withdrawal of driving privileges may be triggered by:

- Information transmitted from an in-state court to the MVA:
  - Court Conviction - Convictions for in-state offenses.
  - Court Order or Request - A court or judge may issue an order for cases where no conviction is issued.
  - Court Recommended - A court may issue a recommendation for cases where a judge did not sign a court order.
- Reciprocity of Out of State Convictions - A jurisdiction may have agreements (e.g. NRVC, DLC or DLA) to apply penalties of convictions adjudicated in other states.
- A process which reviews prior offenses to determine if the accumulation of offenses merits a withdrawal:
  - Point system - Some jurisdictions use penalty point systems and when a driver accumulates a certain number of points their driving privileges are withdrawn.
  - Repeated Violations - Other jurisdictions keep records of violations and use these records to determine if driving privileges should be withdrawn.
- Administrative reviews by State or Federal Jurisdictions of incidents:
  - Administrative Action - An administrative determination that a person has violated laws relating to the operation of a motor vehicle or that a person is not capable of safely operating a motor vehicle. These actions generally are not statutorily mandated but are discretionary with the agency
  - Administrative Per Se - Administrative Action taken for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
  - Administrative Adjudication - An order for a withdrawal is issued after the proceedings to resolve contested claims in conformity with the Administrative Procedure process.

A.15.1 Driver License ACD Withdrawal Reason Code

The reason for the withdrawal of a driver license and/or driving privilege.

See the **AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD)** (http://www.aamva.org/**technology/technology-standards/acd**) Manual for the list of the codes and their usage.

Source of Definition: D20/79, DHR/90; ADD/94-#60
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency; Departmental records

DWDWRS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`acdCode` type: string-code

A.15.2 Driver License Withdrawal Basis

The basis for the withdrawal action for a driver.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Departmental records

Value	Description
0	Unknown
1	Conviction
2	Administrative Adjudication
3	Administrative Action
4	Repeated Violations
5	Withdrawal resulting from point system
6	Court ordered or requested
7	Court recommended
8	NRVC Action or Reciprocity
9	Administrative Per Se

DWDWBS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`basisCode` type: string-code

A.15.3 Driver License Withdrawal Due Process Status

The due process status for a withdrawal action.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Departmental records

Value	Description
0	Not defined
1	Hearing held; action confirmed
2	Hearing offered but not requested
3	Hearing requested; not yet held
4	Department action appealed to court
5	Hearing not applicable

DWDWPS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`dueProcessStatusCode` type: string-code

A.15.4 Driver License Withdrawal Effective Date

The date on which a driver license withdrawal becomes effective.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#61
Source of Data: Departmental records documenting withdrawal.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

DWDDWD

`effectiveDate` type: string-date

A.15.5 Driver License Withdrawal Eligibility Date

The date on or after which a driver is eligible to apply for reinstatement of those driving privileges withdrawn.

Usage Note: If there is not an actual date, the eligibility code indicates if the state is permanent or indefinite.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#62
Source of Data: MVAs; Calculation by department at the time the license was withdrawn.

DWDWDE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`eligibilityDate` type: string-date

A.15.6 Driver License Withdrawal Extent ID

This field identifies a particular withdrawal extent. A withdrawal extent identifies the portion of driving privileges being withdrawn.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#58
Source of Data: Licensing jurisdiction that withdraws one or more privilege types.

Value	Description
1	Commercial
2	Permit
3	All
4	Non-CDL

DWDWEX

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`extentCode` type: string

A.15.7 Driver License Withdrawal Jurisdiction Report ID

The Jurisdiction of Withdrawal's unique identifier for the withdrawal of the driver that the Jurisdiction of Withdrawal uses to access its report of the withdrawal. The identifier may be a reference to a record in a file, a database or a microfilm. It is sometimes referred to as the "Driver License Withdrawal Locator Reference".

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#64
Source of Data: MVA's internal coding system.

DWDWLO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/18

`locatorReference` type: string

A.15.8 Driver License Withdrawal Period

A period of time for which a driver license or licensing privilege has been withdrawn.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Departmental Records
Synonyms: Driving Privilege Suspension Period; Operator Privilege Revocation Period

Value	Description
1nnn	Number of days where nnn indicates number of days
2nnn	Number of months where nnn indicates number of months
3nnn	Number of years where nnn indicates number of years
4000	Indicates Indefinite Withdrawal
5000	Indicates Permanent Withdrawal

DWD010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/4

`period` type: number-integer

A.15.9 Driver License Withdrawal Reason Reference

A native state code that specifies a withdrawal reason for future reference by the original State of record.

Source of Definition: ADD/94-#65
Source of Data: Abstracts of convictions, court documents, State of conviction.

DWDWRR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/8

`reasonReferenceCode` type: string-code

A.15.10 Driver License Withdrawal Reinstatement Date

The date that the licensing privilege of a driver (which has been previously withdrawn) is reinstated.

Source of Definition: D20/79; ADD/94-#63
Source of Data: Departmental records

DWDWDR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`reinstatementDate` type: string-date

A.15.11 Driver License Withdrawal Type

The type of driver license withdrawal action that was taken.

Value	Description
1	Revoked
2	Barred
3	Suspended
4	Canceled
5	Denied
6	Disqualified
7	Other Withdrawal

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency; Departmental records

DWDWTP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`actionCode` type: string-code

Lost Driving Privileges

A driver who has lost their driving privileges cannot legally operate a motor vehicle on a public road. Lost driving privileges can be classified as:

Canceled A driver's license is terminated without prejudice. Cancelation of license may be made only when specifically authorized by regulations. It can apply when:

- application is made for a license to operate vehicles of a higher class,
- a license expires,
- a license has been issued through error or
- a license is voluntarily surrendered to the department.

Any person whose license has been canceled may immediately apply for a license.

Barred	The DMV and/or courts have decided that a driver is a "Habitual Offender" due to many legal violations involving a motor vehicle, including Driving While Suspended, Revoked or Barred. A barred driver has the right to a hearing and will probably need an attorney to help with the hearing.
Denied	A restraint action when no valid license exists at the time of the restraint.
Disqualified	A driver who has been disqualified from driving for a period of time, is allowed to drive again when that period ends. A disqualification of commercial driving privileges is a loss of only commercial driving privileges as defined in 49 CFR 383.5. During this disqualification, if the driver is not otherwise suspended or revoked, he or she can continue to drive private (non-commercial) motor vehicles without obtaining limited driving privileges.
Expired	A license expired and has not been renewed.
Revoked	A license which has been fully canceled and cannot be reinstated. In order to get a license again, a driver will have to request approval from their state’s DMV, pay any driver civil penalties owed, and go through the state's licensing process, which typically involves a written test and a road test (and of course is not free). If the tests are passed, a new driver's license will be issued (the old one will not be reinstated). Common reasons for revocations include driving without insurance, being convicted of a serious traffic offense, failing a DMV road test, or making a false statement on a driver’s license or car registration application form. It is also possible to have a driver's license revoked or even permanently revoked due to multiple driving offenses, medical conditions, and age.
Surrendered	A person voluntarily gave up their driving privileges.
Suspended	A license is temporarily out of service. A suspended licenses can be sub-classified as: • Definite suspension on a license will end once the suspension period ends and the driver has paid the necessary suspension termination fees (which vary by state). Licenses can be suspended for several different reasons and offenses vary by state, but a few common reasons for definite suspensions are alcohol or drug related moving violations, driving without liability insurance, or receiving too many traffic tickets. • Indefinite suspension means that a license will remain suspended until the driver takes some action, such as paying for a traffic ticket (or child support/taxes, in some states). A license could also be indefinitely suspended under an administrative review suspension in some states if a medical condition that makes the driver a danger on the road.
Other Withdrawal	Some jurisdictions may have other categories for the loss of driving privileges.

Getting caught driving without a current license leads to penalties including fines and the expansion of any disqualifications. If a driver without a license is involved in a crash, a simple misdemeanor charge can escalate to a felony.

A.15.12 Jurisdiction Code - Withdrawing

The jurisdiction that withdrew driving privileges for a driver.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: D20/98; ADD/94-#59
Source of Data: MVAs

DWDJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`issuingAuthorityJurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.16 DRIVING TEST

A knowledge or skills test needed to acquire driving privileges. Multiple tests may be needed to obtain a specific driving privilege. e.g. to obtain a commercial license the applicant may need to take Knowledge, Vehicle Inspection, Basic Control Skills and/or Road tests.

A test can have information from the scheduling of a test, details recorded during the test and assessments based on how the test transpired.

For commercial driving privileges: States must record and retain the knowledge and skills test scores of tests taken by driver applicants. The test scores must either be made part of the driver history record or be linked to the driver history record in a separate file. (ref: 49 CFR 383.135).

A.16.1 Schedule Brake Type Code

A classification of the brakes scheduled for a test.

Usage Note: Driver License Restrictions indicate if a driver is allowed to operate a vehicle equipped with certain types of brakes.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description		Restriction on CDL
AB	Air Brakes	(No hydraulic system)	No restriction
AH	Partial Air Brakes	(Air over hydraulic)	No full air brake equipped CMV (Z)
HB	No Air Brakes	(Hydraulic system)	No air brakes equipped CMV restriction (L)

Usage Note: Light vehicles (cars and light trucks) mostly use hydraulic pressure, while heavy vehicles (truck and trailers) use air pressure to control their bakes. Other mechanisms are rare, so do not have a categorization at this time.

DSHBTC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`scheduleBrakeCode` type: string-code

A.16.2 Schedule Cancel Reason Code

A classification of the reason for canceling a scheduled test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
NoShow	Applicant did not appear for the test
Requested	Applicant asked for the test to be canceled
Other	Another reason

DSHCRC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/9

`scheduleCancelReasonCode` type: string-code

A.16.3 Schedule CDL Class

A code to describe the class of commercial vehicle scheduled to be used in a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
A	Class "A" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(1)]
B	Class "B" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(2)]
C	Class "C" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(3)]

M	*Class "M" vehicles - Motorcycles, Mopeds, Motor-driven Cycles (class M is being retired as a Commercial Class).*

See **Commercial Class Definition** (on page 24) for the detailed definition and examples of the commercial class codes.

DSHCCC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`cdlClassCode` type: string-code

A.16.4 Schedule Comments

Free-form text to provide additional information about a scheduled CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DSHCOM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/100

`scheduleComments` type: string

A.16.5 Schedule ID

An identifier for a Tester's Schedule for an applicant CDL skills testing appointment in a jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DSHID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/20

`scheduleId` type: string

A.16.6 Schedule Reason Code

The reason for scheduling the CDL skills test(s).

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
At-riskDriver	At-risk driver.
Audit	Part of an Audit of a Tester organization Emergency: Emergency circumstances.
Emergency	Immediate Test needed.
InitialCDL	Applicant seeks initial CDL.
PreviousFailure	Applicant previously failed one or more Tests.
Retest	Applicant must retake one or more previously completed Tests.
StateRetest	Applicant must retake one or more previously completed State Tests.
Upgrade	Applicant seeks to upgrade current CDL.
Walk-in	Applicant seeks immediate testing without prior scheduling.
Other	None of the above.

DSHRSN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/20

`scheduleReason` Type=string-code

A.16.7 Scheduled Test Site ID

An identifier for a Test Site scheduled for a portion of a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DSHSSI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/15

`scheduleSiteId` type: string

A.16.8 Scheduled Test Route Number

An identifier for a Test Route scheduled for a portion of a CDL skills test that is driven on the road.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTESRN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/15

`routeNumber` type: string

A.16.9 Schedule Trailer Length Code

A classification of the length of a trailer needed for a scheduled test.

Value	Description
14-25	14 to 25 foot
26-39	26 to 39 foot
40-53	40 to 53 foot

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DSHTLC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`scheduleTrailerLengthCode` type: string

A.16.10 Schedule Vehicle With Air Brakes

An indicator to specify if the scheduled CDL skills test will use a test vehicle equipped with air brakes.

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DSHVAB

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`hasAirBrakes` type: boolean

A.16.11 Schedule Vehicle With Automatic Transmission

A classification of the type of vehicle transmission to be used in a scheduled CDL skills test.

Code	Description
A	Automatic
M	Manual

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DSHVAT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`transmissionCode` type: string-code

A.16.12 Test Date

A date an individual portion of a CDL skills test is actually administered.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester.

DTEDAT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`date` type: string-date

A.16.13 Test Start Time

The time an individual portion of a CDL skills test actually started.

The format is HHMM.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTESTT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`startTime` type: string

A.16.14 Test End Time

The time an individual portion of a CDL skills test actually ended.

The format is HHMM.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

DTEENT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`endTime` type: string

A.16.15 Test Skills Segment Code

An identifier of a phase of a skills driving test.

Value	Description
1	VI - Vehicle Inspection
2	BCS - Basic Control Skills
3	RT - Road Test

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

DTESSC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`segmentSkillsCode` type: string-code

A.16.16 Test CCD Number

A jurisdictions identifier of a Certification Control Document (CCD).

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTECCD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`ccdID` type: string

A.16.17 Test CCD Issue Date

A date on which a Certification Control Document was issued.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTECID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`ccdIssueDate` type: string-date

A.16.18 Test Vehicle Type

The type of commercial vehicle used in a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
BU	Coach/Transit Bus
SB	School Bus
SE	Semitrailer (tractor with single trailer)
ST	Single-unit (straight) truck
TC	Combination Vehicle (Truck with multiple trailers)

DTEVHT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`vehicleTypeCode` type: string-code

A.16.19 Test Site ID

An identifier of the Test Site used during a test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTESSI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/15

`siteID` type: string

A.16.20 Test Fail Reason Code

The primary reason for an automatic failure of a portion of a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
01	Did not correctly perform at least 1 of the 3 parts of the air brake check
02	Failure to perform any basic controls maneuver in faith
03	Moving traffic violation or disobeyed signs and signals
04	Avoidable crash or incident
05	Dangerous action or unsafe behavior
06	Put vehicle over sidewalk or curb
99	Other

Additional reasons:

Value	Description
11	Accumulation of Errors
12	Failure to properly demonstrate or verbalize air system checks
13	Seat Belt Violation
14	Did not yield to pedestrians, other road users, etc.
15	Moving violation or disobeyed signs, signals.

DTEFRC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`segmentFailReasonCode` type: string-code

A.16.21 Test Inspection Form Code

An identifier of the type of the form(s) used during the vehicle inspection segment of a skills test.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
A	Form A
B	Form B
C	Form C
F	All forms

DTESFC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`segmentFormCode` type: string-code

A.16.22 Test Form Number

A number to designate which standard form was used to record and score the results of the Basic Control Skills portion of a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Different Form Numbers represent different combinations of test vehicle maneuvers and associated minimum passing scores.

Standard Form Numbers include 1, 2, and 3. Jurisdictions may assign their own additional Form Numbers with associated test vehicle maneuvers and associated minimum passing scores.

DTEFMN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`formID` type: string

A.16.23 Test Vehicle Provider

The person or organization that provided the commercial vehicle used in a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
Applicant	The Applicant provided the test vehicle.
Tester	The Tester provided the test vehicle.

DTEVHP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`vehicleProviderId` type: string

A.16.24 Test Vehicle Plate Number

The characters assigned to a registration plate or tag affixed to a test vehicle, assigned by the jurisdiction.

Each jurisdiction defines the patterns of the alphanumeric characters on their plates. This field normally includes numbers and letters. Some jurisdictions also allow other keyboard characters (such as a hash tag "#"). Spaces and hyphens are used as separators, they are not included in this field. Symbols (like a heart) which may appear on a plate, are not included in this field.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: MVA, Crash report.
Synonyms: License Number; Trailer License Plate Number; Vehicle License Plate Number.

Usage Note: For combination trucks and trailers, the number is obtained from the power unit or tractor.

DTEPLN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`plateID` type: string

A.16.25 Test Commercial Vehicle Make

The manufacture's name for the group of commercial vehicles used in a test for a commercial driving privilege.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Example:

Name
Advance Mixer
American Motors General Bus
Aristrocrat Motor Home
Arrow
Autocar
Blue Bird Body
Bounder Motor Home
Carpenter
Caterpillar Tractor
Chevrolet
Chrysler
Coachmen
Commander Motor Home
Cony Truck
Country Coach Motorhome
Daihatsu
Diamond Reo
Diamond T
Diplomat Motor Home
Dodge
Duplex Truck
Dynahoe Truck
Eagle International
Horizon Motor Home
International Harvester
Isuzu
Itasca Motor Homes
Iveco Trucks
Jamboree Motor Home Truck
Jayco
Jeep
Kenworth Motor Truck
Kenworth Northwest
Kia
KW Dart
Land Rover
Leisuretime Motor Home
Leyland
Lincoln
Lynn-Towtruck
Mack Trucks
Massey-Ferguson
Mazda
Melrose Tractor Truck
Mercedes-Benz
Mercury
Pace Arrow
Panda Motor Home
Peterbilt Motors
Pontiac
Reo
Roll-A-Long & Sterling
Rover
Safari Motor Coaches
Shasta Motor Home
Skyline Motorized
Southwind Motor Home
Spartan Motors
Starcraft
Sterling
Steyer-Daimler-Puch
Studebaker-Worthington
Subaru
Superior Motor Home
Suzuki
Thames
Thomas Built Bus
Tioga Motor Home
Titan Trailer

El Dorado International
Emergency One
Euclid
Fiat
Fireball Trailer
Fleetwood Enterprises
Ford
Freightliner
Gillig
GMC
Grumman Motor Home
Gulf & Western
Hahn Motors
Hayes Log Truck
HINO
Holiday Rambler
Holmes Wrecker
Honda
Midas International
Mitsubishi
Mitsubishi FUSO Truck
Monaco Motor Home
Monarch Motor Home
Motor Coach Industries (MCI)
Multition Hydraulic Truck
Nabi
Navistar
New Flyer
Nissan
Nissan Diesel Motor
Oldsmobile
Ontario Bus
Orion Bus
Oshkosh Motor Truck
Other
Overland
Toyota
Trailstar
Transmaster
Transtar
Travelcraft Motor Home
Van American
Volkswagen
Volvo
Wagner
Walter Motor Truck
Ward LaFrance
Wayne
Western Star
White Motor
WhiteGMC
Williamsen
Willys-Overland
Winnebago

DTEVMK

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`vehicleMake` type: string

A.16.26 Test Vehicle Drive Unit VIN

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) of the drive unit portion of a commercial vehicle used in a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

For the following test vehicle types, this value is the VIN of the straight vehicle:

- Straight Truck
- Coach/Transit Bus
- School Bus

For the following test vehicle types, this value is the VIN of the drive unit portion of the combination vehicle:

- Tractor + Trailer
- Straight Truck + Trailer

DTEVDN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/17

`vehicleDriveUnitVinId` type: string

A.16.27 Test Vehicle Drive Unit GVWR

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), in pounds, of the drive unit portion of a commercial vehicle used in a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

For the following test vehicle types, this value is the GVWR of the straight vehicle:

- Straight Truck
- Coach/Transit Bus
- School Bus

For the following test vehicle types, this value is the GVWR of the drive unit portion of the combination vehicle:

- Tractor + Trailer
- Straight Truck + Trailer

DTEVDW

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

`vehicleDriveUnitGvwr` type: number-integer

A.16.28 Test Vehicle Drive Unit Axles

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

The number of axles on the drive unit portion of a commercial vehicle used in a CDL skills test.

The number may be either '2' or '3'.

For the following test vehicle types, this value applies to the straight vehicle:

- Straight Truck
- Coach/Transit Bus
- School Bus

For the following test vehicle types, this value applies to the drive unit portion of the combination vehicle:

- Tractor + Trailer
- Straight Truck + Trailer

DTEVDA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`vehicleDriveUnitAxleQuantity` type: number-integer

A.16.29 Test Vehicle Trailer VIN

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) of the trailer portion of a commercial vehicle used in a CDL skills test.

This value is applicable only for the following test vehicle types:

- Tractor + Trailer
- Straight Truck + Trailer

DTEVTN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/17

`vehicleTrailerVinID` type: string

A.16.30 Test Vehicle Trailer GVWR

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), in pounds, of the trailer portion of a commercial vehicle used in a CDL skills test.

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

This value is applicable only for the following test vehicle types:

- Tractor + Trailer
- Straight Truck + Trailer

DTEVTW

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

`vehicleTrailerGVWR` type: number-integer

A.16.31 Test Vehicle Trailer Axles

The number of axles on the trailer portion of a commercial vehicle used in a CDL skills test.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

The number may be either '1' or '2'.

This value is applicable only for the following test vehicle types:

- Tractor + Trailer
- Straight Truck + Trailer

DTEVTA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

testVehicleTrailerAxleQuantity type: number-integer

A.16.32 Test Trailer Registration Serial Number

An identifier of a registration certificate for a trailer.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTETRN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`trailerRegistrationID` type: string

A.16.33 Test Examiner Trained Applicant Code

An indication if the examiner conducting the test also trained the applicant.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTEETA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`examinerTrainedApplicantCode` type: string-code

A.16.34 Test Outside CLP Dates Indicator

An indication that a test is scheduled before or after the period a commercial learner's permit was valid.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTEOCD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`outsideCLPDatesCode` type: string-code

A.16.35 Test CLP Endorsement Conflict Indicator

An indication that a scheduled test includes endorsements that do not match the endorsements on the commercial learners' permit.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTEECI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`clpEndorsementConflictCode` type: string-code

A.16.36 Test CLP Class Conflict Indicator

An indication that a scheduled test includes a class that does not match the class on the commercial learners' permit.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTECCI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`clpClassConflictCode` type: string-code

A.16.37 Test Brake Conflict Indicator

An indication that a scheduled test includes a brake type that does not match the brakes on the commercial learners' permit.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTEBCI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`brakeConflictCode` type: string-code

A.16.38 Test Vehicle Fail Indicator

An indicator to specify if the outcome of a portion of a CDL skills test is a "Vehicle Failure". An Examiner may specify a "Vehicle Failure" if the test vehicle is deemed unsafe.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTEVFI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`vehicleFailureCode` type: string-code

A.16.39 Test Automatic Fail Indicator

An indicator to specify if a portion (e.g. Test) of a CDL skills test is designated to be an automatic failure by the Examiner who administered the test.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTEAFI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`segmentAutomaticFailCode` type: string-code

A.16.40 Test Passing Score

The minimum passing score for a portion (e.g. Test) of a CDL skills test.

The minimum passing score is at least 80% of the maximum possible score. Jurisdictions may set their own higher minimum passing score criteria.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

The minimum passing score may vary depending on the type of test vehicle (e.g. Tractor + Trailer) and its equipment (e.g. number of axles, type of brakes, type of transmission).

DTEPSS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`passingScore` type: number-integer

A.16.41 Test Passed Indicator

An indicator to specify if the Test Score for a portion (e.g. Test) of a CDL skills test is a 'passing' score

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTEPFI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`segmentPassCode` type: string-code

A.16.42 Test Score

A measure of the performance of a driver during the skills test segments, measured as:

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester.

- Correct responses in the vehicle inspection segment
- Number of errors in the basic control skills and road test segment.

DTESCR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`segmentScoreMeasure` type: number-integer

A.16.43 Testing Jurisdiction Code

A code of the jurisdiction in which a driving test was conducted.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA; 3rd Party Tester.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

DTEJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`jurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.17 ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Enforcement Action describes actions taken by Law Enforcement to ensure a driver obeys traffic laws.

A.17.1 Blood Alcohol Concentration Test Date

The date on which a BAC test was administered.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Crash report; BAC report.
Synonyms: Time; BAC Test.

DEA112

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`bacTestDate` type: string-date

A.17.2 Blood Alcohol Concentration Test Results

The percent of BAC or its equivalent (milligrams per milliliter).

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Crash report; BAC report; medical examiner report.
Synonyms: BAC Test Results; BAC Test Results, Driver; BAC Test Results, Pedestrian.

Code	Description
nn	Test Value
95	Test Refused
96	None Given
97	AC Test Performed, Results Unknown
99	Unknown

Example: BAC of 0.15% is coded 15; BAC of .21 milligrams per milliliter is coded 21.

DEA120

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`bacResult` type: number-integer

A.17.3 Blood Alcohol Concentration Test Time

The time at which a BAC test was administered. The time is recorded in hours and minutes (HHMM) using the current time in the locality where the test is taken, so may reflect a daylight savings time.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Crash report; BAC report.
Synonyms: Time; BAC Test.

DEA114

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`bacTestTime` type: string

A.17.4 Blood Alcohol Concentration Test Type

The type of BAC test administered.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Crash report; toxicologist report; miscellaneous special reports BAC; coroner; death certificate on occasion; medical examiner report.
Synonyms: BAC Test Type; BAC Test Type, Driver; BAC Test Type, Pedestrian.

Code	Description
01	Evidential Test (breath, blood, urine)
02	Preliminary Breath Test (PBT)
03	Behavioral
04	Passive Alcohol Sensor (PAS)
05	Observed
08	Other (e.g., Saliva test)
99	Not Reported

DEA130

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`bacTestCode` type: string-code

A.17.5 Defendant Type

The type of defendant charged in the enforcement action.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Officer Knowledge.

Code	Description
1	Driver
2	Passenger
3	Pedestrian
4	Pedalcyclist
5	Vehicle owner (when not driver)
7	Other

DEA010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`defendantTypeCode` type: string-code

A.17.6 Driver License Restriction Compliance

A code which describes driver compliance with prescribed restrictions placed upon the physical conditions under which the licensee may drive (e.g. corrective lenses, daylight, under 45 mph, etc., plus combinations).

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Driver license; observation by investigating officer; crash report.

Code	Description
0	No Restrictions or Not Applicable
1	Restrictions Complied With
2	Restrictions Not Complied With
3	Restrictions, Compliance Unknown
9	Unknown

DEA020

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`complianceCode` type: string-code

A.17.7 Driver License Type Compliance

A code indicating whether a driver was validly licensed for the type of vehicle which he was driving.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Crash report form; driver license.

Code	Description
0	No license
1	Licensed for this vehicle -- current
2	Licensed for this vehicle -- expired
3	Licensed, but NOT for this vehicle -- current
4	Licensed, but NOT for this vehicle -- expired
5	Learner's permit for this vehicle -- current
6	Learner's permit for this vehicle -- expired
7	Learner's permit, but NOT for this vehicle -- current
8	Learner's permit, but NOT for this vehicle -- expired
9	Unknown

DEA022

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`licensedStatusCode` type: string-code

A.17.8 Drug Test Results

The results of a test for a particular drug type, showing the presence of drugs in the system of a driver or other person.

Source of Definition: CADRE/92.
Source of Data: Crash report; medical examiner report.
Synonyms: Drug Test Results; Drug Test Results, Driver; Drug Test Results, Pedestrian.

- Subfield 1: Test Type

Code	Description
1	Marijuana
2	Cocaine
3	Opiates
4	Amphetamines
5	PCP

- Subfield 2: Test Result

Code	Description
0	Test not given
1	Test given, no drugs reported
2	Test given, drugs reported
7	Test given, results not reported
9	Unknown if test was given

DEA140

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2 (N/1, N/1).

`drugTest` type: group

It is composed of:

- `typeCode` type: string-code
- `resultCode` type: string-code

A.17.9 Enforcement Record Code

An indication of the type of data contained in a particular enforcement record.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Source documents.

Code	Description
RCT	Receipt
CIT	Citation
DIS	Disposition
WAR	Warning
REP	Repair order
OTH	Other

DEA030

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/3

`recordContentCode` type: string

A.17.10 Officer's Assignment

The district, area, and beat assignment of the officer issuing the enforcement action. Codes for the officer's assignment are provided by the appropriate jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Officer Knowledge; departmental records.

DEA040

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/6

`officersAssignment` type: string

A.17.11 Officer's Identification Number

A unique number assigned to an officer and shown on their badge.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Officer; departmental records.
Synonyms: Officer Badge Number; Badge Number.

DEA050

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`officerId` type: string

A.17.12 Police-reported Alcohol/Drug Presence

The investigating police officer's assessment as to whether alcohol or drugs were used by the vehicle driver, and whether the driver was impaired or whether alcohol/drugs contributed to the crash.

Source of Definition: CADRE/92.
Source of Data: Crash report.

Code	Description
0	Neither alcohol nor drugs present
1	Yes (alcohol present)
2	Yes (drugs present)
3	Yes (alcohol and drugs present)
7	Not reported
9	Unknown

DEA100

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`underInfluenseCode` type: string-code

A.17.13 Primary Cause Factor, Driver Opinion

The contributing circumstance which the driver considers to be the factor most responsible for the crash.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Questionnaire distributed to drivers.

Value	Description
00	None
01	Under the Influence of Drugs
02	Under the Influence of Alcohol
03	Failed to Yield Right of Way
04	Disregarded Traffic Signs, Signals, Roadway Markings
05	Exceeded Stated Speed Limit
06	Too Fast For Conditions
07	Made an Improper Turn
08	Wrong Side or Wrong Way
09	Followed Too Closely
10	Improper Lane Change
11	Improper Backing Operation
12	Improper Passing
13	Improper Signal
14	Improper Parking
15	Fell Asleep, Fainted, etc.
16	Did not Comply With License Restrictions
19	Other

DEA070

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`crashReason` type: string-code

A.18 EXAMINER

An examiner is an individual who performs CDL skill testing (road tests, vehicle inspection, control skills) and records the test result information. They may schedule applicants for tests and assign themselves to administer the tests. Due to the responsibilities of the job, jurisdictions certify their examiners.

- A jurisdiction may have multiple examiners.
- An examiner may work for a Jurisdiction or a third party tester.
- Note that some jurisdictions (e.g. AZ, OR, CO, WI) allow an examiner to work for multiple testers.

A.18.1 Examiner ID

An identifier for a CDL skills test Examiner as assigned by the jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: Motor Vehicle Agency
Source of Data: Processing Agency

DEXID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/20

`id` type: string

A.18.2 Examiner Driver License Issuing Jurisdiction

The issuing jurisdiction of a CDL skills test Examiner's driver license.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DEXJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`jurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.18.3 Examiner Driver License Number

The driver license number of a CDL skills test Examiner's driver license.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DEXDLN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

`dln` type: string

A.18.4 Examiner Driver License Issue Date

The issuance date of a CDL skills test Examiner's driver license.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DEXLID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`licenseIssueDate` type: string-date

A.18.5 Examiner Driver License Expiration Date

The expiration date of a CDL skills test Examiner's driver license.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DEXLED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`licenseExpirationDate` type: string-date

A.18.6 Examiner Driver License Class

A CDL Examiner's, driver license commercial class.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
A	Class "A" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(1)]
B	Class "B" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(2)]
C	Class "C" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(3)]
M	*Class "M" vehicles - Motorcycles, Mopeds, Motor-driven Cycles (class M is being retired as a Commercial Class).*

See **Commercial Class Definition** (on page 24) for the detailed definition and examples of the commercial class codes.

DEXCCC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`classCode` type: string-code

A.18.7 Examiner Date Last Attended Examiner Course

The date the Examiner last attended the jurisdiction MVA's approved CDL examiner training course.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DEXLCD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`lastCourseDate` type: string-date

A.18.8 Examiner Next Course Date

The date the Examiner will next attended the jurisdiction MVA's approved CDL examiner training course.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DEXNDC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`nextCourseDate` type: string-date

A.18.9 Examiner Background Check Date

The date of a background check of an examiner.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: MVA

DEXBCD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`backgroundDate` type: string-date

A.18.10 Examiner Authorized To Test For Air Brakes

An indicator to specify if the Examiner is authorized by the jurisdiction to administer CDL skills tests for vehicles that are equipped with air brakes.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DEXATK

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`hasAirBrakesCode` type: string-code

A.18.11 Examiner Authorized To Test For Manual Transmission

An indicator to specify if the Examiner is authorized by the jurisdiction to administer CDL skills tests for vehicles that are equipped with manual transmissions.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description

true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DEXATM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`hasManualCode` type: string-code

A.18.12 Examiner Authorized for Endorsement-School Bus

An indicator to specify if a CDL skills test Examiner's driver license includes a "School Bus" endorsement.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DEXLES

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`hasSchoolBusCode` type: string-code

A.18.13 Examiner Authorized for Endorsement-Passenger

An indicator to specify if a CDL skills test Examiner's driver license includes a 'Passenger' endorsement.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DEXLEP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`hasPassengerBusCode` type: string-code

A.18.14 Examiner Skills Test Demonstrated Code

An indicator to specify if the Examiner has demonstrated skills tests.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DEXSTD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`doSkillsTestCode` type: string-code

A.18.15 Examiner Does Knowledge Tests Code

An indicator to specify if the Examiner conducts knowledge tests.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DEXKTC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

doKnowledgeTestCode type: string-code

A.18.16 Examiner Tests Low Volume Code

An indicator that an Examiner only conducts a limited number of tests, i.e. are they a low volume examiner.

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DEXLVC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`lowVolumeCode` type: string-code

A.19 FEE

Fees are charged by jurisdictions for services or products such as registrations, titling, driver licensing and ID Cards.

A.19.1 Adjusted Fee Amount Due

The amount due at this time for this transaction.

Source of Definition: MA MVA.
Source of Data: MVA.

VFEADJ

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9999999.99

`adjustedAmount` type: number

A.19.2 Fee Amount

The dollar amount of the fee assessed by the jurisdiction for some project or service.

Source of Definition: MVAs.
Source of Data: Jurisdiction.

VFEAMT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/999999.99

`amount` type: number

A.19.3 Fee Total Amount

The dollar amount assessed by the jurisdiction for some product or service.

Source of Definition: MVAs.
Source of Data: MVA.

VFETOT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9999999.99

`totalAmount` type: number

A.19.4 Fee Type

The coded indicator of the product or service.

Code	Description
001	Title
002	Lien
003	Registration

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Jurisdiction, Business partner

004	Special Plate Fee
005	Sales Tax
999	Jurisdiction-defined

VFETYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`typeCode` type: string-code

A.20 FLEET

An owner of a group of vehicles, e.g. a Motor Carrier who owns a fleet of delivery trucks.

A.20.1 Fleet In Jurisdiction Travel

The total number of miles (or kilometers in jurisdictions using metric measurements), operated by a fleet of proportionally registered vehicles in a jurisdiction during the preceding year.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Individual vehicle mileage records.
Synonyms: In State Miles.

VFL020

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/11.

`distanceTraveled` type: number-integer

A.20.2 Fleet Total Fuel Consumption

The total quantity of fuel of a specific type consumed by a fleet in all jurisdictions for specified time periods (e.g., month, quarter, year).

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Vehicle operator; operational records.

- Subfield 1: Fuel Type

Code	Description
A	Gasohol
D	Diesel
G	Gasoline
K	Kerosene
L	Liquefied Gases
O	Other
R	Hydrogen (from fuel cell)

- Subfield 2: Measurement

Digits	Type
nnnnnnnn	Gallons consumed
nnnnnnnnnn	Liters consumed

- Subfield 3: Unit

Code	Description
GAL	Gallons
L	Liters

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/12 (US: 1/A, 8/N, 3/A) (Metric: A/1, N/10, A/1)

VFL010

`fuelUsed` type: group

This measure is composed of:

- `type` type: string-code
- `quantity` type: number-integer
- `unit` type: string-code

A.20.3 Fleet Owner Type Code

A code categorizing the owner of a fleet of vehicles.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Fleet

Code	Description
B	Bus Operator
D	Delivery Service
E	Emergency Service
G	Government
L	Limo Service
M	Mass Transit
P	Private Company
R	Rental Company
S	School Bus Operator
T	Taxi Operator
U	Utility Company

VFLOTC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`ownerTypeCode` type: string-code

A.20.4 Power Vehicles In Fleet

The total number of power vehicles (of a single registrant) operating from the same business address in a particular jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant; fleet operational records.

VFL030

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/4.

`vehicleQuantity` type: number-integer

A.20.5 Rental Automobiles

The total number of rental passenger cars owned by a rental company.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant; operational records.
Synonyms: Rental Passenger Cars.

VFL040

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5.

`rentalQuantity` type: number-integer

A.20.6 Rental Revenue Total

The total gross revenue received during the preceding year for the use of rental vehicles (passenger cars, trailers/semi-trailers in pool fleets) in all jurisdictions in which such vehicles are operated.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant.
Synonyms: Total Passenger Car Revenues; Total Pool Fleet Revenues.

VFL050

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/10.

`rentalRevenue` type: number-integer

A.20.7 Vehicle Fleet Number

A jurisdiction-assigned code used to identify groupings of vehicles that are owned by a single person or business.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VVHFNU

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3.

`id` type: string

A.21 INSPECTION OF VEHICLE

An inspection describes an examination of a vehicle conducted on a particular date. It may be conducted by:

- A motor vehicle agency perform safety and emission tests. The federal Clean Air Act, sets acceptable vehicle emissions for areas with higher pollution so some states have to conduct emissions tests. **49 CFR 396** specifies the safety checks a motor carrier must perform on their vehicles.
- An inspector performing a periodic vehicle inspection, to assess compliance with the state's regulations.
- A law enforcement officer after a crash or a traffic stop.
- An inspector operating a weigh station for commercial vehicles.
- An insurance assessor after a crash.

Some of the inspection elements apply to a single inspection item, other elements cover multiple related inspection points. For each of the inspection points, the result is conveyed as Pass, Fail and for certain elements Not-applicable. The following codes are used, unless an element has alternate codes specified.

Code	Description
P	Pass (meets inspection criteria)
F	Fail (does not pass inspection criteria)
A	Not applicable

A.21.1 Inspection Result

Identifies an item which is inspected and if it meets the minimum inspection criteria.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Vehicle inspection form.

Subfield 1: A code used to record if an item being inspected meets requirements.

Code	Description
P	Pass (meets inspection criteria)
F	Fail (does not pass inspection criteria)

Code	Description
A	Not applicable

Subfield 2: Inspection Item Code, is an identifier of a given item inspected.
Subfield 3: Inspection Item Description, is a human readable description of the item inspected.

The rules governing a given inspection, dictate which items are inspected.

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/54 (A/1, AN/3, A/50).

VIS005

`inspection` type: group

The inspection is composed of:

- `result`	type: string-code
- `itemCode`	type: string-code
- `itemDescription`	type: string

Inspection Items

Jurisdiction's rules specify which items are checked and what the minimum inspection criteria are for these items. A vehicle inspection may include reviewing:

Area	Code	Description	Note
Brake:	B02	Drum or Disk Condition	
	B04	Fluid Retention	
	B06	Line Material Condition	
	B08	Lining or Pad Condition	
	B10	Linkage Condition	
	B12	Master Cylinder Fluid Level	
	B14	Parking Reserve	
	B16	Pedal Reserve	
	B18	Force Equalization	
	B20	Stopping Distance	A test of whether the distance needed to achieve a full stop is in conformity.
	C02	Cross Frame Member Condition	A test of front and or/ rear Cross Frame Member Condition
	D02	Driver License Status	A check if the driver's license is correct and still current.
Emissions			AKA: Emissions tests, smog tests or emission inspections.
	EM1	EPA Inspection Reading	A test if the emission reading meets requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [**40 CFR 85** & 86].
	EM2	Inspection Reading	A test if the emission reading meets requirements of the testing jurisdiction.
	EM3	CA ARB Inspection Reading	A test if the emission reading meets requirements of the California Air Resources Board.
	EM4	Pollution Control Components Integrity	

	EM6	Pollution Control Valves, Condition	
	EN2	Engine / Motor Mounting Condition	
Exhaust	EX2	Muffler Condition	
	EX4	Pipe Condition	
	EX6	Routing of System	
	EX8	Tailpipe Condition	
	EX9	Tailpipe Outlet Condition	
Fuel	F02	Filler Cap Condition	
	F04	System Condition	A check from the carburetor and/or fuel pump, to and including the fuel tank.
	F06	Tank Condition	
	F08	Tank Mounting Condition	
	H02	Horn Condition	
Lens	LN2	Clearance Lamp Condition	
	LN3	Signal Lamp Condition	
	LN4	Head Lamp Condition	
	LN5	Identification Lamp Condition	
	LN6	Side Marker Lamp Condition	
	LN7	Stop Lamp Condition	
	LN8	Tail Lamp Condition	
Lighting	L02	Clearance Lights Condition	
	L04	High Beam Condition	
	L06	High Beam Indicator Condition	
	L08	Identification Lights Condition	
	L10	Other Lights Condition	
	L12	Reflectors Condition	
	L14	Registration Lights Condition	
	L16	Side Marker Lights Condition	
	L18	Low Beam Function	
	L20	Stop Lights Function	
	L22	Tail Lights Function	
	L24	Turn Signal Indicators Function	
	L26	Turn Signals Function	
	MI2	Mirror Condition	A check of inside and outside rear view mirror mountings and visibility to the rear, for trucks, cars and motorcycles.
Mud Flaps	MU2	Presence	
	MU4	Width	
Registration	R02	Plates	A check of the plate and decal: Validity, Visibility and Condition

	R04	Status	A check if the vehicle registration is correct and still current.
	SA2	Safety Inspection Results	
School Bus	S02	Aisle Mat Condition	
	S04	Bumper Condition	
	S06	Emergency Door and Buzzer Condition	
	S08	Fire Extinguisher Condition	
	S10	First Aid Kit Condition	
	S12	Flare or Reflective Triangle Condition	
	S14	Flasher Condition	
	S16	Lettering Condition	
	S18	Seats Condition	
	S20	Service Door Condition	
	S22	Steptread Condition	
	S24	Stop Arm Condition	
	SB2	Seat Belt Presence and Condition	A check of all applicable rows of seats.
Steering	T02	Ball Joints and Idler Arm Condition	
	T04	Front Wheel Bearings Condition	
	T06	Mechanism Power Steering Assembly Condition	
	T08	Mechanism Springs, Torsion Bars and Shackles Condition	
	T10	Mechanisms Wheel Play, Front	
	T12	Pitman Arm	
	T14	Shock Absorbers	
	T16	Tie Rod End and Stabilizer Link Condition	
	T18	Wheel Binding	
	T20	Wheel Play	
	TH2	Throttle Linkage Operation and Condition	AKA: Gas Pedal Linkage
Wheel	WH2	Tire Type	A check if tires match and are appropriate for the vehicle.
	WH4	Tire Condition	A check for damage, ware and proper inflation.
	WH6	Condition of Studs and Lugs	
	WH8	Condition of Rim	
Windows	WI2	Windshield Glass Condition	A check for cracks and chips
	WI4	Other Glass Condition	
	WI6	Windshield Wiper Function	
	WI8	Windshield Wiper Arm and Blade Condition	

A.21.2 Emissions Certificate Number

The unique alphanumeric code that appears on an emissions certificate, e.g. inspection smog certificate.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Inspector, MVA

VISECN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/16.

`emissionsCertificateNumber` type: string

A.21.3 Inspection Address

The street name and number, city, state and zip code of the inspection facility. See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: State administering agency.
Synonyms: Vehicle Inspection Facility Address

VISADD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`facilityAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.21.4 Inspection Facility Identifier

The unique number assigned to an inspection facility.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: State administering agency.
Synonyms: Vehicle Inspection Facility Identification Number.

VIS100

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5.

`facilityId` type: string

A.21.5 Inspection Form Number, Current

A unique number assigned to a current vehicle inspection form for identification purposes.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Inspection form.
Synonyms: Vehicle Inspection Form Number; Vehicle Inspection Check Sheet.

VISFNM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/10.

`currentFormId` type: string

A.21.6 Inspection Form Number, Previous

The number of the last inspection form excluding the current inspection.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: State inspection data base.

Code	Description
nnnnnnnnnn	Number of Previous Form
0000000000	Not Applicable, No Prior Inspections for the Vehicle
9999999999	Unknown, Previous Form Number Unavailable

VIS110

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/10.

`previousFormId` type: string

A.21.7 Inspection Inspector ID

A jurisdiction assigned unique number assigned to each licensed vehicle inspector that performed the emissions and/or safety inspection.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Inspector, registrant.
Synonyms: Inspector Mechanic Number; Vehicle Inspector Number.

VISINS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/7.

`inspectorID` type: string

A.21.8 Inspection Station Number

Station number performing the inspection.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: State, registrants, inspection stations

VISSTN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4.

`stationNumber` type: string

A.21.9 Inspection Sticker Number

A preprinted unique number on the motor vehicle inspection sticker, issued to a motor vehicle which has passed inspection.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Inspection sticker; crash report; vehicle inspection file.
Synonyms: Vehicle Inspection Sticker Number; Sticker Number

VISSKN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/9.

`stickerNumber` type: string

A.21.10 Inspection Sticker Number, Previous

The certification number of the last inspection sticker, excluding the current inspection.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Vehicle.

Code	Description
nnnnnnnnn	Number of Previous Sticker
000000000	Not Applicable; No Previous Inspection

999999999	Unknown; Previous Number Unavailable

VIS120

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9.

`previousStickerId` type: string

A.21.11 Inspection Skid Number

The ratio of frictional force between a locked wheel and pavement multiplied by 100.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Field tests.

VIS140

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2.

`skidNumber` type: string

A.21.12 Odometer Reading At Inspection

The vehicle's odometer reading to the nearest mile (or kilometer in jurisdictions using metric measurements) at the time of inspection.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Vehicle.
Synonyms: Mileage at Inspection.

VIS190

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/9.

`odometerReading` type: string

A.21.13 Safety Inspection Date

The date that the safety inspection result was recorded.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Inspector, Inspection facility.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VISSDT

`safetyInspectionDate` type: string-date

A.21.14 Emission Inspection Date

The date that the emissions result was recorded.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Inspector, Inspection facility.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VISDTE

`emissionInspectionDate` type: string-date

A.22 INSURANCE

Insurance for Vehicles is coverage by contract whereby one party agrees to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a specified contingent event or peril.

Each State has its own regulations for when a given driver is required to have "financial responsibility" and meet the minimum liability coverage required by state law. States also set their own regulations for the data to be included on an Insurance Identification Card issued in their state.

A.22.1 Automobile NAIC Insurance Company Code

A code assigned by the National Association of Insurance Carriers (NAIC) for a business involved in underwriting automobile insurance.

Source of Definition: MVAs.
Source of Data: SR22/SR26 Filings; NAIC.

VINCOC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`naicId` type: string-code

A.22.2 Insurance Claim Description

A description of the reason for an insurance claim (i.e. Fire, Theft, Collision).

Source of Definition: Insurers
Source of Data: Insurer; Ownership report

VINCLD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/30

`claimReason` type: string

A.22.3 Insurance Claim Number

An identifier assigned by the insurer to an insurance claim.

Source of Definition: Insurers
Source of Data: Insurer; Ownership report

VINCLN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/20

`claimNumber` type: string

A.22.4 Insurance Company Code

The organization issuing a policy providing insurance coverage for a particular registrant or operator. The code may have one of three formats.

Source of Definition: NAIC 92.
Source of Data: Registrant or Insurance Company.
Synonyms: Insurance, Insurer.

a. A code assigned by the National Association of Carriers (NAIC) codes. Its first five characters contain 'NAIC'. The last five characters contain the NAIC number. e.g. 'NIAC-31478'. (A/4, AN/1, AN/5).
b. A Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) issued by the Internal Revenue Service to companies doing business in the United States. The FEIN is listed in the NAIC Listing of Companies. E.g. '57-0452874'. (AN/2, AN/1, AN/7).
c. A code assigned by NAIC to companies outside of the United States. The first two characters are always 'AA-'. Characters four to six contain the country number (156 for Canada, 273 for Mexico). The last four characters describe the insurance company. E.g. 'AA-1560962'. (A/2, AN/1, N/3, AN/4).

Usage Note: The recommended best practice is to use format "a". When format "a" is not available, use format "b" for domestic and format "c" for foreign companies.

VINCOD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`companyId` type: string

A.22.5 Insurance Company Name

Business name of the company maintaining insurance on a vehicle.

Source of Definition: Registrant.
Source of Data: Motor Carrier.
Synonyms: Insurance Carrier

VINNAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`insuranceCarrierName` type: string

A.22.6 Financial Responsibility Compliance

Indication of how the financial responsibility (future proof) requirement was satisfied.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Division of Motor Vehicle financial responsibility administration.

Code	Description
IN	Insurance (SR 22 Filing of Proof of Insurance)
SB	Security Bond (Posting by State Licensed Surety Company)
CA	Cash (Cash Posting as Acceptable Evidence of Bank Deposit)
RE	Real Estate (Acceptable Land Title)
OT	Other (Other Acceptable Security as per the State Vehicle Law)

VIN010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/2

`financialResponsibilityCode` type: string-code

A.22.7 Financial Responsibility Compliance Date

The date on which a licensee complied with a requirement to show financial responsibility.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of the motor vehicle administration.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VIN020

`financialResponsibilityDate` type: string-date

A.22.8 Financial Responsibility Effective Date

The financial responsibility requirements commence on the date shown.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of the motor vehicle administration.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VIN030

`financialResponsibilityStartDate` type: string-date

A.22.9 Financial Responsibility Filing Requirement

The type of filing required of a licensee.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of the motor vehicle administration.
Synonyms: Financial Responsibility, Person Or Company Required To File.

Code	Description
OW	Owner of Vehicle
OP	Operator (non-owner of vehicle)
NR	Owner Operator (no vehicle restrictions)
OS	Other Security (security bond, cash, real estate, or other convertible securities)

VIN040

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/2

`financialResponsibilityFilingCode` type: string-code

A.22.10 Financial Responsibility Interruption Date

The date on which a licensee's compliance with a financial responsibility requirement was interrupted for any reason.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Insurer.

VIN050

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`financialResponsibilityInterruptionDate` type: string-date

A.22.11 Financial Responsibility Reason

The action which prompted the motor vehicle department to require a financial responsibility filing.

Code	Description
AH	Hearing Provided After Crash
AS	Suspension After Crash
AJ	Judgment After Crash
CS	Suspension After Conviction
CR	Revocation After Conviction
OT	Other

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of motor vehicle administration.

VIN060

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/2

`financialResponsibilityReasonCode` type: string-code

A.22.12 Financial Responsibility Reinstatement Date

The date of recompliance with financial responsibility after an interruption has occurred.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of MVA
Synonyms: Recompliance; Date of FR.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VIN070

`financialResponsibilityReinstatementDate` type: string-date

A.22.13 Financial Responsibility Remainder

The remaining period, in months, for which financial responsibility is required.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of MVA.
Synonyms: Unsatisfied Financial
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

VIN080

`financialResponsibilityRemainder` type: number-integer

A.22.14 Financial Responsibility Requirement

The financial security required by the motor vehicle department to justify continued driving and/or registering privileges following some prior incident involving the licensee.

Code	Description
N	None
S	Security (immediate security)
F	Future (future security)

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of the motor vehicle administration.
Synonyms: Financial Security Requirement, Future Proof.

VIN100

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1

`financialResponsibilityRequirementCode` type: string-code

A.22.15 Financial Responsibility Term

The length of time (in months) the financial responsibility requirements are to be in force.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of MVA.

VIN110

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`financialResponsibilityTerm` type: string

A.22.16 Financial Responsibility Termination Date

The date on which financial responsibility is no longer required.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Financial responsibility division of MVA
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VIN120

`financialResponsibilityTerminationDate` type: string-date

A.22.17 Insurance Coverage Type

A code depicting the category of coverage provided by the insurance policy.

Code	Description
01	All inclusive (all vehicles owned or not)

Source of Definition: SR22.
Source of Data: Insurer.

02	Limited to vehicles insurer is aware of
03	Broadform
04	Driver other vehicle
05	Not to exceed 1.5 Tons
06	Not for hire

VINCTY

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`coverageCode` type: string-code

A.22.18 Owner Address

The address of the insured owner of a vehicle or vessel. See the NSVRP Address Format for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: State MVA

VINOAD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`address` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

`line1`	type: string
`line2`	type: string
`city`	type: string
`stateCode`	type: string
`postalCode`	type: string
`postalExtensionCode`	type: string

A.22.19 Insurance Owner Name

The name of the insured owner of a vehicle or vessel. Owner name may be the name of an individual or the name of a business. If the owner is a business, the owner name is a free-form. If the owner is an individual, the name follows the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12).

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insured, Insurance Carrier

VINOWN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`ownerName` type: group: Name

A.22.20 Insurance Owner / Operator Policy Flag

A code depicting whether the insured party is the vehicle owner or a covered operator.

Source of Definition: SR22.
Source of Data: Motor Vehicle Agency, Insurer.

Code	Description
Y	Operator
N	Non-Operator

VINOPF

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`operatorCode` type: string-code

A.22.21 Insurance Policy Effective Date

The date the insured party's policy coverage starts.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insurance Company, registrant
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VINPFD

`effextiveDate` type: string-date

A.22.22 Insurance Policy Expiration Date

The date the insured party's policy coverage ends.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Insurance Company, Registrant.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VINPED

`expirationDate` type: string-date

A.22.23 Insurance Policy Number

A code assigned to the insurance policy by the insurance carrier.

Source of Definition: SR22
Source of Data: Insurance Carrier, Registrant.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

VINPNU

`policyNumber` type: string

A.22.24 Insurance Status

A code depicting whether the vehicle insurance is active.

Source of Definition: SR22.
Source of Data: MVA, Insurer.

Code	Description
00	Active
01	Inactive

VINSTA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`statusCode` type: string-code

A.22.25 Insurance Type

A code depicting whether the insurance coverage is for a personal vehicle or a commercial vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
P	Personal
C	Commercial

VINTYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`typeCode` type: string-code

A.22.26 Insurance Vehicle Loss Date

The date on which a vehicle was reported stolen or an abandoned vehicle was detected.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Individual; enforcement agency; MVA.
Synonyms: Date Vehicle Stolen or Recovered.

VIN130

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`vehicleLossDate` type: string-date

A.23 JURISDICTION

A jurisdiction is an organization with power, right or authority to interpret, administer and enforces laws. Each jurisdiction has a territorial boundary within which their authority may be exercised.

Synonyms: State; DMV; MVA; SDLA.

Usage Note: Within AAMVA systems the term jurisdiction usually refers to the those jurisdictions who administer and enforce motor vehicle laws. The area covered by a given application will vary, so may include some or all of the following:

- 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia,
- 5 U.S. territories,
- U.S. Federal agencies
- 10 Canadian provinces and 3 Canadian territories.
- Mexican Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes (who administer CDLs in Mexico).

A.23.1 Jurisdiction Code

An identifier of a jurisdiction or organization with power, right or authority to interpret, administer and enforces laws. Each jurisdiction has a territorial boundary within which their authority may be exercised.

Source of Definition: USPS; Post Canada; NCIC; MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes. The codes listed describe the values used within the scope of AAMVA systems.

BJUCDE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`jurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.23.2 Jurisdiction Name

The descriptive name of a jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: Jurisdictions, U.S. Postal Service.
Source of Data: Jurisdictions.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

BJUNAM

`jurisdictionName` type: string

A.23.3 Driver License Numbering Scheme

The type of driver license numbering system used by a particular state.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The state.

Code	Description
SSN	Social Security Number
PER	Permanent Number (Incremented number assigned permanently)
SEQ	Sequential Non-permanent Number
GEN	Generated Number
OTH	Other Numbering System

Usage Note: SSN is only for historic records as the DPPA prohibits the continued use of SSN,

BJU010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/3.

`dlNumberingCode` type: string-code

A.23.4 Fuel Consumption In Jurisdiction

The quantity of a specific type of fuel consumed in a specific taxing jurisdiction for a specified time period (e.g., month, quarter, year).

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The vehicle operator and operational records.
Synonyms: In State Fuel Consumption.

- Subfield 1: Fuel Type

Code	Description
A	Gasohol
D	Diesel
G	Gasoline
K	Kerosene
L	Liquefied Gases
O	Other
R	Hydrogen (from fuel cell)

- Subfield 2: Measurement

nnnnnnnn	Gallons consumed
nnnnnnnnnn	Liters consumed

- Subfield 3: Unit

Code	Description
GAL	Gallons
L	Liters

Usage Note: Used for exchanging fuel tax information between IRP jurisdictions.

BJU020

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/12 (US: 1/A, 8/N, 1/S, 3/A) (Metric: 1/A, 10/N, 1/S, 1/A).

`fuelUsed` type: group

This measure is composed of:

- `type` type: string-code
- `quantity` type: number-integer
- `unit` type: string-code

A.23.5 Jurisdiction Points for Safe Driving

The total number of safe driving points awarded for periods of no suspension, conviction or revocation.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Departmental driver improvement records.

BJU030

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1.

`pointsSafeDriving` type: number-integer

A.23.6 Jurisdiction Rental Revenues

The gross revenue in dollars received during the preceding year for use of rental vehicles arising from passenger car and trailer/semi-trailers in separate pool fleets in a jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant.
Synonyms: Rental revenues in state; Passenger car revenues; Pool fleet revenues.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

BJU040

`rentalRevenues` type: number-integer

A.24 LEASE

A Motor Vehicle lease is a contract to use a motor vehicle for a fixed period of time for an agreed amount of money. The contract is between a Lessor who provides the vehicle and a Lessee who will use the vehicle. It is commonly offered by dealers as an alternative to vehicle purchase but is widely used by businesses as a method of acquiring (or having the use of) vehicles for business, without the usually needed cash outlay. At the end of the primary term (usually 2, 3 or 4 years) the vehicle has to either be returned to the leasing company or purchased for the residual value.

Usage Note: Depending on the usage of the Lease data, the Lessee and/or Lessor data may be included as part of the Lease or held in a separate objects.

Synonyms: Alternate names for a lease include: "Car Lease", "Auto Lease" and "Rent-to-Own Contract".

A.24.1 Lease Amount

The contract amount of a lease. The value represents the number of dollars (no pennies).

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Lease agreement.

VLLAMT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/7

`amount` type: number-integer

A.24.2 Lease End Date

The contract end date of a lease (any grace period is not included in this date).

Source of Definition: MVAs.
Source of Data: Lease agreement.

Usage Note: Auto leases usually are for 2 to 4 years, so the end date is calculated from the start date and the period. An indefinite lease will not have an end date.

VLLEDT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`endDate` type: string-date

A.24.3 Lease Start Date

The effective date of a lease.

Source of Definition: MVAs.
Source of Data: Lease agreement.

VLLSDT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`startDate` type: string-date

A.24.4 Lessee Mailing Address

The place at which the organization or the person who is the registered lessee of a vehicle or vessel can be contacted. See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Corporation, Registrant, MVA

VLEMAD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`lesseeAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

`line1`	type: string
`line2`	type: string
`city`	type: string
`stateCode`	type: string
`postalCode`	type: string
`postalExtensionCode`	type: string

A.24.5 Lessee Name

The name of the person or corporation to whom the vehicle is being leased.

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) for the rules governing the format of a person's name.

Source of Definition: MVAs.
Source of Data: Corporation, Registrant, MVA.

VLENAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`lesseeName` type: string

A.24.6 Lessee Type Indicator

A code which indicates whether the vehicle lessee are individual people or a registered organization. Individuals can be a single person, or a group of people (such as a family). Organizations include businesses, a non-profit organizations, a government agencies, etc.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Vehicle owner

Code	Description
1	Individual(s) lessee
2	Registered organization lessee

VLETYI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`lesseeTypeCode` type: string-code

A.24.7 Lessor Mailing Address

The place at which the organization or the person who is the registered lessor of a vehicle or vessel can be contacted. See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Corporation, Registrant, MVA

VLSMAD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`lessorAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.24.8 Lessor Name

The name of the person or organization leasing the vehicle to the lessee. The lessor may or may not own the vehicle in the case of a sub-lease.

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) for the rules governing the format of a person's name.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Registrant; vehicle owner
Synonyms: Owner Name, Owner Operator; Registrant

VLSNAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`lessorName` type: string

A.24.9 Lessor State Of Residence

The state in which a lessor is based.

For values see the list of **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33).

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant, vehicle owner.

VLSJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`lessorJurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.24.10 Lessor / Lessee Code

A ten-character code used to uniquely identify a lessor or lessee of a vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Lessor/Lessee

VLSCOD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`lessorId` type: string-code

A.25 LIEN

A lien is a right to have legal possession of property belonging to another person/organization until a debt owed by that party is discharged. In the scope of D20, the liens cover: liens on vehicles.

Historically, liens have been reflected on title documents. Thus, title documents are used to record liens in a way that is visible across jurisdictions.

Note: Depending on the usage of the Lien data, the Lienholder data may be included as part of the Lien or held in a separate object.

A.25.1 Lien Amount

The dollar amount of the lien.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

VLNAMO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

`amount` type: number-integer

A.25.2 Lien Date

The date that the lien was perfected by the jurisdiction. That is the date the lien was completed in accordance with statutory procedure for giving notice and thereby having a status of priority over security interests.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs
Synonym: Encumbrance date

VLNDAT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`date` type: string-date

A.25.3 Lien Priority Number

A sequence of the priority of a given lien. A lower number has a higher priority.

Usage Note: There can be multiple liens with the same priority, they will have the same priority number.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

VLNPRI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`priorityNumber` type: number-integer

A.25.4 Lien Reason Type Code

Indicates the reason a lien was created.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
C	Consensual lien. A lien agreed between the seller and purchaser, when the vehicle was purchased.
M	Mechanics Lien. A lien field by a garage for unpaid repairs or enhancements to a vehicle.
N	Construction lien. A lien filed against a property owner who didn't pay their contractor.
S	Statutory lien. A lien that was obtained through the court because of unpaid bills. [12 CFR 701.39]
T	Tax lien. A lien filed when a tax payer does not pay their taxes.

VLNRTC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1.

`releaseReasonTypeCode` type: string-code

A.25.5 Lien Release Date

The date that the lien holder released interest in the vehicle or vessel.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Lien holder

VLHRED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`releaseDate` type: string-date

A.25.6 Lien Release Reason

A coded notation of why the lien was released.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Lien holder, MVA

Code	Description
01	Lien paid off
02	Vehicle repossessed
03	Lien perfected in error – lien holder has no interest in the vehicle or vessel
04	Paper title requested
05	Lien Paid off, no title print

VLNRRE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`releaseReasonCode` type: string-code

A.25.7 Lien Time

The time that the lien was perfected by the jurisdiction. Format is HHMMSS.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VLNTIM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

`time` type: string

A.25.8 Lienholder Address

The place at which the primary lienholder of a vehicle or vessel can be contacted.

See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: The individual; DMV; Lien holder
Synonyms: Secured Party's Address.

VLHADD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`address` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string

- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.25.9 Lienholder Federal Employer ID Number

Federal employer identification number assigned to a lien holder by the Internal Revenue Service.

Source of Definition: IRS
Source of Data: MVA, IRS.

VLNEIN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`taxId` type: string

A.25.10 Lienholder ID

A code that uniquely identifies the holder of a lien.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA.

VLHID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/16

`lienHolderId` type: string

A.25.11 Lienholder Name

The name of the lienholder of a vehicle. If the lienholder is a business, the name is free form. If the lienholder is an individual, a specific format is used.

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) for the rules governing the format of a person's name.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: The individual; MVA; lienholder.
Synonyms: Secured Party.

VLHNAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`name` type: string

A.25.12 Lienholder Party Type

A code which indicates whether the lienholders are individual people or a registered organization. Individuals can be a single person, or a group of people (such as a family). Organizations include businesses, a non-profit organizations, a government agencies, etc.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
1	Individual(s) lienholder
2	Registered organization lienholder

VLHTYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1.

`lienHolderTypeCode` type: string-code

A.26 MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR A VEHICLE

Synonym: MSO.

A Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO), also known as a Manufacturer's Statement of Origin (MSO), is a document certifying a manufacturer built a vehicle. For new vehicles, MCOs are required for the export or import in and out of the U.S. MVAs treat the MCO as a proof of ownership document, prior to the issuance of a title.

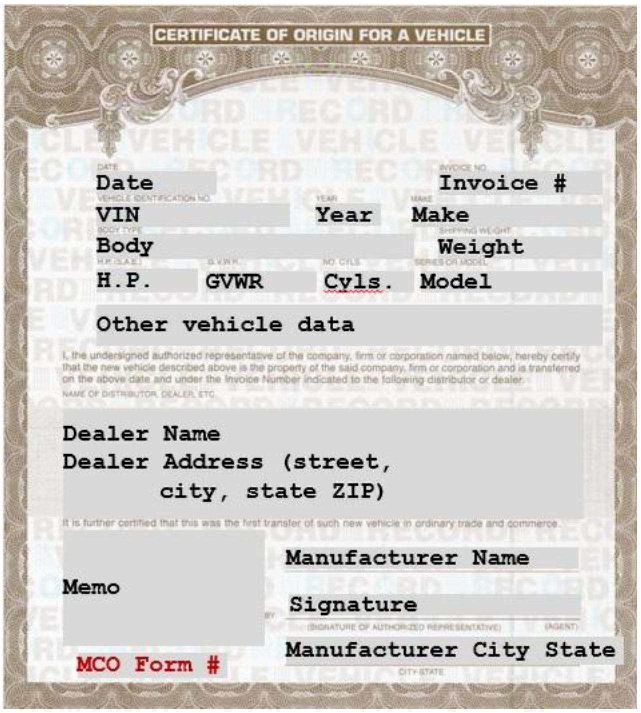
The elements on a MCO describe Vehicle and identify the Auto Dealer where the vehicle was shipped. The requirements for the fields needed on an MCO come from State regulations.

2.5.5 MCO Elements

The data on a MCO can vary by manufacturer, vehicle type and when the MCO was issued.

While most major manufacturers now use similar forms for ground vehicles (shown on the left), there are variations in how some of the fields are populated. On older forms there is more variation between the manufacturers.

Vessels are described by different elements and use a different MCO Boat form. The requirements for Boat MCOs come from the USCG.



CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR A VEHICLE

DATE: Date

INVOICE NO.: Invoice #

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NO.: VIN

YEAR: Year

MAKE: Make

BODY TYPE: Body

SHIPPING WEIGHT: Weight

H.P. (S.A.E.): H.P.

G.V.W.R.: GVWR

NO. CYLS.: Cyls.

SERIES OR MODEL: Model

Other vehicle data

I, the undersigned authorized representative of the company, firm or corporation named below, hereby certify that the new vehicle described above is the property of the said company, firm or corporation and is transferred on the above date and under the Invoice Number indicated to the following distributor or dealer.

NAME OF DISTRIBUTOR, DEALER, ETC.

Dealer Name
Dealer Address (street,
city, state ZIP)

It is further certified that this was the first transfer of such new vehicle in ordinary trade and commerce.

Memo

Manufacturer Name

BY Signature

(SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE) (AGENT)

Manufacturer City State

CITY-STATE

MCO Form #

On the form which is currently popular we see the following fields. These fields are described in detail in the **Vehicle** (on page 178) section and in the **Automobile Dealer** (on page 42) sections:

Label on MCO Form	Reference to Element in D20	Note
Date	**VVHIND - Vehicle Invoice Date**	Always included.
Invoice No.	**VVHINN - Vehicle Invoice Number**	
Vehicle Identification No.	**VVHIDN - Vehicle Hull ID Number (VIN/HIN)**	Always included.
Year	**VVHMYE - Vehicle Model Year**	Always included.
Make	**VVHMAK - Vehicle Make**	Always included.
Body Type	**VVHBTM - Vehicle MCO Body/Type/Model**	Always included. The format of the contents varies.

Shipping Weight	**VVHSHW - Vehicle Ship Weight**	Always included.
HP SAE	**VVHMHP - MCO Vehicle Horsepower**	
GVWR	**VVHVWR - Gross Vehicle Weight Rating**	Included for trucks.
No. Cyls.	**VVHNCY - Vehicle Number Of Cylinders**	Always included, but may be zero for an electric car.
Series or Model	**VVHMSM - Vehicle MCO Series Model**	Always included. The format of the contents varies.
Name of Dealer	**VDLNAM - Dealer Name** **VDLMAD - Dealer Mailing Address**	The name is always included. The address is usually included.
	VVHMMN - Vehicle MCO Manufacturer Name	
Signature		
City State	**VVHMMC - Vehicle MCO Manufacturer City & State**	
	VVHMCN - Vehicle MCO Number	Normally printed in red.
		Manufacturers may include additional applicable notes and memos on the form.

Other fields that may appear on an MCO (particularly an older MCO), include:

Reference to Element	Note
VDLCOD - Dealer Code	Some manufactures include their dealer reference number next to the dealer name.
VVHSEN - Vehicle Stamped Engine Number	Included by some manufacturers.
VVHESC - Vehicle Emission Standards Code	Information about these elements may be included, as text in the bottom left corner of the form.
VVHFIN - Vehicle Finance Indicator	
VVHEXI - Vehicle Export Indicator	
VVHSHD - Vehicle Ship Date	Some old MCOs had this.
VVHMCL - Vehicle/Vessel Manufacturer's Major Color	Some old MCOs had the manufacturer's color code (e.g. Kia used code "A1" for "Vanilla Shake", which is beige).
VVHMCM - Vehicle/Vessel Manufacturer's Minor Color	Some old MCOs had the manufacturer's color.
VVHNTR - Vehicle Nominal Ton Rate	Some old MCOs had this, in place of the GVWR.

The following derived MCO element is also documented in D20, see: **VVHMCO - Vehicle Paper MCO Issued**

A.27 MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

A medical certification describes a statement from a physician or other health care provider that attests to the result of a medical examination of a driver (per 49 CFR 390 subpart D).

A.27.1 Medical Certificate Expiration Date

A date on which a medical certificate expires. [49 CFR 390.5]

Source of Definition: FMCSA; *49 CFR 390*
Source of Data: The medical certificate prepared by an approved physician.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

DMCEDT

`expirationDate` type: string-date

A.27.2 Medical Certificate Issue Date

The date on which a medical practitioner issued a medical certificate. [49 CFR 390.5]

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 390**
Source of Data: The medical certificate prepared by an approved physician.

DMCPED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`issueDate` type: string-date

A.27.3 Medical Certificate Restriction Code

A restriction imposed on a driver by a medical examiner. [49 CFR 390.5]

Source of Definition: FMCSA; *49 CFR 390*
Source of Data: The medical certificate prepared by an approved physician.

Value	Description
1	Wearing corrective lenses
2	Wearing hearing aid
3	Accompanied by a waiver/exemption
4	Driving within an exempt intra city zone
5	Accompanied by a Skill Performance Evaluation certificate (SPE)
6	Qualified by operation of 49 CFR 391.64

DMCRES

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`restrictionCodes[] . value` type: string-code

A.27.4 Medical Certification Status Code

An indication of the status of a driver's medical certification. [49 CFR 390.5]

Source of Definition: FMCSA; *49 CFR 390*
Source of Data: The medical certificate prepared by an approved examiner.

Value	Description
C	The driver is certified.
N	The driver is not certified.

DMCCTC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`statusCode` type: string-code

A.28 MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

A professional who practices medicine. Jurisdictions regulate and license the practitioners operating in their jurisdiction.

Synonym: Medical Examiner.

Usage Note: A practitioner administers examinations on commercial drivers, for their medical certificates. Many of these practitioners have a record in the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners [**49 CFR 391**.43(a)].

A.28.1 Medical Examiner License Number

A jurisdiction assigned number used to identify the license of medical practitioner who acts as a medical examiner. [Per regulation 49 CFR 391.43].

Source of Definition: FMCSA; *49 CFR 391*
Source of Data: Jurisdictions Department of Health

BMPLI1

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/14

`licenseIdentification` type: string

A.28.2 Medical Examiner Name Group

A group of components that make up a name of a medical examiner. [Per regulation 49 CFR 391.43]. This group contains elements:

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 391**; MVAs
Source of Data: Jurisdiction Department of Health.

- Medical Examiner First Name (BMPNF1)
- Medical Examiner Middle Name (BMPNM1)
- Medical Examiner Last Name (BMPNL1)
- Medical Examiner Name Suffix (BMPNS1)
- ME First Name Truncation Code (BMPTF1)
- ME Middle Name Truncation Code (BMPTM1)
- ME Last Name Truncation Code (BMPTL1)
- ME First Name Transliteration Code (BMPLF1)
- ME Middle Name Transliteration Code (BMPLM1)
- ME Last Name Transliteration Code (BMPLL1)

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule 2008** (on page 14) for the complete set of rules governing the format of a person's name.

BMPNGP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/126

`name` type: group: PersonName

A.28.3 Medical Examiner Registry Number

A number used as the identifier in a National Registry of Medical Examiners who issue Medical Certificates. [Per regulation 49 CFR 391.43].

Source of Definition: FMCSA; *49 CFR 391*
Source of Data: FMCSA

BMPNRN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/15

`registryIdentification` type: string

A.28.4 Medical Examiner Specialty Code

A code indicating the specialty of the medical practitioner. [Per regulation 49 CFR 391.43].

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 391**
Source of Data: The medical certificate prepared by an approved physician.

Value	Description

AN	Advanced Practice Nurse
CH	Chiropractor
DO	Osteopathic Doctor
MD	Medical Doctor
PA	Physician Assistant
XX	Other

BMPSP1

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`specialityCode` type: string

A.28.5 Medical Examiner Telephone Number

A telephone number at which a medical examiner can be reached. [49 CFR 391.43]

In electronic form, the number is held without a long-distance access prefix or extensions and without separators, e.g.: the number 1 703 522 1553 would be held as 7035221553.

Source of Definition: FMCSA; *49 CFR 391*
Source of Data: The medical certificate prepared by an approved physician.

BMPTP1

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`telephoneNumber` type: string

A.28.6 Medical Licensing Jurisdiction Code

A medical licensing jurisdiction is an organization with the authority to license medical practitioners, who act as medical examiners. [Per regulation 49 CFR 391.43].

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: FMCSA; *49 CFR 391*
Source of Data: Jurisdictions Department of Health

Usage Note: This element uses U.S. Jurisdiction codes, code "MX" and code "PR".

BMPJO1

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`licensingJurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.29 MOTOR CARRIER

A motor carrier is the legal business entity, individual, partnership, corporation, or organization that directs, controls, and is responsible for the transportation of goods, property, or people. Inclusions:

- For-hire and private business entities engaged in commerce
- Governments
- Religious organizations; i.e., churches, temples, synagogues, mosques, etc.
- Charities
- All other entities responsible for the transportation of goods, property, or people

All U.S. motor carriers are registered with the U.S. Department of Transportation, and can be identified by their U.S. DOT Number. Carriers may also be identified by the DOT Numbers issued by individual states.

A.29.1 Apportioned Trailers

The number of trailers apportioned by the registrant during a previous registration period.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant's operational records; state or province MVAs.
Synonyms: Apportioned Auxiliary Axles; Prorated Trailers.

MMC010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`apportionedTrailers` type: number-integer

A.29.2 Apportioned Truck Tractors

The number of truck tractors apportioned by a registrant during a previous registration period.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant's operational records; state or province MVAs.
Synonyms: Apportioned Power Units; Prorated Tractors.

MMC020

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`apportionedTractors` type: number-integer

A.29.3 Apportioned Trucks

The number of trucks apportioned by a registrant during a previous registration period.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant's operational records; state or province MVAs.
Synonyms: Prorated Trucks.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

MMC030

`apportionedTrucks` type: number-integer

A.29.4 Apportionment Factor

A percentage, calculated from the total distance (miles or kilometers) traveled in a given jurisdiction divided by total distance traveled in all jurisdictions.

Example: If 500 of the 2000 miles traveled are in a given state, the apportionment factor would be calculated as 100 * 500 / 2000 and coded as 025 (representing 25% of the distance).

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registration application and/or supplemental application form.
Synonyms: Mileage Percent.

MMC040

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`apportionedFactor` type: number-integer

A.29.5 Audit Date

The date of an audit of a (motor carrier) registrant's operational records by a jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The jurisdiction responsible for the audit.

MMC050

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`auditDate` type: string-date

A.29.6 Cargo Liability Compliance

Indication of whether or not the amount of cargo insurance coverage held by the carrier meets the minimum state requirements.

Code	Description
0	Below Minimum
1	Meets the Minimum

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The registrant and insurance company.
Synonyms: Cargo Coverage.

MMC070

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`cargoLiabilityCode` type: string-code

A.29.7 Carrier Base Jurisdiction

The state or province where the registrant has an established place of business where mileage is accrued by the fleet and where operational records of such fleet are maintained or can be made available.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant.
Synonyms: Base State; Principal Place of Business.

MMC060

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2.

`baseJurisdictionCode` type: string-code

A.29.8 Carrier Doing Business As Name

The name under which a company or individual operates or conducts business. This is not a legal name.

Source of Definition: D20/98; MVAs
Source of Data: MCMIS, Motor Carrier

MMCDNM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/70

`dbaName` type: string

A.29.9 Carrier Jurisdiction & Number Group

A unique number assigned by a jurisdiction to a motor carrier.

- Subfield 1: The first two characters contain the Jurisdiction Code.
- Subfield 2: The last ten characters contain the number assigned to the Carrier by the Jurisdiction

Source of Definition: D20/98; NGA/90
Source of Data: Side of power unit
Synonyms: Carrier Identification number, USDOT Number, ICC authorization number

MMCJUN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/12 (A/2, N/10).

`jurisdictionId` type: group

The group is composed of:

- `jurisdictionCode` type: string
- `number` type: string

A.29.10 Carrier Legal Name

The name of an individual, partnership or corporation responsible for the transportation of persons or property. This is the name that is recognized by law.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Motor Carrier, Side of vehicle, shipping papers, trip manifest or driver.
Synonyms: Carrier doing business as name.

MMCLNM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/70

`legalName` type: string

A.29.11 Carrier Source of Name

The source of the name reported under CARRIER NAME.

Source of Definition: NGA/90.
Source of Data: Crash report.

Code	Description
1	Side of vehicle
2	Shipping papers (truck) or trip manifest (bus)
3	Driver
9	Unknown

MMC100

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`sourceOfNameCode` type: sting-Code

A.29.12 Carrier Operation Type Code

The different categories of carrier operations which are subject to different taxes or regulations.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The registrant or operational files.
Synonyms: Carrier Type.

Code	Description
1	Common Carrier of Exempt Commodity
2	Common Carrier of Household Goods
3	Other Common Carrier
4	Contract Carrier
5	Private Carrier
6	Rental Carrier
7	Owner Operator
8	Exempt Commodity Livestock

MMC110

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`operationCode` type: string-code

A.29.13 MMCDO1 - Carrier US DOT Number

An identifier of a Motor Carrier. FMCSA assigns a unique identifier to each person required to be identified with FMCSA under 49 USC. 13902, 31134 and 49 CFR. 390.19T or 390.200T-201T. USDOT numbers are not transferable and are assigned to only one person and remain assigned to that person forever. For the purposes of USDOT number assignment, operating authority registration, and, in the future, safety registration, a person includes any person as recognized by law including an individual (sole proprietor), corporation, partnership, or other business organization as authorized under specific state law.

Source of Definition: US DOT, D20/98; **49 CFR 390**
Source of Data: FMCSA, MCMIS, Safetynet, US DOT
Synonyms: Carrier Identification Number; State/Province & Interstate Commerce Commission Authorization Number, USDOT Number

Usage Note: Old USDOT numbers had six digits, but now FMCSA issues 8 digit USDOT numbers. Since 2017, Motor Carrier (MC) Numbers, Freight Forwarder (FF) Numbers, and Mexico-based carrier (MX) Numbers, have been superseded by the USDOT Numbers.

MMCDO1

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/8

`usdotNumber` type: string

A.29.14 Commodities Transported

The type of commodity transported by a carrier which influences the registration fee schedule applied to the carrier.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The registration or operational records.
Synonyms: Type of Commodity.

Code	Description
1	Produce
2	Grain
3	Logs
4	Ore
7	Other

MMC130

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`commoditiesTransportedCode` type: string-code

A.29.15 Interstate Commerce Commission Authorization Number

The number assigned by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to a common carrier certificate or contract carrier permit under the regulation of the Commission.

The field is composed of:

- Position 1 & 2: A prefix of "MC"
- Position 3 to 8: A number assigned by the Interstate Commerce Commission

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Interstate Commerce Commission; authorized operator.
Synonyms: I.C.C. Certificate Number, ICC Permit Number, Operating Authority Number.

Usage Note: In 1995 USDOT Numbers replaced ICC Numbers. This definition can be used for historic records containing an ICC Number.

MMC140

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/8

`iccId` type: string

A.29.16 Service Representative Name

The name of the party who furnishes facilities and services including sales, warehousing, motorized equipment and drivers under contract or other arrangement to a carrier for transportation of property by a household goods carrier.

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) for the rules governing the format of a person's name.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Original and/or supplemental application forms.
Synonyms: Agent.

MMC150

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`serviceRepName` type: group

When there is data for this element, it will always have the

- `organizationName` type: string

If the entity is a person, it can also contain:

- `personName` type: group
  This person name can hold the following sub-elements
  - `givenName` type: string
  - `middleName` type: string
  - `surName` type: string
  - `suffixCode` type: string

A.29.17 Total Fleet Travel

The total number of vehicle miles (or kilometers in jurisdictions using metric measurements), operated by a single fleet of proportionally registered vehicles in all jurisdictions during the preceding year.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Individual vehicle travel records.

MMC160

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/11.

`distanceTraveled` type: number-integer

A.29.18 Total Fleet Vehicles

The total number of vehicles that a single registrant operates from the same business address in a particular jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant; operational records.

MMC170

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`totalVehicles` type: number-integer

A.29.19 Trailers In Fleet

The total number of non-powered vehicles (trailers) of a single registrant operating from the same business address in a particular jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant; operational records.

MMC180

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`totalTrailers` type: number-integer

A.30 ODOMETER READING

ODO
23812
Total Miles Traveled

A given reading of an odometer. Many readings of an odometer will be taken over the life of a vehicle. The readings are normally recorded:

- When a vehicle is being insured.
- As part of a sale. **49 CFR 580** specifies requirements for the Disclosure of the Odometer Reading when the ownership of a vehicle changes. 49 CFR 580.5 lists the odometer data that must be shared.
- When being inspected.
- Getting a registration.
- Getting a title.
- When being branded.
- For the annual mileage, for tax purposes.
- etc.

A.30.1 Odometer Disclosure Code

A disclosure of the status of a vehicle's odometer reading.

Source of Definition: **49 CFR 580**
Source of Data: Vehicle; MVA

Value	Description
68	Actual vehicle mileage.
69	Not actual mileage.
71	Mileage disclosure not required.
72	Mileage exceeds mechanical limitations of the odometer.

Usage Notes:

The speedometer in a vehicle is often calibrated to report a speed slightly higher than the actual speed. Odometers often use the same input as the speedometer. This can lead to a calibration error on the odometer reading. Per 49 CFR 580.5, calibration errors can be ignored when reporting Actual/Not Actual readings.

49 CFR 580.17, lists the cases that are exempt from the federal regulations for odometer disclosure on a sale and are reported as "mileage disclosure not required".

VODDIS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`code` type: string-code

A.30.2 Odometer Reading Date

The date the odometer reading was recorded by the jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: MVAs; **49 CFR 580**
Source of Data: MVA

VODDTE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`date` type: string-date

A.30.3 Odometer Reading

The vehicle's odometer reading to the nearest mile or kilometer.

Usage Note: Tenths are not included in the reading.

Source of Definition: SAE; D20/79; *49 CFR 580*
Source of Data: Vehicle
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

VODMTR

`reading` type: number-integer

A.30.4 Odometer Unit Of Measurement

A code that describes whether the Odometer value refers to English or International standards of measurement.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Value	Description
M	Miles (or the unit of measure is not known)
K	Kilometers

VODUME

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`uomCode` type: string-code

A.31 OWNER OF RECORD

The Owner of Record represents the owner of a vehicle or vessel as stated on the current title (or other evidence or ownership) for the vehicle or vessel. It does not necessarily represent the registrant, although the registrant is normally the same person (or business), it is possible that a lessee of a vehicle could be the registrant, while the Owner of Record would still be the lessor. Also, Owner of Record does not represent a lienholder -- although lienholders do have a security interest in the vehicle, they are not identified as Owners in this model -- they are represented in the "Lienholder" entity.

Note: that the owner of record is not always the current owner. The paper title may have recorded a new owner that is not recorded in the information system.

A.31.1 Owner Address

The place where the registered owner of a vehicle (individual or corporation) may be contacted. The place at which the vehicle or vessel can be found. See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: State MVA; registered owner

VOWADD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`address` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.31.2 Owner Classification

A code categorizing the registered owner of a vehicle according to type of vehicle function.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Individual; state MVA.
Synonyms: Owner Class; Owner Type.

Code	Description
1	Government, State/Local
2	Government, Federal
3	Government, Military
4	Private
5	Corporation/Organization
9	Unknown

VOWCAC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`classificationCode` type: string-code

A.31.3 Owner Date Of Birth

This field contains the birth date of the owner.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA, Owner

VOWDOB

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`birthDate` type: string-date

A.31.4 Owner EIN / FID

The federal employer identification number assigned to a business by the Internal Revenue Service.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Owner
Synonyms: Tax ID number

VOWEIN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`taxId` type: string

A.31.5 Owner Name

The name of the owner of a vehicle.

The Owner name may be the name of an individual or the name of a business. If the owner is a business, the owner is free form. If the owner is an individual, a specific format is used.

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) for the complete set of rules governing the format of a person's name.

Source of Definition: D20
Source of Data: Corporation, registrant, MVA
Synonyms: Title Holder, Name.

VOWNAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`ownerNames` type: string

A.31.6 Owner Social Security Number

The unique number assigned to an individual, who is the owner of a vehicle, by the Social Security Administration.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Individual, Social Security Administration
Synonyms: Owner Social Security Number; Social Security Account Number

Code	Description
nnnnnnnnn	Social Security Number
000000008	No Social Security Number
000000009	Social Security Number Unknown

VOWSSN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`ssn` type: string

A.31.7 Owner Type Indicator

This code defines whether the vehicle owner is an individual or business.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Vehicle owner

Code	Description
1	Vehicle Owner is an Individual
2	Vehicle Owner is a Business

VOWTYI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`ownerType` type: string-code

A.31.8 Owner's Height

The owner's height expressed in feet and inches. The first digit contains the number of feet and the last two digits contain the number of inches.

Example: If a driver is 5'8", the value of this field would = "508".

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VOWHGT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`height` type: number-integer

A.31.9 Owner's Sex

The owner's sex.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Individual, driver license
Synonyms: Gender

Value	Description
0	Unknown
1	Male
2	Female
9	Not specified or Non-binary gender

VOWSEX

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`sexCode` type: string-code

A.31.10 Owner's Weight

The owner weight in pounds.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA, Owner, Abstracts of Conviction
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

VOWWGT

`weight` type: number-integer

A.32 OWNERSHIP TRANSACTION

This group of data is a collection of information about the change of a vehicle's ownership. It can describe either a completed sales transaction, or an incomplete sales (where sale was proposed but the transaction was never completed).

An ownership transaction describes any transfer of ownership of a vehicle, be it a sale (where money is exchanged) or a gift (no money exchange). The terms "seller" and "purchaser" are used because these are the most common phrases used by the industry, however these terms can also apply the "transferor" and "transferee" when a vehicle is gifted.

Any state sales tax is paid to the state where the vehicle will be registered, not the state where the vehicle was purchased. There is not a federal sale taxes on a vehicle purchase.

A change of ownership may use the element listed in this group. A change of ownership will also use some element listed in **Vehicle** (on page 178) and **Odometer Reading** (on page 147). When the change of ownership is completed a title is issued, the titles elements are listed under **Title** (on page 174).

A.32.1 Purchaser Address

The place where the purchaser of a vehicle (individual or corporation) may be contacted. See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: MVAs; **49 CFR 580**
Source of Data: Purchaser

VPUADD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`purchaserAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.32.2 Purchaser Dealer Indicator Code

An indicator showing whether the purchaser is a dealer or not

Code	Description
Y	Purchaser is a Dealer
N	Purchaser is Not a Dealer

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Reg/Title Application form FDR Bus. Partner or MVA

VPUDLC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`purchaserDealerCode` type: string-code

A.32.3 Purchaser Driver License Number

The Driver License Number provides a single unique index or key useful within a jurisdiction to locate a driver. This is the number of the individual purchasing the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Purchaser's driver license

VPUDLN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

`purchaserDln` type: string

A.32.4 Purchaser Name

The name of the person or corporation purchasing a vehicle or vessel.

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) for the rules governing the format of a person's name. For an organization the name is a free-form.

Source of Definition: MVAs; **49 CFR 580**
Source of Data: Reg/Title Application from FDR Bus. Partner or MVA

VPUNAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`purchaserName` type: string

A.32.5 Purchaser Type

The type of person or corporation purchasing a vehicle or vessel.

Code	Description
B	Business
N	Non-Driver Licensed Person
P	Other Person

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Reg/Title Application from FDR Business Partner; MVA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

VPUTYP

`purchaserTypeCode` type: string-code

A.32.6 Sale Identifier

An identifier of a vehicle sale transaction issued by the seller's jurisdiction.

Usage note: The identifier is unique within the seller's jurisdiction but other jurisdictions could use the same value.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VSAIDN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

`saleId` type: string

A.32.7 Sale Response Date Time

A date and time stamp indicating when the business decision was made by a user or MVA. This timestamp follows the ISO 8601 format (`CCYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.000Z`) and is expressed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Transaction Originator

VSARDT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/24

`createdDateTime` type: string-date-time

A.32.8 Sale Response Text

A human readable description of the reason for a user's or MVA's decision.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Seller, Buyer or MVA

VSASRT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/80

`text` type: string

A.32.9 Sale Response Code

A code describing the role of a user.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
SELLER	User is a seller.
BUYER	User is a buyer.

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/6

VSAROL

`roleCode` type: string-code

A.32.10 Sale Status Change Originator

The U.S. Postal code for the jurisdiction that originated the change in a status of a vehicle sale.

Source of Definition: eTitle & USPO
Source of Data: MVA

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

VSARSO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`originator` type: string

A.32.11 Sale Status Code

A code describing a user's or MVA's decision.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Seller; Buyer; MVA

Code	Description
INITIATED	A sale has been started.
IN_PROGRESS	In progress.
CANCEL	Cancel.
CANCEL_MVA	Cancel by the MVA
ACCEPT	Accept
RELEASE	Release vehicle record

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/11

VSARSC

`code` type: string-code

A.32.12 Sales Taxes Exempt Code

Coded reasons why an owner may not have to pay sales tax.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
C	Corporate Reorganization
D	Disabled
E	Exempt organization
F	Vehicle is farm implement or ready-mix concrete truck
G	Gift
H	Inheritance
I	Vehicle is for interim use
J	Family Transfer
L	Leasing/Rental
N	Not tax exempt
O	Purchaser is out of state resident
P	Direct Payment
Q	Tax previously paid
R	Redemption
S	Vehicle is rolling stock
T	Even Trade
U	Surviving Spouse
V	Short term lease
W	Contest winner
X	Sales tax paid to the state
Y	Government Agency

VSAEXC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`taxExemptCode` type: string-code

A.32.13 Sale Transaction End Date Time Stamp

A date and time deadline for when a sale transaction will terminate, measured to the millisecond.

Format is CCYYMMDDhhmmssMMM.

Source of Definition: AAMVAnet
Source of Data: Sale maintainer

VSATED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date-Time

`saleExpireDateTime` type: string-date-time

A.32.14 Seller Address

The place where the seller of a vehicle (individual or corporation) may be contacted. See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: MVAs; **49 CFR 580**
Source of Data: Seller

VSEADD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/108

`address` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.32.15 Seller Name

The name of the person or corporation selling a vehicle or vessel.

See the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) for the rules governing the format of a person's name. For an organization the name is a free-form

Source of Definition: MVAs; **49 CFR 580**
Source of Data: Individual, Business

VSENAM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`name` type: string

A.32.16 Shipping Account

A code to identify a shipping company.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer; Dealer

VDLCDE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`shippingAccount` type: string

A.32.17 Trade-In Allowance

The price the vehicle is worth for trade-in. The value represents the number dollars (no pennies).

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VTRALL

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`tradeInAllowance` type: number-integer

A.32.18 Vehicle Acquired Date

The date on which the vehicle was purchased, or in the case of a leased vehicle, the date of the lease signing.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Bill of sale

VVHAQD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`acquiredDate` type: string-date

A.32.19 Vehicle Equipment Number

A number, assigned by the owner of the vehicle, to identify the vehicle. This number is most often used by fleet owners and lessors to identify vehicles within a fleet.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Fleet Owners; Lessors; Registrant; registration application

VVHENU

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`ownerAppliedId` type: string

A.32.20 Vehicle Sale Date

The date a vehicle was purchased by the current owner.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Bill of Sale

VVHPUD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`purchaseDate` type: string-date

A.32.21 Vehicle Sale Price

This is the sales price of the vehicle when new (original) or when purchased by the current (latest) owner including accessories or modifications attached to the vehicle. Any trade-in and sales or use tax should be excluded. The value represents the number dollars (no pennies).

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Registrant; bill of sale
Synonyms: Purchase Price; Selling Price

VVHPUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/7

`price` type: number-integer

A.32.22 Vehicle Sales Tax

The tax rate used for computing the sales tax on the purchase of a vehicle or vessel. The number can have one whole digit, a decimal point and one or two decimal places.

Example: State tax rates varying from 0.0 (for 0%) to 7.25 (for 7.25%).

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VVHSTX

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Number

`salesTax` type: number

A.32.23 Vehicle Taxable Value

The dollar amount used as a tax basis for the vehicle or vessel.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

VVHTVA

`taxableValue` type: number-integer

VVHVUT

`useTaxPaidCode` type: string

A.32.24 Vehicle/Vessel New/Used Indicator

This code represents whether the vehicle/vessel is new or used.

Usage Note: Jurisdictions' definitions of these classifications may vary a little due to state regulations on demo vehicles, sales between dealers, application of state taxes, etc.

Value	Description
N	New
U	Used

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Registrant

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

VVHNUI

`newCode` type: string-code

A.33 REGISTRATION

Registrations are issued by jurisdictions to a vehicle owner or vehicle lessee. Registrations permit legal operation of the specified vehicle.

A registration is often identified by Jurisdiction, Plate Number and Effective Date, the VIN may additionally be used when identifying a registration. Some jurisdictions use a Vehicle Registration Serial Number to uniquely identify the registration.

A.33.1 Liability Insurance Compliance

A code indicating whether the registrant has complied with the state's minimum insurance requirements.

Code	Description
0	No Compliance
1	Complied With Requirements

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: The registrant and the insurance company.
Synonyms: Liability Coverage

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

VRG170

`insuranceComplianceCode` type: string-code

A.33.2 Plate Number

The characters assigned to a registration plate or tag affixed to the vehicle, assigned by the jurisdiction.

Each jurisdiction defines the patterns of the alphanumeric characters on their plates. This field normally includes numbers and letters. Some

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: MVA, Crash report.
Synonyms: License Number; Trailer License Plate Number; Vehicle License Plate Number.

jurisdictions also allow other keyboard characters (such as a hash tag "#").

Spaces and hyphens may be used as separators on the plate, but they are not included in this field. Symbols (like a heart) which may appear on a plate, are not included in this field.

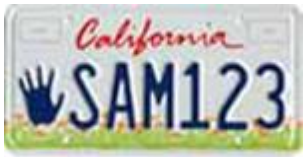
Usage Note: For combination trucks and trailers, the number is obtained from the power unit or tractor.

VRGPLN *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/10

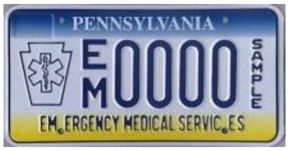
`plateNumber` type: string

Registration Plate Number Usage

The following examples illustrate unusual characters on license plates and how they are represented in the element.



The face of a license plate may show a symbol (like a hand). In an electronic exchange only the alphanumeric characters are exchanged, i.e. "SAM123" for the plate shown.



When one character appears stacked above the other, the top character is entered first, immediately followed by the bottom character, in sequence, with the other characters on the plate. i.e. "EM0000".

A.33.3 Previous Registration Jurisdiction Code

The jurisdiction (U.S., Canadian, or Mexican) that previously registered the vehicle or vessel.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Proof of ownership such as title or registration from another jurisdiction.

VRGRSC *Logical Format (Type/Max Length):* AN/2

`previousRegistration . sor` type: string

A.33.4 Registered Gross Vehicle Weight

The unladen weight of the vehicle (e.g., single-unit truck, truck combination) plus the weight of the maximum load for which vehicle registration fees have been paid within a particular jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20/79, ANSI D16/89
Source of Data: Registrant

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

VRGGVW *Format (Type/Max Length):* N/9

`grossVehicleWeight` type: string

A.33.5 Registrant Account Number

The number assigned by the jurisdiction, including the state code and a sequential number for the identification of the registrant's account.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The registration application; MVA.
Synonyms: IRP Account Number.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

VRG020

`accountNumber` type: string

A.33.6 Registrant Address, Mailing

The mailing address of the registrant. It may or may not be the same as the registrant business address. See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant; MVA.

VRG030

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/71

`registrantAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.33.7 Registrant Address, Location

The residence address of a private vehicle registrant or, in the case of a commercial vehicle registrant, the address at which the documents supporting miles traveled in each jurisdiction and total miles traveled (such as fuel reports, trip sheets, and logs) are maintained. See the **Address Format** (on page 17) for details of how the address components are held.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant; MVA.
Synonyms: Registrant's Place of Business.

VRG040

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/71

`locationAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.33.8 Registrant Name

The name of a person, firm, or corporation in whose name or names a vehicle is properly registered. If the registrant is a business, the name is free form. If the registrant is an individual, the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12) governs the format of the name.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant; MVA.

VRG050

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`registrantName` type: group

When there is data for this element, it will always have the

- `organizationName` type: string

If the entity is a person, it can also contain:

- `personName` type: group

  This person name can hold the following sub-elements

  - `givenName` type: string
  - `middleName` type: string
  - `surName` type: string
  - `suffixCode` type: string

A.33.9 Registration Application Type

A code that identifies the type of registration, or indicates that the business partner is requesting fees only.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
I	Initiate
F	Finalize
E	Fees

VRGRAT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`applicationCode` type: string-code

A.33.10 Registration Certificate Issue Date

The date on which a registration certificate is issued.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: The MVA

VRGCID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`certificateDate` type: string-date

A.33.11 Registration Completion Indicator

Identifies the type of completion of an application for registration and title.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
R	RDF – Smog Certificate
I	Incomplete Application
S	Suspension
C	Clear (clear the transaction)

VRGCPI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`completionCode` type: string-code

A.33.12 Registration Date, Original

The date of the registration certificate or certificates and registration plates initially assigned to a motor vehicle; the first date of registering a vehicle.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The MVA in the state which originally registered the vehicle.

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VRG100

`originalIssueDate` type: string-date

A.33.13 Registration Date, Supplemental

On fleet registrations, a supplemental registration date, is the date after the commencement of the registration year, when additional vehicles are added to the proportionally registered fleet.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The MVA.
Synonyms: Additional Registration Date.

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VRG110

`supplementalDate` type: string-date

A.33.14 Registration Effective Date

The Registration Effective Date is the date that the current registration became effective. This may or may not be the original registration date.

Source of Definition: D20; MVA
Source of Data: The registering jurisdiction.

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VRGDEF

`effectiveDate` type: sting-date

A.33.15 Registration Expiration Date

The Registration Expiration Date is the date that the current registration expires.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: MVA.

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VRGDEX

`expirationDate` type: string-date

A.33.16 Registration Fee Basis

The criteria used to calculate the registration fee of a commercial power unit, combination of units, full trailer or semi-trailer.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The registering jurisdiction.

Code	Description
00	No Fee
01	Flat Fee
02	Gross Vehicle Weight
03	Combination Gross Weight
04	Unladen Vehicle Weight
05	Empty Vehicle Weight

06	Vehicle Chassis Weight
07	Load Capacity
08	Gross Weight Per Axle
09	Type of Carrier
10	Age of Vehicle
11	Factory Price
12	Tax/Documentation Fee

VRG120

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`feeBasisCode` type: string-code

A.33.17 Registration Jurisdiction

The code for the jurisdiction (U.S., Canadian, or Mexican) that registered the vehicle or vessel.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: D20/79, Driver History, U.S. Postal Code.
Source of Data: Registration document; Crash report.
Synonyms: License Plate Jurisdiction; Base Jurisdiction.

VRGJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`sor` type: string

A.33.18 Registration Number, Supplemental

The sequential number (beginning with 1) assigned to a registration application after the commencement of the registration year for the purposes of prorated registration.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The registration application filed with the MVAs.
Synonyms: Additional Registration Number; Supplement Number.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

VRG130

`supplementalId` type: string

A.33.19 Registration Plate Color

The color code of the registration plate.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Registration plate; MVA

Code	Description
A	Maroon
B	Blue
E	Gray
G	Green
I	Ivory
K	Black
N	Brown

O	Orange
R	Red
W	White

VRGPLC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`plateColorCode` type: string-code

A.33.20 Registration Plate File Identifier

An identifier for the file where the record of the registration plate number is stored.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA
Synonyms: Plate File Key Code

VRGPKC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`plateFileId` type: string

A.33.21 Registration Plate Type

The coded specification of vehicle use and registration classification.

Source of Definition: D20/79; NCIC
Source of Data: MVA
Synonyms: License Plate Type

Code	Description	Code	Description
AR	Amateur Radio Operators	OS	Overseas Plates (issued By U.S. government for display on privately owned vehicles of U.S. military & civilian personnel overseas, "USA" appears on the plate)
AQ	Antique	PH	Physicians
AM	Ambulance	PC	Privately Owned Vehicle
BU	Bus	POW	Prisoner of War
CI	City Owned	PP	Private Passenger Car
CO	Commercial	RE	Reciprocal (Or Reciprocity)
CY	County Owned	RF	Reserved Forces
DL	Dealer Owned	SB	School Bus
DP	Diplomatic	SM	Snowmobile
DU	Duplicate (use code only if plate indicates on its face that it is a Duplicate Plate)	ST	State Owned
DAV	Disabled Veteran	TK	Truck
FB	Franchise Bus	TM	Temporary Tags
FM	Farm Vehicle	TP	Transporter
HA	Handicapped	TR	Tractor (Plates Issued As Truck tractor)
IT	In Transit (Type Of Temporary Plate)	TL	Trailer (Boat, Cargo, House, Semi, Utility, etc.)
LE	Legislative	TX	Taxi
MC	Motorcycle (smaller plate size)	TY	Territory Limitations
MD	Moped	US	U.S. Government

Code	Description	Code	Description
MIA	Missing in Action	VT	Vanity or Special Tag
NG	National Guard Member (personally owned vehicle plates)	OT	Other

VRGPLT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`plateTypeCode` type: string-code

A.33.22 Registration Renewed Effective Date

The date the registration was renewed.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VRGREF

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`renewedEffectiveDate` type: string-date

A.33.23 Registration Renewed Expiration Date

The date the renewed registration expires.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VRGREX

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`renewedExpirationDate` type: string-date

A.33.24 Registration Status

The code depicting the most recent activity recorded for a registration.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

Value	Description
00	Active
01	Canceled
02	Stolen
03	Expired
04	Revoked
05	Suspended
06	Swap
07	Inactive
99	No Status

VRGSTA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`statusCode` type: string-code

A.33.25 Registration Status Date

The date on which the registration status last changed.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

VRGSDT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`statusDate` type: sting-date

A.33.26 Registration Type

An indicator describing the type of registration for a vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Registrant

Code	Description
P	Permanent
T	Temporary

VRGTYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`typeCode` type: string-code

A.33.27 Registration Year

The ending year of the statutory registration period.

Format as ccyy.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The jurisdiction motor vehicle department; the applicable statute.
Synonyms: Registration Ending Date.

VRG150

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/4

`year` type: string

A.33.28 Reported Deposit Of Fees Indicator

Used for registration renewals, the Reported Deposit of Fees (RDF) indicates that the registration fees are paid but the registration transaction cannot be completed.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA
Synonyms: RDF

Code	Description
Y	Is RDF
N	Is not RDF

VRGRDF

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`rdfCode` type: string-code

A.33.29 Vehicle License \ Registration Fee Exempt

Coded reason why an owner may not have to pay a registration fee, vehicle license fee or weight.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Business Partner Electronic Vehicle Registration

Code	Description
E	Exempt Organization
L	Leasing
M	Non Resident Military
O	Even Trade

P	Disabled
R	Indian Reservation
F	Specialized Transportation Vehicle

VRGXMP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1

`feeExemptCode` type: string-code

A.33.30 Vehicle Registration Serial Number

A code used to uniquely identify a registration certificate.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VRGRSN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`serialNumber` type: string

A.34 REGISTRATION STICKER

A sticker or decal on a vehicle used to show the registration is current. Some jurisdictions use stickers on the registration plate, others use stickers on the windshield.

A.34.1 Registration Decal Month

The month as shown on the registration decal issued.

Code	Description	Code	Description
JAN	January	JUL	July
FEB	February	AUG	August
MAR	March	SEP	September
APR	April	OCT	October
MAY	May	NOV	November
JUN	June	DEC	December

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VRGDMO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`decalMonthCode` type: string-code

A.34.2 Registration Decal Serial Number

The identification number assigned to a sticker attached to a permanent registration plate when it is renewed for the current year.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VRGDSN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`decalSerialNumber` type: string

A.34.3 Registration Decal Type

A code that describes the type of decal used on a license plate.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Registering Jurisdiction

Code	Description

F	Full Year Decal
P	Partial Year Decal
R	Prorated Decal
2	2 Years
I	Infinite

VRGDTP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`decalTypeCode` type: string-code

A.34.4 Registration Decal Year

The year as shown on the registration decal issued.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VRGDYR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`decalYear` type: string

A.34.5 Registration Sticker Number

The alphanumeric characters as printed on the face of a registration plate sticker.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA
Synonyms: Decal; License Plate; License Plate Renewal Number; Plate Renewal Number; Registration Renewal Number; Sticker; Sticker Number; Validation Number, Registration Plate
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

VRGPSN

`stickerNumber` type: string

A.35 REPORTING ENTITY

An entity which reported a condition (brand) on a vehicle or applied a vehicle designation to a vehicle. Reports may come from Motor Vehicle Agencies, Insurance Carriers and Junk/Salvage Yards.

A.35.1 Brander Code

A code to uniquely identify a brander (i.e., an entity applying a brand to a vehicle), which could be a state or a federal agency.

Source of Definition: NICB, AAMVA
Source of Data: Jurisdiction; NICB; NAIC

VBRDCD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/7

`branderId` type: string

A.35.2 Reporting Entity Address Line 1

The first line of the Street Address portion of a reporting entities address.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insurer; Junk/Salvage Yard

VREAL1 *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/35

`reportingEntity.address.line1` type: string

A.35.3 Reporting Entity City

The city portion of a reporting entities address.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insurer; Junk/Salvage Yard

VREACT *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/20

`reportingEntity.address.city` type: string

A.35.4 Reporting Entity Email

An email address of a reporting entity.

This email addresses follows the RFC 5322 3.4 format and includes both the address of the email server and the local address within the server. e.g. local@server.com.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insurer; Junk/Salvage Yard

VREEML *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/60

`reportingEntity.email` type: string

A.35.5 Reporting Entity Name

The name of an organization or person who reports on the state of a vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insurer; Junk/Salvage Yard

VRENAM *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/50

`reportingEntity.name` type: string

A.35.6 Reporting Entity State

The state portion of a reporting entities address.

See the **Jurisdiction Mail Abbreviation Values** (on page 34) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insurer; Junk/Salvage Yard

VREAST *Logical Format (Type/Max Length)*: AN/2

`reportingEntity.address.state` type: string

A.35.7 Reporting Entity Telephone

A telephone number of a reporting entity.

In electronic form, the number is held without a long-distance access prefix or extensions and without separators, e.g.: the number 1 703 522 1553 would be held as 7035221553.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insurer; Junk/Salvage Yard

VREPHN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`reportingEntity.phoneNo` type: string

A.36 TEST ORGANIZATION

A Jurisdiction or commercial agency involved with administering and/or performing CDL skills testing. Organizations include jurisdiction Motor Vehicle Agencies (MVAs), other jurisdiction/government agencies, and commercial Third Party Testers. Organizations have a location (physical address) where users are "assigned/located".

A.36.1 Tester ID

An identifier for a Tester Organization within a jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTRID

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`testerId` type: string

A.36.2 Tester Type Code

A categorization of the type of Tester Organization.

Value	Description
J	Jurisdiction
T	Third Party

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTRTYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`testerTypeCode` type: string-code

A.36.3 Number Of Examiners

The number of full-time and part-time Examiners who administer tests for the Tester.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTRNEX

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`testerExaminerQuantity` type: number-integer

A.36.4 Number Skills Tests Anticipated Per Year

The number of CDL skills tests per year a Tester anticipates administering.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTRNYT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`testerAnualTestQuantity` type: number-integer

A.36.5 Test Applicants Are General Public

An indicator to specify if test applicants are accepted from the general public.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTRAGP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`testerGeneralPublicTestCode` type: string-code

A.36.6 Test Applicants Are Limited Public

An indicator to specify if test applicants are restricted to a limited portion of the public.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTRALP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`testerLimitedPublicTestCode` type: string-code

A.36.7 Test Applicants Are Employees

An indicator to specify if test applicants are employees of the Tester Organization.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

DTRAEM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`testerTestsEmployeesCode` type: string-code

A.36.8 Tester Application Date

The date of application the Third Party Tester submitted to participate in the system.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTRAPD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`testerApplicationDate` type: string-date

A.36.9 Tester Contract Number

The contract number for the current CDL Third Party testing contract between the Tester and the jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTRCPN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`testerContactPhoneNumber` type: string

A.36.10 Tester Contract Effective Date

The effective start date for the current CDL Third Party testing contract between the Tester and the jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTRCED

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`testerContactEffectiveDate` type: string-date

A.36.11 Tester Contract Expiration Date

The expiration date for the current CDL Third Party testing contract between the Tester and the jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTRCXD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`testerContactExpirationDate` type: string-date

A.36.12 Tester Operational Start Date

The date when a Tester is authorized to start CDL testing operations in a jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

DTROSD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`testerOperationalStartDate` type: string-date

A.36.13 Tester Principal Mailing Address

The principal mailing address of a Third Party Tester.

Source of Definition: CSTIMS
Source of Data: Testing Agency

The address contains a number of sub-fields for holding the components of an address. The components are:

Element	Format	Presence	Maximum Size of a short address	Tag
Street Address Line 1	string	Required	20	`line1`
Street Address Line 2	string	Optional	20	`line2`
City (and/or foreign country)	string	Required	15	`city`
State Code	string	Optional	2	`stateCode`
ZIP Code	string	Optional	5	`postalCode`
ZIP +4	string	Optional	4	`postalExtensionCode`

Example: If the address is `12 Main St, Apt C, Bangor ME 04402-1234,` then provide:

Line1: `12 MAIN ST` Line2: `APT C` City: `BANGOR` State: `ME` ZIP: `04402` ZIP+4: `1234`

The following best practices should be adopted when possible. When populating an address to be used in a data exchange:

1. Only use "Printable characters" in an address, i.e. the characters found on a U.S. keyboard.
2. If the jurisdiction has recorded Address Line 2 in their system and Address Line 1 is longer than the specified length of the field: then truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.
   E.g. if the address line 1 is 32 characters long, and is recorded as:

Line 1: `1692 JEAN BAPTISTE LAKE SHORE DR` Line 2: `APT C`

Truncate to:

Line 1: `1692 JEAN BAPTISTE L` Line 2: `APT C`

3. If the jurisdiction is not recording Address Line 2 in their system and Address Line 1 is longer than the specified length of the field: Then the address can be wrapped to line 2. However always split the data on a word, not at a character in the middle of a word.

   E.g. if the address lines are recorded as: `176 PIED BLVD, APT 25` (21 characters long). In the message it should be packed as:

   Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD, APT` (18 characters long) Line 2: `25`

   Or, Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD` (13 characters long) Line 2: `APT 25`

   Do not split words or numbers:

   Line 1: `176 PIED BLVD, APT 2` (20 characters long) Line 2: `5`

4. If the Address Line 2 recorded is longer than the specified length of the field in the message, truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if the address is recorded as:

   Line 2: `APARTMENT ABCDEFGHIJK` (Address Line 2 is 21 characters long)

   Truncate to:

   Line 2: `APARTMENT ABCDEFGHIJ`

5. If the City recorded is longer than the specified length of the field, in the message, truncate this field at the specified length. Do not include more characters than are specified, in the length.

   E.g. for a short length element, if:

   City: `RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA`

   Truncate to:

   City: `RANCHO SANTA MA`

6. Never truncate the State Code because other fields are longer.
7. For U.S. addresses, always provide the first 5 digits of the ZIP code and whenever the ZIP+4 extension is available, provide the 4 digit ZIP extension.

Never truncate the ZIP code because other fields are longer.

DTRMAD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/71

`mailingAddress` type: group: address

The address is composed of:

- `line1` type: string
- `line2` type: string
- `city` type: string
- `stateCode` type: string
- `postalCode` type: string
- `postalExtensionCode` type: string

A.37 THEFT REPORT

Details about the theft of a vehicle or of parts of a vehicle.

A.37.1 Law Enforce Agency Holding Theft Report

The name of the law enforcement agency holding the theft report for a vehicle reported stolen.

Source of Definition: NICB
Source of Data: Law Enforcement Agency; NICB

VVTLAW

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`reportHolderAgencyName` type: string

A.37.2 Theft Status Date

The date the vehicle was reported stolen, or the date the theft was recorded.

Source of Definition: NICB
Source of Data: Law Enforcement; NICB Theft File

VVTDTE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`statusDate` type: string-date

A.37.3 Vehicle Theft Case Number

The originating agency's case number on the theft report.

Source of Definition: NCIC
Source of Data: NCIC

VVTNUM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/20

`caseId` type: string

A.37.4 Vehicle Theft Recovery Date

A date a stolen vehicle was taken into custody by an enforcement agency.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: Registered owner; Law enforcement agency.

VVT010

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`recoveryDate` type: string-date

A.38 TITLE

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

A title is the record of ownership of a vehicle (or other item) as recorded by jurisdictions pertaining to vehicles, vessels, etc. A paper title is the traditional physical document which represents the title. The heading on modern forms include the words "certificate of title" or "certificate of ownership". The term "pink slip" sometimes is used as a name for title documents, it is a reference to California certificates of ownership before 1988, when they were printed on a sheet of pink paper.

While the title is the final record of ownership, there are periods when ownership is being transferred and the MVA has yet to record and issue a new paper title. The regulations in many jurisdictions recognize assignment or transfer of ownership documents as identifying the owner. The regulations vary, these reassignment may be details written on the assignment form on the back of a title or may be a separate paper document. Reassignments are common in the exchanges between:

- Automobile dealers and their customers (buyer or sellers)
- Automobile dealers and other automobile dealers.
- Automobile dealers and auctioneers.

A state may issue an Affidavit as a provisional title when some documentation is missing. The data on an affidavit is similar to the data on a title.

Individual jurisdictions determine which information they include on the titles they issue. A jurisdictions paper title and/or an electronic title record, may contain some or all of the Title fields. It may also contain information about the Owner, Vehicle, Odometer, Registration, Purchase/Sale, Lien, Dealer and/or Agent. **28 CFR 25.54** lists the title data all U.S. jurisdictions have to exchange in NMVTIS.

Within a state the title may be issued by the State's Motor Vehicle Agency, or by Counties within the state. States issue Titles for various types of vehicles. The data elements described for a Title, may be used on any of the following vehicle types:

- Road Vehicles; All U.S. states issue titles for Road Vehicles.
- Off-road Land Vehicles (farm equipment, ATVs, etc.): In some states titles are required, but in other states they do not need to be titled. State rules for requiring a title, may also vary by Vehicle Type.
- Smaller watercraft (vessels under 5 net tones which are usually under 27 feet long): Some states issue titles for small watercraft. Federal rules about watercraft and their data, include **46 CFR 67** & 68, **33 CFR 187** and **33 CFR 174.19**.

  (Large watercraft (vessels over 5 tons) are registered by the U.S. Coastguard, not by the states).

A title can be identified by the jurisdiction code and title number, the VIN is optional when describing a given instance.

A.38.1 Previous Title Number

The title number assigned to the vehicle or vessel by the previous titling jurisdiction. If the current titling jurisdiction reissues titles using new title numbers, the jurisdiction should retain those title numbers as Duplicate/Replacement Title Numbers.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

VTIPNU

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/17

`previousTitle . titleNumber` type: string

A.38.2 Previous Titling Jurisdiction

The U.S. Postal code or the code for Canada or Mexico for the jurisdiction that titled the vehicle or vessel immediately prior to the current titling jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

Value	Description
	See **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of codes. In addition to the standard jurisdiction codes this element may contain:
OT	Other

VTIPJU

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`previousTitle . sot` type: string

A.38.3 Title Issue Date

The date the jurisdiction's titling authority issued a title to the owner of the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VTIIDA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`titlingDate` type: string-date

A.38.4 Title Issued From MCO Indicator

An indication that a given title was issued from an MCO (i.e. a new vehicle which has never had a title before). MCOs are the normal proof of ownership for new vehicles.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

Value	Description
true	A MCO was presented as the proof of ownership
false	Other document(s) were presented as proof of ownership

VTIMCO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`titleMcoIndicator` type: boolean

A.38.5 Titling Jurisdiction

The U.S. Postal code for the jurisdiction that issued the title document, or the code used for Canada or Mexico.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: DHR as defined by the Post Office
Source of Data: MVA

VTIJUR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`sot` type: string

A.38.6 Title Lien Indicator

This field indicates whether a lien exists on the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
Y	Lien exists
N	No lien exists

VTILII

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`hasLien` type: string-code

A.38.7 Title Number

A unique set of alphanumeric characters assigned to the certificate of title of a vehicle (or vessel). Assigned by the titling jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: D20; MVAs
Source of Data: MVA
Synonyms: Certificate number

VTINUM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/17

`titleNumber` type: string

A.38.8 Title Status

A code depicting the status of the title.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Value	Description
00	Active
01	In Process
02	Mailed
03	Canceled
04	Stolen Title
05	Already Surrendered
06	Held by Garagekeeper
07	Held for Revenue
08	Returned for Correction
09	Held in Abeyance. The title is temporarily put on hold pending the outcome of a legal proceeding.
10	Transferred
11	Title Returned Unclaimed
12	Vehicle Titled Out of State
13	Revoked
14	Title Application Withdrawn
15	Inactive
16	Suspended. In some states persons subject to registration denial may not be able to transfer title.
17	Vehicle Reported Sold Out of State by Owner
18	Held pending sufficient documentation
97	Other

VTISTA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`statusTypeCode` type: string-code

A.38.9 Title Status Date

The date the title status was assigned.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

VTISTD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`statusDate` type: string-date

A.38.10 Title Transaction Date

This field contains the date that a change was made to a title by the jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: ELT
Source of Data: MVAs

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

VTITRD

`transactionDate` type: string-date

A.38.11 Title Transaction Reason

A code depicting the reason for a change to the title.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
01	Additional to Data
02	Correction to Data

VTITTR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`changeCode` type: string-code

A.38.12 Title Type

A code depicting the kind or category of title issued.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Value	Description
1	Original
2	Duplicate/Replacement
3	Salvage

VTITYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`documentTypeCode` type: string-code

A.39 VEHICLE

MVAs primarily register and title motorized vehicles which operate on public roads. However some MVAs are also responsible for registering and titling smaller watercraft. So this group includes element definitions for land vehicles and vessels (watercraft). The element descriptions indicate if an element is used to describe vehicles, vessels or both vehicles and vessels,

Most road vehicles are uniquely identified by their Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). A small percentage of VINs are not unique, which may lead to duplicate VINs recorded on state files.

Vehicles are commonly categorized by their Make and Model or by their Make, Model and Year. The manufacturers may also categorize their vehicles by Make, Model, Line, Series and Body-type.

Most vessels are uniquely identified by their Hull Identification Number (HIN). Alternately a vessel may be identified by the Vessel Number or Vessel Name.

Data about vessels over 5 net tons, normally would not be recorded by MVAs, but by the USCG.

Many federal regulations have a definition of "Vehicle" that is particular to the regulation. This leads to variations in the definition of what constitutes a Vehicle, based on the number of axles/wheels, number of seats, usage of the vehicle, size and the weight (note the different **Vehicle Weight** (on page 40) definitions). A vehicle object used to support multiple regulations will need these additional fields, so a determination can be made if a vehicle is subject to a particular regulation. The data elements in a Vehicle object which may be used to select a vehicle include:

- **VVHIDN - Vehicle Hull ID Number (VIN/HIN)**
- **VHMAK - Vehicle Make Code**
- **VVHMNU - Vehicle Model Code** and/or **VVHMSM - Vehicle MCO Series Model**
- **VVHMYE - Vehicle Model Year**
- **VVHLEN - Vehicle Length**
- **VVHNAX - Vehicle Number Of Axles** and/or **VVHNWL - Vehicle Number Wheels**
- **VVHNSE - Vehicle Number Of Seats**
- **VVHTYP - Vehicle Type Code**
- **VVHUCC - Vehicle Use Class Code**
- **Vehicle Weight** (on page 40)

The MCO (**Manufacturer Certificate of Origin** (on page 137)) may be source of some of the vehicle data.

A.39.1 Vehicle ADS Level Code

A level of a vehicles driving automation.

Source of Definition: SAE J3016.
Source of Data: MVA.

Code	Description
0	No Driving Automation
1	Driver Assistance
2	Partial Driving Automation
3	Conditional Driving Automation
4	High Driving Automation
5	Full Driving Automation

These Levels have been defined by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) International, in the J3016 Levels of Driving Automation standard. (For the most recent copy, search for "J3016" on https://www.sae.org/standards).

VVHADS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/1

`adsCode` type: string-code

A.39.2 Alternate Model Year

The alternate model year of a vehicle. The format is CCYY.

Source of Definition: Manufacturer
Source of Data: MVA

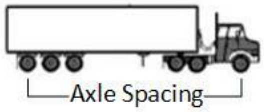
Usage Note: Manufacturers may make small changes to a vehicle from one year to the next (e.g. change the grill design). So a vehicle with a small update could have parts from another year installed. The alternate model year is used to record a year different to the vehicles official model year.

VVHAYE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`alternateModelYear` type: number-integer

A.39.3 Axle Spacing



Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Vehicle manufacturer;
Registrant.
Synonyms: Distance between axles;
Numbers of axles.

The distance between the extremes of any group of axles measured from the center of the first axle in the group to the center of the last axle in the group.

The distance is expressed in feet (or decimeters in jurisdictions using metric measurements), rounded to a whole number.

MAXSPA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`axleSpacing` type: number-integer

A.39.4 Commercial Vehicle Seats

The rated seat capacity of a commercial vehicle designed for transportation of passengers (i.e., a bus).

Usage Note: Federal regulation **49 CFR 383**.91, **49 CFR 350**.105 and **49 CFR 390**.5, determine the commercial class of a vehicle and use the seating capacity in this determination. These regulations specify different seating capacities, so it is important to know the number of seats.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Vehicle manufacturer.
Synonyms: Seating Capacity; Bus Rated Seat Capacity.

VVHCNS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`seatQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.5 Commercial Vehicle/Trailer Model Identifier

A number or a name given by a manufacturer to a group of vehicles with similar size, shape, configuration or structure.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: The registrant or manufacturer.

VVHCNM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): 6/AN.

`modelId` type: string

A.39.6 Commercial Vehicle Type

The type of vehicle operated for the transportation of persons or property in the furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise, for hire or not for hire. Not all states will use all values.

Code	Description
AU	Automobile
BU	Bus (Transit or Coach)
CG	Converter gear
MC	Motorcycle
SB	School Bus
SE	Semitrailer (tractor with single trailer)
ST	Single-unit (straight) truck
TC	Truck combination (multiple trailers)
TL	Full trailer
TT	Truck tractor

Source of Definition: D20/79; Descriptions are based on definitions in D16/89, 3.9.2. Codes based in part on NCIC codes.
Source of Data: Registration plate; Registration, MVA.
Synonyms: Vehicle Body Type.

OT	Other vehicle

VVHCTY

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): A/2

`commercialVehicleTypeCode` type: string-code

A.39.7 Commercial Vehicle Width

The overall width of a commercial vehicle (e.g., single-unit truck, truck combination) excluding side mirrors, tire bulge and other approved safety devices, such as placards for hazardous material loads.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Registrant.

The width is expressed in inches (or centimeters in jurisdictions using metric measurements), rounded to a whole number.

The Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) [*49 CFR 658*] of 1982 set the normal maximum allowable width of vehicles operating on Interstates or the National Network of roadways. The maximum width is 102 inches, except in Hawaii where it is 108 inches. An oversize permit is required for wider vehicles operating on an interstate and states may require oversize permits for operating on other roads.

VVHCWI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3.

`width` type: number-integer

A.39.8 Vehicle Emission Standards Code

A description of the vehicle's compliance with emission standards.

Source of Definition: Manufacturer; MCO
Source of Data: Manufacturer; MCO

Code	Description
0	Vehicle does not meet standards
1	Vehicle meets federal EPA standards
2	Vehicle meets CA ARB standards
3	Vehicle meets requirements of all states

Usage Note: Emissions are regulated on a national level by the EPA (under **40 CFR 85**). States then can add supplemental restrictions, those from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) being the most prominent.

VVHESC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`emissionCode` type: string-code

A.39.9 Gross Combination Weight Rating

A value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination vehicle. That is the sum of the GVWR values specified by the manufacturer for a loaded truck tractor and any loaded trailers it will tow.

Source of Definition: 49 CFR 383; 49 CFR 390
Source of Data: Vehicle Manufacturer
Synonyms: GCWR

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

49 CFR 383.5 and 49 CFR 390.5 specify: Gross combination weight rating (GCWR), is the greater of:

1. A value specified by the manufacturer of the power unit, if such value is displayed on the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) certification label required by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, or

2. The sum of the gross vehicle weight ratings (GVWRs) or the gross vehicle weights (GVWs) of the power unit and the towed unit(s), or any combination thereof, that produces the highest value. Exception: The GCWR of the power unit will not be used to define a commercial motor vehicle when the power unit is not towing another vehicle.

VVHCWR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`gcwr` type: string

A.39.10 Gross Vehicle Weight

A value specified by the manufacturer for a single-unit truck, truck tractor, or trailer. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, an estimate of the gross vehicle weight of a fully loaded unit may be substituted.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

Alternate Definition: A Gross Vehicle Weight, (GVW) is a vehicle's actual weight, including accessories, passengers and cargo. The GVW of a vehicle changes as the vehicle is loaded and unloaded. When towing a trailer, the entire weight of the trailer is not considered to be a part of the vehicle's GVW; however, the weight of the part of the trailer that actually attaches to the trailer hitch is part of the vehicle's GVW.

Usage Note: Not to be confused with Gross Vehicle Weight Rating.

VVHGVW

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`grossLadenSumWeight` type: string

A.39.11 Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

A vehicle has only one vehicle Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), which is assigned at the point of manufacture. It represents the greatest allowable load for that vehicle, including trailers.

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: **49 CFR 571**; **49 CFR 567**; D20/79; e-Title;
Source of Data: Vehicle Manufacturer
Synonyms: GVWR; Laden Weight, Loaded Weight.

Usage Note: Safety is the primary reason for the GVWR of a vehicle, so a vehicle should never be loaded beyond the manufacturer's listed GVWR.

There are a number of factors that determine the GVWR such as spacing of axles, number of tires, size of tires, capacity of the suspension and take into account the base curb weight of the vehicle plus the weight of any optional accessories, cargo, passengers and the tongue weight of a trailer. U.S. law **49 CFR 571**.3 requires the manufacturers to set the appropriate GVWR and requires NHTSA to test vehicles operate safely within the specified GVWR. **26 CFR 145**.4051 specifies taxes due on heavy trucks and trailers sold at retail, its rules provide direction on how the GVWR is calculated. When the manufacturer sets a GVWR value lower than the taxable GVWR, the manufacturer must maintain adequate records of the calculations that support their rationale.

49 CFR 567.4 requires manufacturers to post the GVWR in the Vehicle ID Plate. This rule specifies where the plate is to be located, for trucks and cars the preferred location is on inside the vehicle's door frame on the B-pillar.

VVHVWR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`gvwr` type: string

A.39.12 Hazardous Materials, Placard

An indication of whether a motor vehicle had a hazardous materials placard as required by federal regulations [*49 CFR 172*].

Source of Definition: NGA/90; *49 CFR 172*
Source of Data: Crash or incident report.

Code	Description	
1	Yes	Hazardous Materials Placards
2	No	No Hazardous Materials Placards
9	Unknown	

VVHHMP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`hazmatPlacardCode` type: string-code

A.39.13 Insurance Verification Code

A code indicating whether the vehicle is insured or not.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
Y	Yes, vehicle is insured
N	No, vehicle is not insured.

VINVER

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`insuredCode` type: string-code

A.39.14 Manufacturers Statement Of Origin Indicator (MSO)

Indicates whether there is a manufacturer's statement of origin. A manufacturer's certificate of origin (MCO) is another name for this document.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA
Synonyms: MSO, MCO, Manufacturers Certificate of Origin.

Code	Description
Y	It is an MSO
N	It is not an MSO

VVHMSO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`msoCode` type: string-code

A.39.15 MCO Vehicle Horsepower

The energy capacity of the vehicle provided by the manufacturer. Many manufacturers provide this value in a "2340 " format, other manufacturers provide it formatted as "234.0" or even a code like "G ".

Source of Definition: NICB; Manufacturer
Source of Data: Manufacturer

VVHMHP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`horsepower` type: number-integer

A.39.16 Vehicle Brake Type Code

A classification of the mechanism used by a motor vehicle to reduce its speed or stop.

Source of Definition: MVA; *49 CFR 571*
Source of Data: MVA

Value	Description		Restriction on CDL
AB	Air Brakes	(No hydraulic system)	No restriction
AH	Partial Air Brakes	(Air over hydraulic)	No full air brake equipped CMV (Z)
HB	No Air Brakes	(Hydraulic system)	No air brakes equipped CMV restriction (L)

Usage Note: Light vehicles (cars and light trucks) mostly use hydraulic pressure, while heavy vehicles (truck and trailers) use air pressure to control their bakes. Other mechanisms are rare, so do not have a categorization at this time.

VVHBTC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`brakeTypeCode` type: string-code

A.39.17 Vehicle Brand Status

A code describing the most adverse condition as reported by the vehicle manufacturer.

Source of Definition: Manufacturer
Source of Data: Manufacturer; MCO
Synonyms: VIN Tag Status

Value	Description
space	No other choice is appropriate.
1	Unused: VIN number was created but has not been issued to a vehicle.
2	Stolen from Lot: Vehicle has been stolen from the Dealer Lot.
3	Destroyed: Vehicle has been destroyed.
4	Scrapped: Parts may have been removed to be used elsewhere.
5	Incorrect: This is used when the paperwork on a vehicle has an error, but all markings on the vehicle are correct.
6	Stamping Error: This is used when a vehicle part is stamped incorrectly.
7	Stolen Plate: This is used to show that a VIN plate has been stolen.
8	Flood damage: This is used when a vehicle has flood damage.
9	Un-scrapped: This is used when a previously "scrapped vehicle" has been repaired for use again.
A	Fire damage: This is used when a vehicle has been burned.
B	Replacement: This is used when a vehicle part has been replaced. This can be used also for replacement notification on VIN plate.
C	Donated Vehicle: This is used when a vehicle is donated to a business or school.
D	Test Vehicle: This is used when a vehicle is to be used for test purposes only.
E	Conditional Record: This is used when mandatory fields in the shipping record are blank.
I	Info only: This is used when additional information is available on the vehicle that has no field in the shipping record to use.
J	Dismantled: This is used when a vehicle is dismantled and issued a "scrap title".

VVHBRD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`brandStatusCode` type: string-code

A.39.18 Vehicle Cargo Carrying Capacity

A maximum weight of passengers and cargo, a vehicle is rated to safely carry. It is calculated by subtracting the vehicle's empty weight (curb weight) from its Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR).

Source of Definition: Manufacturer
Source of Data: MVA

For cars, trucks, and RVs the cargo carrying capacity (CCC) is reported by vehicle manufacturers. It is typically found on a sticker in the driver's door jamb or in the owner's manual.

For larger shipments, like shipping containers, the carrier (shipping line) and the shipper are responsible for providing the Verified Gross Mass (VGM), with final responsibility for legal weights resting with the carrier.

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

VVHCCW

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`cargoCapacityWeight` type: number-integer

A.39.19 Vehicle Change Reason

This field contains a code to comment on the most recent change to a vehicle or vessel record.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
01	Addition to Vehicle/Vessel Data
02	Correction to Vehicle/Vessel Data

VVHCVD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`changeCode` type: string-code

A.39.20 Vehicle Commercial Class Code

A categorization of a commercial vehicle and its trailers.

Source of Definition: FMCSA; **49 CFR 383**; MVA
Source of Data: Driving Test

Value	Description
A	Class "A" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(1)]
B	Class "B" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(2)]
C	Class "C" vehicles [49 CFR 383.91(a)(3)]
M	*Class "M" vehicles - Motorcycles, Mopeds, Motor-driven Cycles (class M is being retired as a Commercial Class).*

See **Commercial Class Definition** (on page 24) for the detailed definition and examples of the commercial class codes.

VVHCCC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`commercialClassCode` type: string-code

A.39.21 Vehicle Disposition Code

The disposition (e.g. sold as salvage, scrapped) of the vehicle as documented by the insurer, junk or salvage yard.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Insurance Carrier or Junk/Salvage Yard

Value	Description	Source of Data
CRUSH	Automobile was crushed so as to render it in such a condition that it can never be used or rebuilt for use as an automobile.	Junk and Salvage Yard
PARTS	Automobile has been rendered inoperable for on-road use, is available for parts, but has not been scrapped, crushed, or sold.	Junk and Salvage Yard
SCRAP	Automobile has been processed into scrap metal by shredding, shearing, fragmenting, baling or similar means so as to render it in such a condition that it can never be used or rebuilt for use as an automobile.	Junk and Salvage Yard
RETAINED	Reported automobile was subsequently retained by owner.	Insurance Carrier, Junk and Salvage Yard
SALVAGE	Automobile has been determined total loss/salvage by an insurance company.	Insurance Carrier (or anyone acting on their behalf)
SOLD	Title of an operable or potentially operable automobile has been transferred by sale.	Junk and Salvage Yard

If disposition is unknown at the time of reporting, no code is used.

Note: For this element the term "Automobile" applies to all vehicles defined by regulation 49 U.S.C. 32901 (i.e. 4-wheel cars under 10,000 lbs.) and can also include other motor vehicles possessing a VIN.

VVHDIC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/10

`vehicleDispositionCode` type: string-code

A.39.22 Vehicle Emissions Inspection Count

The number of times a vehicle goes through an emissions inspection.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Inspector, MVA

VISICT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`emissionsInspectionQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.23 Vehicle Engine Displacement

The volume, in cubic centimeters (cc) of a vehicle internal combustion engine. Use a value of zero for electric engines.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Vehicle manufacturer.
Synonyms: Engine Displacement, Motorcycle.

VVHEND

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/5

`displacement` type: number-integer

A.39.24 Vehicle Export Indicator

An indication if a vehicle will be/has been exported into or out of the U.S.A.

Source of Definition: MCO; Manufacturer
Source of Data: MCO; Manufacturer

Code	Description
Y	Export
N	Not for export

VVHEXI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`exportCode` type: string-code

A.39.25 Vehicle Finance Indicator

A manufacturer-assigned code used to identify the institution that financed the new vehicle.

Source of Definition: MCO
Source of Data: Manufacturer

VVHFIN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

financeFlag type: string-code

A.39.26 Vehicle First Year Sold

The year a vehicle or vessel was sold as a "new vehicle".

Usage Note: This is the year of a vehicle's first title.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer, MVA

VVHYFS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/4

`yearFirstSold` type: string

A.39.27 Vehicle Fuel Type

This field describes the type of fuel or motive power used to propel a vehicle or vessel.

Source of Definition: D20
Source of Data: Manufacturer, registrant

Value	Description	Value	Description
A	Gasohol	K	Kerosene
C	Compressed Natural Gas	L	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Butane & Propane)
D	Diesel	N	Liquefied Natural Gas
E	Electric	O	Other
G	Gasoline	S	Steam
H	Hybrid		

Usage Note: Vessels subject to 33 CFR 174.19, only use codes E, D, G and O.

VVHFTY

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`fuelTypeCode` type: string-code

A.39.28 Vehicle Garage Location ID

A jurisdiction-assigned code signifying the city/town/county where a vehicle is garaged.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Residential address, if not available, mailing address

VVHGAR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`garageLocationId` type: string

A.39.29 Vehicle Gross Axle Weight Rating

Source of Definition: **49 CFR 571**.3; **49 CFR 567**.4
Source of Data: MVA
Synonyms: GAWR

A weight specified by the manufacturer as the load carrying capacity of a single axle system, as measured at the ground-tire interface. The GWAR includes the weight of the vehicle (be it a car truck or trailer), passengers, cargo and even trailer tongue weight (if applicable). It is not uncommon for front and rear axles to have different GAWRs. 49 CFR 567.4 requires manufacturers to post the GAWR in the Vehicle ID plate. The rule specifies where the plate is to be located, for cars and trucks the preferred location is inside the vehicle's door frame on the B-pillar.

- Safety is the primary reason for manufacturers to place a limit on how much weight each axle can carry, so each individual axle of a vehicle should never be loaded beyond the manufacturers listed GAWR.
- Another important reason for this field, is to manage the weigh of loads, because overloaded axles can cause damage to bridges.

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

VVHGAW

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`grossAxleWeightRating` type: string

A.39.30 Vehicle Gross Curb Weight

Source of Definition: **49 CFR 571**.3; **40 CFR 1803** ; MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

A weight of a motor vehicle with standard equipment; maximum capacity of engine fuel, oil, and coolant; and, if so equipped, air conditioning and additional weight optional engine. Incomplete light-duty trucks shall have the curb weight specified by the manufacturer.

Passengers, cargo and other items are not included in this weight. In an RV, equipment fluids such as tanks of water and propane are counted in this weight.

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

VVHCWE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`grossCurbWeight` type: string

A.39.31 Vehicle Gross Operating Weight

Source of Definition: D20/79. D16/89-2.2.20 (gross weight).
Source of Data: Registrant; weigh station scales.
Synonyms: Operating Weight.

The unladen weight of the vehicle (e.g., single-unit truck, truck combination) plus the weight of the load being carried at a specific point in time.

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

Usage Note: For maximum weights allowed on Federal routes, regulation **23 CFR 658** documents the allowable operating weights.

VVH011

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/9

`operatingWeight` type: string

A.39.32 Vehicle History Indicator

A code indicating whether additional data is contained in a separate file.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Manufacturer; state police; MVA.

Code	Description
0	None
1	Inspection
2	Manufacturer's recall
3	Crashes
4	Stolen
6	All
7	Other

VVHHFI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`historyCode` type: string-code

A.39.33 Vehicle Horsepower

The energy capacity of an engine in the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer

VVHHPW

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/4

`horsepower` type: number-integer

A.39.34 Vehicle / Hull ID Number

A unique combination of alphanumeric characters that identifies a specific vehicle or vessel. The VIN is affixed to the vehicle in specific locations and formulated by the manufacturer. State agencies under some controlled instances may assign a VIN to a vehicle. This field is left justified and is large enough to accommodate VINs created before the VIN format was standardized:

- Land vehicles, have used a 17 character VIN, since 1982. See NHTSA Title 49 CFR 565 for the format and procedures. Most VINs issued before 1982 were 17 characters or less, but some U.S. truck manufacturers used longer numbers.
- Vessels, since 1973 vessels should have used a 12 character VIN. See 33 CFR 181.25 for the format and procedures.

Source of Definition: SAE; NHTSA; D20/79; **49 CFR 565**; **49 CFR 567**; **33 CFR 181**.25
Source of Data: Vehicle (vessel) manufacturer; Commercial vehicle cab card; Labels on the vehicle
Synonyms: VIN; HIN; Serial number; Motor number; Chassis number; Hull number

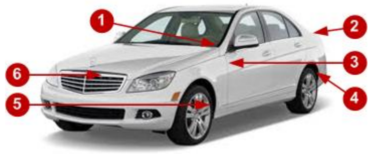
VVHIDN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/30

`vin` type: string

VIN Location

The VIN is affixed to the vehicle in specific locations and formulated by the manufacturer. The most common location is on the top of the dashboard, positioned so it can be read through the windshield. Some manufacturers affix the VIN to the vehicle in multiple locations.



1. Top of dashboard on driver side, visible through windshield.
2. Trunk, under spare tire.
3. Driver door jam, visible when door open, per **49 CFR 567**.4(g)(6);
4. Back wheel well
5. Stamped on front end of frame
6. Front of engine block

The VIN is also recorded on a vehicle's title, registration, guarantee/maintenance book and on the declarations page of an auto insurance policy.

VIN 17-Character Format

In 1982, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) established a standard format for Vehicle Identification Numbers (VINs). Below is a synopsis of the standard. For the official description, see NHTSA Title 49 CFR 565.

The characters used in a VIN are:

`ABCDEFGHJKLMNPRSTUVWXYZ0123456789`

Standard 17-character VINs have the following format:

Position	Description	Group
1	Country where manufactured	World Manufacturer Identifier
2-3	Manufacturer and make or model	
4-8	Vehicle description	Vehicle Descriptor Section
9	Check digit	
10	Year manufactured	Vehicle Identifier Section
11	Assembly plant	
12-17	Serial or sequential number	

Position 1, country where manufactured, is a code assigned by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE). The most common alphanumeric codes are listed below. Additional codes may be added when needed by a new or existing country.

1	U.S.A.	K	Korea
2	Canada	L	Taiwan
3	Mexico	S	U.K.
4	U.S.A.	V	France
5	U.S.A.	W	Germany
6	Australia	Y	Sweden
9	Brazil	Z	Italy
J	Japan		

Positions 2 and 3, manufacturer and make or model, is an alphanumeric code assigned by the SAE.

Positions 4-8, vehicle description, are codes assigned by the manufacturer. The format of the description is broken down by vehicle type. The format of each is described using 'A' (alphabetic), '9' (numeric) and 'X' (alphanumeric).

Type	Format	4	5	6	7	8
Passenger Cars	AA99X	Line	Series	Body type	Engine type	Restraints
Multi-purpose passenger vehicle	AA99X	Line	Series	Body type	Engine type	GVWR
Bus	XXXXX	Line	Series	Body type	Engine type	Braking system
Incomplete vehicle	XXXXX	Line	Series	Cab type	Engine type	Braking system
Truck of 10,000 lbs. or less	AA99X	Line, series and/or model		Cab type, chassis and/or engine type		Brake system and/or GVWR
Truck over 10,000 lbs.	XXXXX	Line	Series	Cab type, chassis and/or engine type		Brake system and/or GVWR
Trailer	XXXXX	Trailer type	Body type	Length	Axel confg.	
Motorcycle	XXXXX	Motorcycle type	Line	Engine type	Horsepower	

Position 9, check digit, contains either a number or 'X'. The check digit matches the value calculated from the rest of the VIN. The check digit is calculated as follows:

1. Convert any letters to numbers

Letter:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Number:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2. Multiply the number derived from each column by a weighting factor. The factors are:

```
Position: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  8 - 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
Factor:   8 7 6 5 4 3 2 10 -  9  8  7  6  5  4  3  2
```

3. Add the resulting products and divide by 11.

4. The remainder is the check digit. If the remainder is 10, the check digit is 'X'.

Position 10, year manufactured, is a code that is repeated every 30 years. The codes are:

A	1980, or 2010, or 2040, or 2070, etc.	S	1995
B	1981	T	1996
C	1982	V	1997
D	1983	W	1998
E	1984	X	1999
F	1985	Y	2000
G	1986	1	2001
H	1987	2	2002
J	1988	3	2003
K	1989	4	2004
L	1990	5	2005
M	1991	6	2006
N	1992	7	2007
P	1993	8	2008

R	1994	9	2009

Position 11, assembly plant, is an alphanumeric code assigned by the manufacturer.

Position 12-17, serial or sequential number, is assigned by the manufacturer. Positions 12 & 13 are alphanumeric and 14 to 17 are numeric.

HIN 12-Character Format

In 1973, the USCG (in 33 CFR 181.25) established a standard requirement for Hull Identification Numbers (HINs).

HINs issued from 11/1/1972 till 7/31/1984 should have the following format:

Position	Description
1-3	Manufacturer: per 181.31(b).
4-5	Model
6-8	Hull number
9-11	Model Year
12	Month: A=Aug, B=Sep, to L=July

HINs from 8/1/1984 should have the following format:

Position	Description
1-3	Manufacturer: per 181.31(b).
4-8	Serial Number: numbers and letters (except I, O & Q)
9	Month of Certification or Manufacture: A=Jan, B=Feb to L=Dec
10	Last digit of Year of Certification or Manufacture
11-12	Last 2 digits of Model Year

State HIN's issued before 2017 may be accepted if they are 12 characters, using any format, and have been verified on the vessel. All State Issued HIN's issued after January 1, 2017 must use the New (Current) Format, using the dates when the State assigned the HIN.

Usage Note: The official standard format is described above. However, occasionally a HIN may have been assigned with a longer or shorter Serial number, resulting in some HINs being 11, 13 or 14 characters long.

A.39.35 Vehicle Identification Number

A unique combination of alphanumeric characters that identifies a specific vehicle or component. The VIN is affixed to the vehicle in specific locations and formulated by the manufacturer. State agencies under some controlled instances may assign a VIN to a vehicle. This field is left justified and represents the format for VINs created subject to the 1982 17-character format.

Usage Note: Before adopting the 1982 standard, some truck manufacturers used VINs longer than 17 characters. If the VINs of older vehicles need to be supported, AAMVA recommends allowing for VINs up to 30 characters long.

Source of Definition: SAE; NHTSA; D20/79; **49 CFR 565**; **49 CFR 567**; **33 CFR 181**.25

Source of Data: Vehicle (component) manufacturer; Commercial vehicle cab card; Labels on vehicle.

Synonyms: Serial Number, Motor Number, Chassis Number, VIN.

VVHVIN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/17

`vin` type: string

VIN 17-Character Format

For land vehicles, see **VIN 17-Character Format** (on page 190).

A.39.36 Vehicle Invoice Date

The date the vehicle was invoiced by the manufacturer to the purchaser.

Usage Note: This date is used as the "date", on contemporary MCO documents.

Source of Definition: MCO
Source of Data: Manufacturer
Synonyms: MCO issue date; Date of the transfer

VVHIND

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

invoiceDate type: string-date

A.39.37 Vehicle Invoice Number

The manufacturer-assigned number affixed to the paperwork when the manufacturer ships the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MCO
Source of Data: Manufacturer

VVHINN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/12

`invoiceNumber` type: string

A.39.38 Vehicle Lease Indicator

This field identifies whether or not the vehicle is leased.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Motor Carrier; MVA

VVHLEI

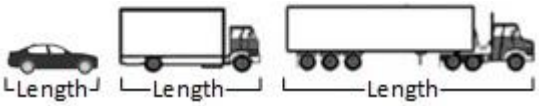
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Boolean

`isLease` type: boolean

A.39.39 Vehicle Length

The overall length (measured in feet or decimeters) of a vehicle (single-unit or truck combination) measured from the front bumper to the rear of the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVA, D20/79
Source of Data: MVA, Vehicle manufacturer; inspector or registrant



VVHLEN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

`length` type: number-integer

A.39.40 Vehicle License Fee Class

A state assigned class, applied to a vehicle for future fees.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VVHLFC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/6

`feeClassCode` type: string

A.39.41 Vehicle Make Code

The distinctive (coded) name applied to a group of vehicles by a manufacturer.

The NCIC code values are listed in the Vehicle section of the **NCIC Code Manual** (**https://www.aamva.org/vehicles/national-crime-information-center-(ncic)-code-manual**).

Source of Definition: NCIC Code Manual; D20/79
Source of Data: Vehicle manufacturer; Crash report; Registration files

VVHMAK

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`makeCode` type: string-code

A.39.42 Vehicle Manufacture Month & Year

A six digit month and year, when a vehicle was built, as recorded by the manufacturer. Formatted as MMYYYY.

49 CFR 567.4 states: this shall be the time during which work was completed at the place of main assembly of the vehicle.

Source of Definition: **49 CFR 567**
Source of Data: Vehicle manufacturer
Synonym: Build Date

Usage Note: Per the regulation, this date is printed on a label attached to the vehicle. The label on most vehicles is attached in the door latch post.

VVHMMY

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

`manufactureMonthYear` type: string

A.39.43 Vehicle/Vessel Manufacturer's Major Color

Where the vehicle/vessel is one color, this is the appropriate code describing that paint color. When the vehicle is two colors, this is the code for the top-most or front-most color. The manufacturer's color codes are defined by the manufacturer of a vehicle. The code is printed on labels attached to the vehicle and may be printed on the MCO.

Source of Definition: Manufacturer
Source of Data: Manufacturer
Synonym: Paint Color; External Color

Examples:

- Acura: Two letters followed by three digits and another letter, like NH-583M.
- Audi: Four characters, like LY9H.
- BMW: Three characters, such as 300, A61or 475 alongside the color name in German.
- Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep & Ram: Three characters, starting with a P, like PXR, PS2 or PW7. Trim colors could begin with "Q.".
- Ford: Either two letters or a number and a letter combination, like AQ, or G9.
- GM: Four characters, like 8554 or 929L, often with a WA or BC/CC prefix, like WA8555 for black.
- Honda: Four to six characters, like B92P, NH578 or YR571P, with the first letter representing the color family
- Hyundai and Kia: Two or three characters, e.g. 2Z, AA, MBK
- Mazda: Three characters, like 14L, 27A and 39T. Could also share a two-character color code with Ford.
- Nissan: Three characters, such as A20, K50 or Z5K with the first letter indicating the color family
- Subaru: Three characters, like 01X, 0A6 or 286. Two-tone colors can have a code that represents the color combination.
- Toyota: Three characters, such as 068, 8R3 and 4Q2. Like Subaru, two-tone colors have a code that represents the combination.

- Volvo: Three digits, like 702, 019 and 455, with a dash and another two digits
- VW: Four characters starting with "L," such as LC9A, LB7W and L041

VVHMCL

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/8

`majorPaintCode` type: string-code

A.39.44 Vehicle/Vessel Manufacturer's Minor Color

When the vehicle is one color, this field is not used. When the vehicle is two colors, this is the code for the bottom-most or rear-most color. The manufacturer's color codes are defined by manufacturer of a vehicle and may or not be standard codes. The code is printed on labels attached to the vehicle and may be printed on the MCO.

Source of Definition: Manufacturer
Source of Data: Manufacturer
Synonym: Paint Color; External Color; Trim

VVHMCM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/8

`minorPaintCode` type: string-code

A.39.45 Vehicle MCO Body/Type/Model

A general description of a vehicles series model, body type, and/or model name, as recorded on the MCO by the manufacturer.

Usage Note: The data recorded in this field varies by manufacturers, from a count of the doors to the model name.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Manufacturer, MVA

VVHBTM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/12

`bodyModelType` type: string

A.39.46 Vehicle MCO Manufacturer City & State

The name of the city and state where the manufacturer has their main office.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer; MCO

VVHMMC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/30

`manufacturerCityState` type: string

A.39.47 Vehicle MCO Manufacturer Name

The legally registered name of a manufacturer or importer of vehicles, as it appears on the MCO.

Usage Note: This name can deviate from the commonly used name for the make, particularly for an importer of foreign makes.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer; MCO
Synonyms: Make name

VVHMMN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/30

`manufacturerName` type: string

A.39.48 Vehicle MCO Number

An identifier of a given MCO form.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer; MCO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/15

VVHMCN

`mcoNumber` type: string

A.39.49 Vehicle MCO Series Model

A name recorded on the MCO, denoting a family of vehicle/vessel, within a make, that has a degree of similarity in construction, such as body, chassis, etc.

Usage Note: Some manufacturers provide an internal model code.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: Manufacturer, MVA

VVHMSM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/12

`modelName` type: string

A.39.50 Vehicle Model Year

A four digit year, which is assigned to a vehicle by the manufacturer.

For the purposes of 49 CFR 565.12, the year used to designate a discrete vehicle model, irrespective of the calendar year in which the vehicle was actually produced, provided that the production period does not exceed 24 months.

Source of Definition: MVA; **49 CFR 565**
Source of Data: Vehicle manufacturer;
Crash report; Registration files

VVHMYE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`modelYear` type: number-integer

A.39.51 Vehicle Model Code

A code denoting a family of vehicles (within a make) which has a degree of similarity in construction, such as body, chassis, etc. A Vehicle Model is an identifier that a manufacturer applies to a family of vehicles of the same type, make, line, series and body type (ref: 49 CFR 565.12).

Usage Note: This field does not always contain a universal standard code, it may contain a non-standard code taken from a MCO.

Source of Definition: D20/79; Manufacturer; MVAs
Source of Data: Vehicle manufacturer;
Crash report; Registration files; MCO
Synonyms: Car line, Vehicle line

The best practice for coding the data is to use the NCIC VMO code list. The NCIC code values are listed in the Vehicle section of the **NCIC Code Manual** (**https://www.aamva.org/vehicles/national-crime-information-center-(ncic)-code-manual**). The NCIC VMO codes are only unique for a given manufacturer, e.g. INT can be used for an "Acura Integra" or a "Jensen Interceptor".

VVHMNU

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/6

`modelCode` type: string-code

A.39.52 Vehicle Motorcycle Mirror Quantity

The number of mirrors on a motorcycle.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Inspection report form; crash report form.

Code	Description
0	None
1	One
2	Two
3	More
8	Not Available

VVHMMQ

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`mirrorQuantity` type: string-code

A.39.53 Vehicle MSRP

The Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price, includes the manufacturer-installed standard equipment and suggested delivery and handling, excluding transportation, state, and local taxes. MSRP is rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source of Definition: D20/79; National Automobile Dealers Association
Source of Data: Manufacturer; Registrant; Factory bill of sale

VVHMSR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

`msrp` type: number-integer

A.39.54 Vehicle Nominal Ton Rate

An approximate maximum load weight intended for the vehicle to transport, commonly applied to vans, pickups and single-unit trucks. e.g. "half ton".

Source of Definition: Manufacturer
Source of Data: Manufacturer

Usage Note: When domestic light-duty trucks were first produced, they were rated by their payload capacity in tons (e.g., a 1-ton truck could carry 2,000 lb.). Since the 1960s, the payload capacities for most domestic pickup trucks have increased while the nominal ton title has stayed the same.

VVHNTR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/6

`nominalTonRating` type: number-integer

A.39.55 Vehicle Number Of Active Liens

The number of active (i.e., non-released) liens, or an indication liens exist on a vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Value	Description
00-98	The number of active liens.
99	One or more active liens exist, but the exact number is unavailable.

VVHNLN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`lienQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.56 Vehicle Number Of Axles

A count of common axles of rotation of one or more wheels of a vehicle, whether power driven or freely rotating.

Usage Note: When counting axles on a vehicle towing a trailer, the count includes both the vehicle and trailer axles.

Source of Definition: D20
Source of Data: Manufacturer

VVHNAX

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`axleQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.57 Vehicle Number Of Brands

The number of brands applied to a vehicle.

- If there are no brands to report, a value of zero is used.
- If one or more brands exist, but the quantity cannot be determined a value of 99 is used.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

VVHNBR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`brandQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.58 Vehicle Number Of Cylinders

A count of the cylinders contained in an engine in the vehicle or vessel. If the vehicle has:

- A rotary engine, a value of '99' is used.
- An electric engine, a value of zero is used.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer

VVHNCY

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`cylinderQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.59 Vehicle Number Of Doors

A count of the doors available for passenger egress, in the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer

Usage Note: Most hatchbacks have 2 passenger doors, their tailgates are not for passengers and are not counted as a door. A car or truck with a narrow door on one side to make access easier for rear seat passengers, is considered to have 3 passenger doors.

VVHNDO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`doorQuantity` type: number-integer

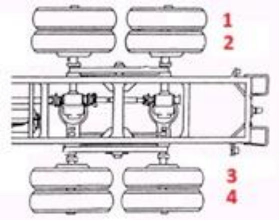
A.39.60 Vehicle Number Of Wheels

A count of the total number wheels used to support a vehicle. Wheels on truck axles that can be raised and lowered to the ground, are counted. Spare wheels are not counted.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA

Usage Note: Most commonly:

- a motorcycle has 2 wheels,
- a trike 3,
- an automobile 4,
- a truck 4 or more. Note, each tandem axel on a truck contributes 4 wheels to the total number of wheels (see diagram).



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VVHNWL

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/2

`wheelQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.61 Vehicle Number Of Seats

The seat capacity of a commercial vehicle designed for transportation of more than eight passengers.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer

Usage Note: Regulations 49 CFR 383.91 (16 or more seats), 49 CFR 350.105 (16 or more seats) and 49 CFR 390.5 (8 (or 15) or more seats) specify rules for buses and mini-buses. The number of seats can be used to determine if a vehicle is subject to these rules.

VVHNSE

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

`seatQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.62 Vehicle Out Of State Indicator

An indicator specifying whether a vehicle is registered out of state.

Source of Definition: MVA
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
Y	Yes, vehicle is registered out of state
N	No, vehicle is not registered out of state

VVHOSI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`outOfStateCode` type: string-code

A.39.63 Vehicle Paper MCO Issued

A code indicating whether a paper copy of the manufacturer's certificate of origin was sent from the manufacturer to the purchaser of the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MCO
Source of Data: Manufacturer

Value	Description
true	MCO was sent
false	MCO was not sent

VVHMCO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

isPaperMCOIssued type: boolean

A.39.64 Vehicle Pedalcycle Category Code

A code indicating the category of non-motorized road vehicle propelled by pedaling.

Source of Definition: D16/89.
Source of Data: Police crash report.

Code	Description
1	Bicycle
2	Tricycle
3	Unicycle
4	Pedalcar
5	Unknown
6	Other

VVHPCC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`pedalcycleTypeCode` type: string-code

A.39.65 Vehicle Recall Compliance

A code indicating whether a vehicle is involved in a defect recall program and whether the defect was corrected.

Source of Definition: D20/79.
Source of Data: Vehicle; U.S. Department of Transportation.

Code	Description
0	Not corrected
1	Corrected
8	Not applicable (no recall)
9	Unknown

VVHRCC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/1

`recallCode` type: string-code

A.39.66 Vehicle Ship Weight

The unladen weight of a vehicle when it is shipped from the manufacturer to the purchaser. It includes engine oil, coolant, brake fluid and a small quantity of fuel, as vehicles have traditionally been driven off the assembly line and these fluids were necessary to do so.

Source of Definition: MCO
Source of Data: Manufacturer

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

VVHSHW

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`shipWeight` type: string

A.39.67 Vehicle Stamped Engine Number

A manufacturer assigned identifier of the primary motor in a vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer

Usage Note:

- The number is usually stamped on the motor by the manufacturer.
  Some motors have the number on a plate or sticker attached to the motor.

- Traditional gasoline vehicles have one engine. Hybrid and electric vehicles may have more than one motor, in these cases the number refers to the motor that provides the most power. In the case of a vehicle with multiple motors of equal power, either engine number can be used.

VVHSEN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/30

`engineNumber` type: string

A.39.68 Vehicle Status

This field contains codes to show the most recent activity of a vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
00	In possession of owner
01	Stolen
02	Sold out of State
03	Donated
04	Repossessed

VVHSTA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`statusCode` type: string-code

A.39.69 Vehicle Status Date

The date the vehicle status was assigned.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer, MVA

VVHSTD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`statusDate` type: string-date

A.39.70 Vehicle Ship Date

The date the vehicle was shipped by the manufacturer to the purchaser.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

VVHSHD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`shipDate` type: string-date

A.39.71 Vehicle Transmission Code

Type of power of transmission unit.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
A	Automatic
M	Manual

VVHTRA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`transmissionTypeCode` type: string-code

A.39.72 Vehicle Type Code

A class of vehicle distinguished by common traits, including design and purpose. For vehicles operated for the transportation of persons or property in the furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise, for hire or not for hire. Not all states will use all values.

Source of Definition: MVA; **49 CFR 565**
Source of Data: registration plate, MVA

Value	Description
AU	Automobile
BU	Bus
BV	Van-pool bus for 7 to 15 occupants
CG	Converter gear
CH	Motor Coach / DPU Vehicle
DB	Double Bottom
DL	Dollies
DT	Dump Truck
FT	Full Trailer
GN	Gooseneck
LM	Limo / Public Livery
LO	Low Speed Vehicle (per 49 CFR 565.4)
MB	Modular Building Section
MC	Motorcycle
MH	Mobile Home
MS	Modular Section

Value	Description
MT	Mobile Home Toter
OT	Other vehicle
PU	Power Unit
RT	Road Truck
SB	School Bus
SQ	School Pupil van or wagon for up to 9 occupants
TA	Truck with any trailer
TC	Truck combination
TK	Single-unit truck
TL	Full trailer
TR	Tractor
TS	Truck with any semi-trailer
TT	Truck transfer
TU	Truck
UN	Undercarriage

VVHTYP

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`bodyCategoryCode` type: string-code

A.39.73 Vehicle Type Classification Code

A classification code for a vehicle that indicates where the vehicle is designed to operate.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
O	Off-road vehicles, that normally operate on land but not roads.
R	Road vehicles, that operate on roads (and are subject to road regulations).
V	Vessels, that only operate on water

VVHTYC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`classifciationCode` type: string-code

A.39.74 Vehicle Use Class Code

The utilization of the vehicle.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Crash report; registrant; MVA
Synonyms: Special Use; Usage Class.

Value	Description	Value	Description
00	None (not in use)	08	Agriculture
01	Personal	09	Wrecker or Tow
02	Driver Training	10	Police
03	Construction/Maintenance	11	Other Business
04	Ambulance	12	Fire fighting
05	Military	13	Bus
06	Taxi	97	Other
07	Transportation of property	99	Unknown

VVHUCC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`useCode` type: string-code

A.39.75 Vehicle Use Tax Indicator

An indicator that the federal Heavy Vehicle Use Tax has been paid. States are required by federal law (23 CFR Part 669) to obtain proof of HVUT payment.

Source of Definition: MVAs; IRS; FMCSA; **23 CFR 669**
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
Y	Vehicle use tax has been paid
N	Vehicle use tax has not been paid

VVHVUT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`useTaxPaidCode` type: string

A.39.76 Vehicle Unladen Weight

The weight of a vehicle with maximum capacity of all fluids necessary for operation of the vehicle, but without cargo, occupants, or accessories that are ordinarily removed from the vehicle when they are not in use. [49 CFR 571.3]

This element holds the numeric quantity, using the default units of measure of the jurisdiction. Given a source document showing "14,500 LB/6,577 KG", this element would hold a value of 14500 in a U.S. jurisdiction.

Source of Definition: **49 CFR 571**; D20/79
Source of Data: Manufacturer, Registrant, Weight scales
Synonyms: Scale weight; Net weight; Unloaded vehicle weight; Empty weight.

Usage Note: In an RV, camping fluids such as tanks of water and propane are not counted in this weight.

VVHUL2

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/9

`unladenWeight` type: string

A.39.77 Vehicle/Vessel Body Type

The general configuration or shape of a vehicle distinguished by characteristics such as number of doors, seats, windows, roofline and type of top.

Source of Definition: NCIC
Source of Data: MVA; Manufacturer
Synonyms: Body Style

The NCIC code values are listed in the Vehicle section of the **NCIC Code Manual** (**https://www.aamva.org/vehicles/national-crime-information-center-(ncic)-code-manual**).

Motor vehicle styles are listed in the Vehicle Style (VST) Field Codes and Vessels are listed in Boat Type (BTY) section.

Usage Note: The vehicle body type is 2 character, alphanumeric. The vessel body type is 3 character, alphanumeric. Both are left justified.

Example: "2D" represents "2 Door Sedan", "BU" represents "Bus", etc.

VVHBST

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`bodyStyleCode` type: string-code

A.39.78 Vehicle / Vessel Major Color

Where the vehicle/vessel is one color, this is the appropriate code describing that color. When the vehicle is two colors, this is the code for the top- most or front-most color.

Source of Definition: MVAs, NCIC
Source of Data: MVAs

For the list of valid codes, see the **NCIC Vehicle Color Code Values** (on page 36).

VVHCOL

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`primaryColor` type: string-code

A.39.79 Vehicle / Vessel Minor Color

When the vehicle is one color, this field is not used. When the vehicle is two colors, this is the code for the bottom-most or rear-most color.

Source of Definition: MVAs, NCIC
Source of Data: MVAs

For the list of valid codes, see the **NCIC Vehicle Color Code Values** (on page 36).

VVHCOM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`secondaryColor` type: string-code

A.39.80 Vehicle/Vessel Model Name

This field is a combination of vehicle/vessel make and vehicle/vessel model, derived from Polk's VINA software.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer

Example: Model "Corvette" is represented as "Corvet", using the with left most six characters.

VVHMNA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/6

`modelDescription` type: string

A.39.81 Vehicle / Vessel Number Of Passengers

This field represents the passenger capacity of the vehicle or vessel (including the driver). The count can include seated and/or standing people.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): N/3

VVHNPA

`passengerQuantity` type: number-integer

A.39.82 Vehicle / Vessel Series Model

A code denoting a family of vehicle/vessel, within a make, that has a degree of similarity in construction, such as body, chassis, etc.

The NCIC code values are listed in the Vehicle section of the **NCIC Code Manual** (**https://www.aamva.org/vehicles/national-crime-information-center-(ncic)-code-manual**).

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: Manufacturer, MVA

VVHSMO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`seriesModelCode` type: string-code

A.39.83 Vessel Hull Material

This field describes the construction of a vessel's outer hull.

Source of Definition: NCIC-HUL; MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
ML	Metal (aluminum, steel, etc.)
PL	Plastic (fiberglass, uniglas, etc.)
WD	Wood (oak, plywood, etc.)
OT	Other

VVHVHM

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

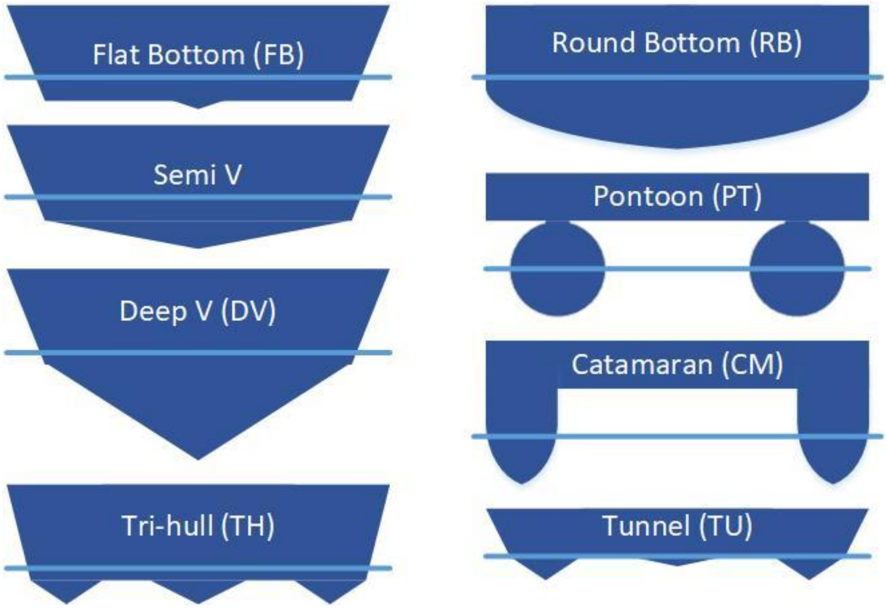
`hullMaterialCode` type: string-code

A.39.84 Vessel Hull Shape

This field describes the hull configuration of a vessel.

Source of Definition: NCIC-HSP; MVA
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
CM	Catamaran
DV	Deep V
FB	Flat Bottom
PT	Pontoon
RB	Round Bottom
SV	Semi V
TH	Tri Hull
TU	Tunnel
OT	Other



VVHVHS

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`hullShapeCode` type: string-code

A.39.85 Vessel Propulsion

This field describes the mode of propulsion of a vessel.

Source of Definition: NCIC-PRO; MVAs
Source of Data: MVA

Code	Description
IN	Inboard
MP	Manual (oars, paddles, etc.)
OB	Outboard
SA	Sail Only
SI	Sail with Auxiliary Inboard
SO	Sail with Auxiliary Outboard

VVHVPR

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`vesselPropulsion` type: string-code

A.39.86 Vessel Make

The distinctive (coded) name applied to a group of vessels by a manufacturer. The U.S. Coast Guard assigns the codes to U.S. boat manufacturers.

Source of Definition: NCIC; U.S. Coast Guard
Source of Data: Manufacturer.

Code: See Boat codes in the NCIC Code Manual

VVHBMC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/4

`vesselMake` type: string-code

A.39.87 VIN/HIN Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction that assigned the non-standard VIN to a vehicle or vessel. This field contains the U.S. Postal code for the jurisdiction that assigned the VIN or HIN, or the code for Canada or Mexico.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

VVHVIJ

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`vinIssuer` type: string

A.40 VEHICLE DESIGNATION BRAND

A Vehicle Brand represents information about the condition of a vehicle recorded by a Jurisdiction. A Brand is generated by a Reporting Entity who is a state or federal jurisdiction.

A.40.1 Brand Code

A code providing information about the brand applied to the title or odometer.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: The Titling Jurisdictions.

See **Brand Code Values** (on page 19) for the codes and their meanings.

VBRCOD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`brandCode` type: string-code

A.40.2 Brand Date

A date a brand was applied.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: The Titling Jurisdictions.

VBRDAO

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`brandDate` type: string-date

A.40.3 Brand - Salvage Vehicle Damage Percent

The percentage of damage sustained by a salvage vehicle. Each jurisdiction bases the percent of damage calculation on its own laws and regulations.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: MVAs.
Synonyms: Percentage of damage.

VBRPSA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/3

`salvagePercentage` type: number-integer

A.40.4 Brand - Salvage-Vehicle Damage Percent Type

This indicator describes whether the value of the Percent of Damage is the actual value applied to a specific vehicle or is a threshold level applied to all salvage vehicles in the state.

Source of Definition: NMVTIS
Source of Data: MVAs

Value	Description
R	Reported
T	Threshold

VBRTSA

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`damagePercentageTypeCode` type: string-code

A.40.5 Vehicle Disposition Date

The date a vehicle became scrapped, sold out of state, stolen and never recovered or disposition unknown.

Source of Definition: D20/79
Source of Data: The state department of motor vehicles; Individual owners.

VBRDDT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`dispositionDate` type: string-date

A.41 VEHICLE DESIGNATION BY INSURER

A vehicle designation which is applied by an insurance carrier. These will always be "Title Brands", which describe the condition of the vehicle in general, and are never "Odometer Brands", which describe the validity of the odometer reading (these brands are only applied by states). These designations are generated by a Reporting Entity who is an Insurance Carrier.

An Insurer supplied Designation includes information about the party who owned the vehicle. For details of these fields, see the definitions in the Insurance group.

Regulation **28 CFR 25.55** lists the data an insurance carrier must report to NMVTIS.

A.41.1 Entity Insurance Carrier Obtained Vehicle From

A name of an individual or organization from whom a vehicle was obtained and who possessed the vehicle when it was designated junk or salvage.

Source of Definition: *28 CFR 25.55*
Source of Data: Insurance Carrier

If the owner is a business, the name is free-form text. If the owner is an individual, the name follows the **AAMVA Person Name Rule** (on page 12).

VINEOF

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/35

`entity` type: group

A name will have either an organization name or a person name, but never both.

- `organizationName` type: string
- `personName` type: group
  This person name can hold the following sub-elements:
  - `givenName` type: string
  - `middleName` type: string
  - `surName` type: string
  - `suffixCode` type: string-code

A.41.2 Insurance Salvage Designation Date

A date on which a vehicle was designated "Junk" or "Salvage". (A designation of salvage includes vehicles reported as a total loss).

Source of Definition: **28 CFR 25.55**
Source of Data: Insurer; Ownership report

VINSDD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`obtainedDate` type: string-date

A.42 VEHICLE DESIGNATION BY JUNK/SALVAGE YARD

A vehicle designation which is applied by either a junk yard or salvage yard. These will always be "Title Brands", which describe the condition of the vehicle in general, and are never "Odometer Brands", which describe the validity of the odometer reading (these brands are only applied by states). These designations are generated by a Reporting Entity who is a Junk Yard or a Salvage Yard.

Regulation **28 CFR 25.56** lists the data a Junk/Salvage Yard must report to NMVTIS.

A.42.1 Entity Junk/Salv Obtained Veh From

A name of an individual or organization from whom the vehicle was obtained. (i.e. name of primary owner or lienholder).

Source of Definition: **28 CFR 25.56**
Source of Data: Junk Yard; Salvage Yard

If the owner is a business, the name is free-form text. If the owner is an individual, the name is broken into its component parts (see the NSVRP Person Name Rule for details).

VJSEOF

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/120 `obtainedFrom` type: group

When there is data for this element, it will always have the

- `organizationName` type: string

If the entity is a person, it can also contain:

- `personName` type: group

  This person name can hold the following sub-elements
  - `givenName` type: string
  - `middleName` type: string
  - `surName` type: string
  - `suffixCode` type: string

A.42.2 Junk/Salvage Yard Export Vehicle Indicator

An indication if a vehicle will be/has been exported out of the U.S.A.

Value	Description
true	Yes its true
false	No its false

Source of Definition: NMVTIS
Source of Data: Junk/Salvage Yard
Synonyms: Dismantler jurisdiction code

VJSEVI

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/5

`isIntendedForExport` type: boolean

A.42.3 Junk/Salvage Yard Industry Type Code

A categorization of the primary industry in which a junk/salvage yard operates.

Code	Description
D	Shredder
R	Recycler
P	Salvage Pool

Source of Definition: NMVTIS
Source of Data: MVA; Junk/Salvage Yard.
Synonyms: Dismantler category.

VJSITC

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/1

`industryTypeCode` type: string-code

A.42.4 Junk/Salvage Yard Jurisdiction Code

A code of the jurisdiction in which a junk or salvage yard is located.

See the **Jurisdiction Code Values** (on page 33) for the list of valid codes.

Source of Definition: Jurisdiction.
Source of Data: Jurisdiction; Junk/Salvage Yard.
Synonyms: Dismantler jurisdiction code.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

VJSDJC

`stateCode` type: string

A.42.5 Junk/Salvage Yard License Number

An identifier of a junk or salvage yard which has been issued a license by a jurisdiction, to dismantle vehicles and sell the parts.

Source of Definition: Jurisdiction.
Source of Data: Jurisdiction.
Synonyms: Dismantler license number.

VJSDLN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

`dismantlerId` type: string

A.42.6 Junk/Salvage Yard Obtained Date

A date on which a junk yard, salvaged yard, recycler or salvage pool operator obtained a vehicle in inventory.

Source of Definition: **28 CFR 25.56**
Source of Data: Junk/Salvage Yard

VJSDAT

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): Date

`obtainedDate` type: string-date

A.42.7 Junk/Salvage Yard Stock Number

An identifier of a vehicle in a junk or salvage yard.

Source of Definition: Jurisdiction.
Source of Data: Jurisdiction.
Synonyms: Dismantler stock number.
Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/9

VJSDSN

`dismantlerStockId` type: string

A.42.8 Vehicle Disposition Code

The disposition (e.g. sold as salvage, scrapped) of the vehicle as documented by the junk yard or salvage yard.

Source of Definition: MVAs
Source of Data: DMV

Value	Description
01	Scrapped
02	Sold Out Of State
03	Stolen or Never Recovered
04	Crushed
09	Unknown

VJSVHD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/2

`vehicleDispositionCode` type: string-code

A.42.9 Vehicle Disposition Reason

A free form description of the reason for declaring the vehicle a total loss (e.g. fire, flood, etc.).

Source of Definition: Junk/Salvage Yard
Source of Data: Junk/Salvage Yard.

VJSVDD

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/25

`dispositionReason` type: string

A.42.10 Vehicle Transferred To Name

A name of a person or organization to whom vehicle a was provided or transferred.

Source of Definition: NMVTIS
Source of Data: Junk/Salvage Yard

If the owner is a business, the name is free-form text. If the owner is an individual, their name is broken into its component parts (see the NSVRP Person Name Rule for details).

VJSTTN

Logical Format (Type/Max Length): AN/120

`transferedTo` type: group: Name

When there is data for this element, it will always have the

- `organizationName` type: string

If the entity is a person, it can also contain:

- `personName` type: group

  This person name can hold the following sub-elements

  - `givenName` type: string
  - `middleName` type: string
  - `surName` type: string
  - `suffixCode` type: string

GLOSSARY

12 CFR 701

A federal regulation covering the organization and operation of federal credit unions. For details see **12 CFR 701 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-12/chapter-VII/subchapter-A/part-701**).

14 CFR 145

A federal regulation covering Repair Stations. For details see **14 CFR 145 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-14/chapter-I/subchapter-H/part-145**).

23 CFR 1327

Federal regulations issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) for the National Driver Register Problem Driver Pointer System. For details see **23 CFR 1327 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-23/chapter-III/part-1327**).

23 CFR 1327

Federal regulations for the Heavy Vehicle Use Tax. For details see **23 CFR 669 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-23/chapter-I/subchapter-G/part-669**).

23 CFR 658

Federal regulations for truck size and weight for designated routes. For details see **23 CFR 658 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-23/chapter-I/subchapter-G/part-658**).

26 CFR 145

Federal regulations for Excise Tax Regulations for heavy trucks and trailers sold at retail, under the Highway Revenue Act of 1982. For details see **26 CFR 145 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-26/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-145**).

26 CFR 41

Federal regulations for the Excise Tax on Use of Certain Highway Motor Vehicles. For details see **26 CFR 41 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-26/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-41**).

28 CFR 25.54

A federal regulations for Jurisdiction data reporting, as it relates to NMVTIS. For details see **28 CFR 25.54 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-28/chapter-I/part-25/subpart-B/section-25.54**).

28 CFR 25.55

A federal regulations for Insurance Carriers, as it relates to NMVTIS. For details see **28 CFR 25.55 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-28/section-25.55**) .

28 CFR 25.56

A federal regulations for Junk Yards and Salvage Yards, as it relates to NMVTIS. For details see **28 CFR 25.56 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-28/section-25.56**).

33 CFR 174.19

Federal regulations for the data included on a boat certificate. For details see **33 CFR 174.19 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-33/chapter-I/subchapter-S/part-174/subpart-B/section-174.19**).

33 CFR 181

A federal regulation covering the vehicle manufacturer requirements. For details see **33 CFR 181 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-33/chapter-I/subchapter-S/part-181**).

33 CFR 187

A federal regulation covering the Vessel Identification System. For details see **33 CFR 187 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-33/chapter-I/subchapter-S/part-187**).

40 CFR 1803

A federal regulation overseen by the EPA, covering the Control Of Air Pollution on trucks. For details see **40 CFR 1803 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-86/subpart-S/section-86.1803-01**).

40 CFR 85

A federal regulation overseen by the EPA, covering the Control Of Air Pollution From Mobile Sources. For details see **40 CFR 85 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-85**).

45 CFR 160

Federal regulations for the Administrative Data Standards and Related Requirements related to Security and Privacy Protection. For details see **45 CFR 160 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-A/subchapter-C/part-160**).

45 CFR 164

Federal regulations related to Security and Privacy Protection. For details see **45 CFR 164 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-A/subchapter-C/part-164**).

46 CFR 67

Federal regulations related to the documentation of a vessel. (The definitions begin in .67 and continue into .68). For details see **46 CFR 67 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-46/chapter-I/subchapter-G/part-67**).

49 CFR 1572

A federal regulation covering Hazardous Materials Regulations. For details see **49 CFR 1572 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-XII/subchapter-D/part-1572**).

49 CFR 171

A federal regulation covering Hazardous Materials. For details **49 CFR 171 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-171**).

49 CFR 172

A federal regulation covering Hazardous Materials. For details see **49 CFR 172 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-172**).

49 CFR 173

A federal regulation covering the Shippers of Hazardous Materials. For details see **49 CFR 173 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-173**).

49 CFR 350

A federal regulation covering the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP). For details see **49 CFR 350 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-350**).

49 CFR 382

A federal regulation covering consequences for Drivers engaging in substance use-related conduct. For details see **49 CFR 383 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-383**). https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-382

49 CFR 383

A federal regulation covering Commercial Driver's License Standards; Requirements And Penalties. For details see **49 CFR 383 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-383**).

49 CFR 384

A federal regulation covering state compliance with the Commercial Driver's License program. For details see **49 CFR 384 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-384**).

49 CFR 387

Federal regulations related to the amount of public liability and property damage insurance required for specific HAZMAT loads. For details see **49 CFR 387 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-387**).

49 CFR 390

A federal regulation covering Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. For details see **49 CFR 390 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-390**).

49 CFR 391

A federal regulation covering Qualifications Of Drivers And Longer Combination Vehicle (LCV) Driver Instructors. For details see **49 CFR 391 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-391**).

49 CFR 396

A federal regulation covering inspection, repair, and maintenance of vehicles in a motor carriers fleet. For details see **49 CFR 396 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-III/subchapter-B/part-396**).

49 CFR 565

A federal regulation covering the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) Requirements. For details see **49 CFR 565 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-565**).

49 CFR 567

A federal regulation covering Certification of vehicles. For details see **49 CFR 567 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-567**).

49 CFR 571

A federal regulation covering Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. For details see **49 CFR 571 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-571**).

49 CFR 580

Federal Regulation on Odometer Disclosure Requirements. For details see **49 CFR 580 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-580**).

49 CFR 658

A federal regulation covering limitations on truck size and weight, for designated routes. For details see **49 CFR 658 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-23/chapter-I/subchapter-G/part-658**).

6 CFR 37

A federal regulation covering REAL ID Driver's Licenses And Identification Cards. For details see **6 CFR 37 on eCFR** (**https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-6/chapter-I/part-37**).

AAMVA

American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators

Accident

See Crash.

ACD

The AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD)—a standardized set of three-character codes used to identify either a type of conviction or the reason for a withdrawal of driving privileges. The ACD provides a single list of codes that all jurisdictions can understand and removes the need for a jurisdiction to map their laws and rules to the laws and rules of every other jurisdiction.

The ACD Manual is available at: http://www.aamva.org/ACD/

ADD

The AAMVAnet Data Dictionary 1994 (ADD), later renamed to AAMVA Message Data Dictionary 2003 was a data dictionary of elements used in AAMVA applications. The document included definitions of the elements in the the Driver History Record (DHR) description.

Alpha-numeric

Alpha-numeric is a is a combination of alphabetic, numeric and other characters, such as punctuation and mathematical symbols. The characters on a U.S. keyboard are supported as Alpha-numeric characters.

With AMIE the term "Printable character" is used, it supports most of the Alpha-numeric characters.

ANSI

American National Standards Institute, is an organization that oversees the development of voluntary consensus standards for products, services, processes, systems, and personnel in the United States.

ANSI D15

American national standard method of recording and measuring motor fleet accident experience and passenger accident experience. AKA Accident Statistics.

ANSI D16

A set of standard terminology and coding instructions on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents.

ANSI D17

Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, including situations involving traffic conflict areas.

ANSI D18

Training of Automotive Mechanics. Including objectives and systems for courses of instruction in the inspection, diagnosis, and repair of passenger cars, recreational vehicles, light trucks, and their components. States performance requirements for specific repair tasks.

ANSI D19

A set of standard terminology and coding instructions for a model registration and certificate of ownership. This model is no longer active ands its contents have been merged into ANSI D20.

ANSI D20

A set of standard terminology and coding instructions designed to facilitate representations of standardized data elements communicated between motor vehicle agencies and other users of traffic records systems. Since 2016 the standard has been maintained without ANSI accreditation and is now known as D20.

ANSI D7

Inspection procedures for motor vehicles, trailers, and semitrailers operated on public highways.

Automobile

A motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or utility vehicle consisting of a transport device designed for carrying ten or fewer persons. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.12)

A 4-wheeled vehicle that is propelled by fuel, or by alternative fuel, manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways and rated at less than 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight, except for (A) a vehicle operated only on a rail line; (B) a vehicle manufactured in different stages by 2 or more manufacturers, if no intermediate or final-stage manufacturer of that vehicle manufactures more than 10,000 multi-stage vehicles per year; or (C) a work truck. (ref 49 USC § 32901)

BAC

Blood Alcohol Content is a measurement of the content of alcohol within the blood.

Body Type

The general configuration or shape of a vehicle distinguished by such characteristics as the number of doors or windows, cargo-carrying features and the roofline (e.g., sedan, fastback, hatchback). (ref 49 CFR 565.12)

Bus

A motor vehicle consisting primarily of a transport device designed for carrying more than ten persons. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.10)

CADRE

Critical Automated Data Reporting Elements, operated by NHTSA.

Call list

The layout of the group of data elements through which a UNI site's application programs supply information to and retrieve information from UNI. An application's specifications document defines the business function of this information. Depending on the UNI options selected, the call list data may be passed in files or queues. Call lists may be requested from the UNI Help Desk (see also Offset Report). A call list is application dependent and lists all possible data elements used by an AAMVAnet customer application. Each data element in the list has a specific position and length in the Call List. In addition, a message type uses a sub-set of data elements from the application's call list, and each UNI interface receives messages from a customer application in call list format.

CCD

Certification Control Document – A document that is issued to CSTIMS Testing Organizations and Examiners. A document and its associated control number are then given to a CDL applicant once the skills tests have been passed. The CCD number is typically entered as part of the test results so that the Motor Vehicle Clerk can view this information via the CSTIMS application.

CDL

Commercial Driver's License (CDL) is a license issued by a State or other jurisdiction, in accordance with the standards contained in 49 CFR 383 and 384, to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a class of a commercial motor vehicle.

CDL 2.0 Testing Model

Testing criteria and passing scores for the Vehicle Inspection, Basic Control Skills, and Road Test.

CDL 2005 Testing Model

Revised testing criteria and passing scores for the Vehicle Inspection, Basic Control Skills, and Road Test. This testing model is being phased in by jurisdictions as a replacement for the 2.0 Testing Model. Use of the 2005 Testing Model is NOT mandatory as of October 1, 2008.

CDLIS

Commercial Driver's License Information System is an information system that satisfies the requirement of the CMVSA and MCSIA by providing identification, status, and history information regarding commercial drivers. The legal definition is in 49 CFR 383.5.

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the codification of U.S. general and permanent rules and regulations (sometimes called administrative law) published in the Federal Register.

CLC

AAMVA Classified License Codes of 1970.

CLP

Commercial Leaner's Permit

CMV

Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) is any motor vehicle used to transport passengers or property for compensation. Many states classify any vehicle titled or registered to a commercial enterprise as being a CMV. Federal regulations specify different criteria for determining if a vehicle is a CMV in the rules governing different functions:

- 49 CFR 350.105 applies to the Commercial Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program
- 49 CFR 383.5 applies to Driver License and Permit Classes:
- 49 CFR 390.5 governs: marking vehicles with the USDOT number, driver qualification file, hours of service, and inspection and maintenance requirements.

Crash

An accident, collision or crash describes a traffic incident in which people are injured or property sustained damage.

An unstabilized situation which includes at least one harmful event. (ref: D16/96, 2.4.6)

The procedures for individual applications may restrict which crashes are included in the application (e.g. insurance may focus on claims, while licensing may focus on the safe operation of a driver).

CSTIMS

Commercial Skills Test Information Management System is a web-based system to manage the skills tests part of the CDL Program. CSTIMS tracks/records information for Jurisdiction and Third-party CDL Skills Test Organizations and Examiners. CSTIMS enables electronic record keeping of CDL Skills Test Schedules, Test Results, Audits, and Examiner Training. CSTIMS electronically transfers out-of-state test results.

D20

A set of standard terminology and coding instructions designed to facilitate representations of standardized data elements communicated between motor vehicle agencies and other users of traffic records systems.

DHR

Driver History Record. The history of each driver maintained on the jurisdiction’s system.

Per 23 CFR 1327.3: Driver history record means a detailed description of an individual's driver record, used in the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators' Commercial Driver's License Information System (CDLIS).

AKA CDLIS driver record. Per 49 CFR 383.5: CDLIS driver record means the electronic record of the individual CDL driver's status and history stored by the State-of-Record as part of the Commercial Driver's License Information System (CDLIS).

DHS

Department of Homeland Security. The agency responsible for enforcing the laws regulating the admission of non-citizens to the United States and for administrating various immigration benefits, including the naturalization of resident aliens. (Formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service).

DL

Driver's License – A license issued by a State or other jurisdiction, to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a motor vehicle on the highways. (ref: 49 CFR 383.5)

DLA

Driver's License Agreement – an interstate compact that combines feature of the DLC and the NRVC.

DLC

Driver's License Compact – an interstate legal agreement that specifies how U.S. Jurisdictions give reciprocity for drivers with out-of-state driver's licenses.

DOB

Date of Birth

Driver

Any individual who has ever held a driver license, or who has been known to have been operating the equipment that controls the movement of a motor vehicle.

Driver Abstract

The complete driver history of a driver's convictions, revocations, suspensions, denials, cancelations, accidents and interactions with the driver control and driver improvement authorities. Also known as Motor Vehicle Record (MVR) or Transcript. (ref 23 CFR 1327.3)

ELT

Electronic Lien & Title is a computer application that allows lienholders and the motor vehicle agencies to electronically exchange lien and title information.

Engine Type

A power source with defined characteristics such as fuel utilized, number of cylinders, displacement, and net brake horsepower. The specific manufacturer and make shall be represented if the engine powers a passenger car or a multipurpose passenger vehicle, or truck with a gross vehicle weight rating of 4536 kg (10,000 lb) or less. (ref: 49 CFR 565.12)

Examination

An investigation to determine whether a person is qualified to be licensed to drive. It may include various measurements, tests, interviews, inquiries, or observations.

FBI

Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FHWA

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is a division of the United States Department of Transportation that specializes in highway transportation. The agency's major activities are grouped into two "programs," the Federal-aid

Highway Program and the Federal Lands Highway Program.

FIPS

Federal Information Processing Standards

Fleet

The owner of a group of vehicles that are identified by a fleet number placed on the title of each vehicle.

Under Motor Carrier regulations, one or more apportionable vehicles.

FMCSA

FMCSA is the lead federal government agency responsible for regulating and providing safety oversight of commercial motor vehicles (CMVs), to include more than 500,000 commercial trucking companies, more than 4,000 interstate bus companies, and more than four million commercial driver's license (CDL) holders. FMCSA's mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and busses.

Full Trailer

A trailer, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying property and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon or is carried by the towing road vehicle. An auxiliary undercarriage assembly, commonly known as a converter dolly and consisting of a chassis, fifth wheel and one or more towbars, is sometimes used to convert a semitrailer to a full trailer. (D16/96, 2.2.18)

GAP Code

Government/Application Provider (GAP) Code is an identifier of each node on a network. AKA Subscriber ID.

GVWR

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) is the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle (ref: 49 CFR 571.3). It is the maximum weight rating at which an individual loaded vehicle (car, truck or trailer) can be safely operated. The weight rating takes into account the base curb weight of the vehicle plus the weight of any optional accessories, cargo, passengers and the tongue weight of a trailer.

HAZMAT

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) is any material that has been designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart F of 49 CFR 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR 73.

High-volume Manufacturer

For the purposes of 49 CFR 565.12, it means a manufacturer of 1,000 or more vehicles of a given type each year.

HPMS

Highway Performance Monitoring System, operated by FHWA.

ICC

Interstate Commerce Commission, was abolished in 1995 and its responsibilities for motor carriers transferred to FMCSA.

Incomplete Vehicle

An assemblage consisting, as a minimum, of frame and chassis structure, power train, steering system, suspension system and braking system, to the extent that those systems are to be part of the completed vehicle, that requires further manufacturing operations, other than the addition of readily attachable components, such as mirrors or tire and rim assemblies, or minor finishing operations such as painting, to become a completed vehicle. (ref: 49 CFR 565.12)

Insurance Carrier

An individual or entity engaged in the business of underwriting automobile insurance. (ref. 28 CFR 25.52)

IRS

International Revenue Service

ISO

International Organization for Standardization.

JSON

JavaScript Object Notation, is a data format convention used to describe the structure and data types of data in messages and files.

Junk Yard

An individual or entity engaged in the business of acquiring or owning junk automobiles for (1) Resale in their entirety or as spare parts; or (2) Rebuilding, restoration, or crushing. (ref. 28 CFR 25.52)

Jurisdiction

(Generally) an organization with the power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law, or the limit or territory within which authority may be exercised. In AAMVAnet systems, a jurisdiction is typically a motor vehicle agency or department of motor vehicles in any state, district, territory, possession, or province of the U.S., Mexico, or Canada.

The term "Mexican jurisdiction" refers to one of the Mexican states, and the term "Canadian jurisdiction" refers to one of the Canadian provinces or territories.

JWT

JSON web token (JWT), pronounced "jot", is an open standard (RFC 7519) that defines a compact and self-contained way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object.

Land Vehicle

A transport vehicle which is neither an aircraft nor a watercraft. (ref: D16/96, 2.1.7)

Line

A name that a manufacturer applies to a family of vehicles within a make which have a degree of commonality in construction, such as body, chassis or cab type. (ref: 49 CFR 565.12)

Low-volume Manufacturer

For the purposes of 49 CFR 565.12, means a manufacturer of fewer than 1,000 vehicles of a given type each year. (ref: 49 CFR 565.12)

Make

A name that a manufacturer applies to a group of vehicles or engines. (ref: 49 CFR 565.12)

Manufacturer

Manufacturer refers to the industry that is engaged in the manufacture and sale of new vehicles.

For the purposes of 49 CFR 565.12, Manufacturer means a person -

(1) Manufacturing or assembling motor vehicles or motor vehicle equipment; or

(2) Importing motor vehicles or motor vehicle equipment for resale.

Manufacturer Identifier

The first three digits of a VIN of a vehicle manufactured by a high-volume manufacturer, and the first three digits of a VIN and the twelfth through fourteenth digits of a VIN of a vehicle manufactured by a low-volume manufacturer. (ref: 49 CFR 565.12)

Also known as WMI.

MCO

Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (aka Manufacturer's Statement of Origin)

MIDRIS

Model Impaired Driver Records Information System (MIDRIS)

MIRE

Model Inventory of Roadway Elements is the listing and standardized coding by the Federal Highway Administration of roadway and traffic data elements critical to safety management, analysis, and decision making. (23 USC 148).

MMUCC

The Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria Guideline (MMUCC) is a minimum, standardized data set for describing motor vehicle crashes and the vehicles, persons and environment involved. The Guideline is designed to generate the information necessary to improve highway safety within each state and nationally.

Model

A name that a manufacturer applies to a family of vehicles of the same type, make, line, series and body type. (ref: 49 CFR 565.12)

Motor Vehicle

A vehicle driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for the use on public streets, roads and highways, but does not include a vehicle operated only on a rail line. (49 USC 30102).

Any motorized (mechanically or electrically powered) road vehicle not operated on rails. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.7)

Motorcycle

United States code 49 CFR 571.3(b) defines motorcycles as: a motor vehicle with motive power having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.

In definitions where a distinction is needed between mopeds and motorcycles: a motor-powered cycle, generally powered by a 90 cc or larger engine, having one or two saddles or seats.

Motorist

Any occupant of a motor vehicle in transport. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.40)

Multi-Stage Vehicle

A Multi-Stage or Multistage Vehicle is a motor vehicle whose production involves manufacturing operations, performed by separate manufacturers, to produce a completed vehicle. (ref 49 CFR 567 to 568).

MVA

Motor Vehicle Agency – the agency in charge of licensing drivers and/or registering vehicles in a given state or territory. AAMVA uses "MVA" as a general term that applies whether the MVA is an independent agency or part of a law enforcement department or a revenue department. (Also referred to as a 'state Driver's License Agency" [SDLA] or Department of Motor Vehicles [DMV].)

NAIC

National Association Insurance Commissioners

NCIC

National Crime Information Center—a computerized index of criminal justice information operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Major components include: criminal record history information, fugitives, missing persons and stolen properties (i.e. stolen vehicles).

NGA

National Governors' Association

NHTSA

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, part of the U.S. Department of Transportation

NICB

National Insurance Crime Bureau

NIEM

National Information Exchange Model (NIEM [pronounced as "neem"])—An extensible markup language (XML) framework used for exchanging data. It is a U.S. national standard that facilitates information sharing a across organizational and jurisdictional boundaries, and at all levels of government. NIEM uses XML for its foundation and applications developed using NIEM will also use XML. XML allows anyone to create structures and element identifiers (called tags). The goal of NIEM is to add some standardization to XML, to make the exchange of information easier.

NIST

National Institute of Standards and Technology

NRVC

Non-Resident Violators Compact – an interstate legal agreement among 45 U.S. jurisdictions that specifies how the Jurisdictions give reciprocity for out-of-state drivers cited for minor moving traffic violations.

NSC

National Safety Council

OpenAPI

The OpenAPI Specification defines a standard, language-agnostic interface to RESTful APIs which allows both humans and computers to discover and understand the capabilities of the service.

An OpenAPI definition can then be used by documentation generation tools to display the API, code generation tools to generate servers and clients in various programming languages, testing tools, and many other use cases.

Person

A human being.

Within the context of the D16.1, a fetus is considered to be part of a pregnant woman rather than a separate individual. After death, a human body is not considered to be a person. (D16/96, 2.1.1)

PII

Personally Identifiable Information is any information which can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as their name; driver's license or identification card number; social security number; biometric record, including a digital photograph or signature; alone, or when combined with other personal or identifying information, which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as a date and place of birth or address, whether it is stored in a database, on a driver's license or identification card, or in the machine readable technology on a license or identification card.

DPPA rule 18 U.S.C. § 2725 defines personal information as: information that identifies an individual, including an individual's photograph, social security number, driver identification number, name, address (but not the 5-digit zip code), telephone number, and medical or disability information, but does not include information on vehicular accidents, driving violations, and driver's status.

Pre-trip Form

A form used in a CLD skills test to comply with the CDL 2005 Testing Model requirements. Forms used are:

• Coach/Transit Bus	Full, A, or B
• School Bus	Full, A, or B
• Straight Truck	Full, A, or B
• Combo Truck/Trailer	Full, A, B or C
• Combo Tractor/Semi-Trailer	Full, A, B or C

REAL ID Act

The Rearing and Empowering America for Longevity against acts of International Destruction (REAL ID) Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109-13, 119 Stat. 302, enacted May 11, 2005, is an Act of Congress that modified U.S. federal law pertaining to security, authentication, and issuance procedures standards for the state driver's licenses and identification (ID) cards, as well as various immigration issues pertaining to terrorism.

Reinstatement

Restoration of driving privilege following suspension or upon renewal after expiration (within the grace period).

REST

Representational state transfer (RESTful or REST) is a software architectural style that can be used for web-service communication.

Revocation

In most jurisdictions, revocation terminates a person's driving privilege. At the end of the revocation period he/she is entitled to re-apply for a new license.

Road Vehicle

Any land vehicle other than a railway vehicle. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.6-2.2.8)

SAE

Society of Automotive Engineers.

School Bus

A motor vehicle designed to transport school children. Note: the definitions of a bus differ, depending on the type of regulation being applied to the **Motor Vehicle** (on page 23).

Semitrailer

A trailer, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying property and so constructed that part of its weight rests upon or is carried by the towing road vehicle. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.15)

Series

For the purposes of 49 CFR 565.12, a name that a manufacturer applies to a subdivision of a “line” denoting price, size or weight identification and that is used by the manufacturer for marketing purposes.

Single Unit Truck

A truck consisting primarily of a single motorized transport device. When connected to a trailer, such a device may be part of a truck combination. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.19)

SR22

A vehicle liability insurance document that provides proof that a driver has the minimum required liability insurance coverage for that particular state.

Suspension

A withdrawal (usually temporary) of a driving privilege for a designated period. In most cases, a driver is reinstated at the end of the suspension period, rather than being required to re-apply for a new license (as is the case in a revocation).

Swagger

Swagger is a user interface tool for API developers. It also includes the specification upon which the OpenAPI Specification is based.

Tank Vehicle

Any commercial motor vehicle that is designed to transport any liquid or gaseous materials within a tank or tanks having an individual rated capacity of more than 119 gallons and an aggregate rated capacity of 1,000 gallons or more that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or the chassis. A commercial motor vehicle transporting an empty storage container tank, not designed for transportation, with a rated capacity of 1,000 gallons or more that is temporarily attached to a flatbed trailer is not considered a tank vehicle (see 49 CFR §383.5).

Title Holder

The owner of a vehicle as indicated on an application for title or registration.

Total Loss

A decision made by an insurer processing an insurance claim to pay the insured for the vehicle that has been damaged, destroyed, wrecked or burned rather than paying for its repair.

Total loss means that the cost of repairing such vehicles plus projected supplements plus projected diminished resale value plus rental reimbursement expense exceeds the cost of buying the damaged motor vehicle at its pre-accident value, minus the proceeds of selling the damaged motor vehicle for salvage. (ref. 28 CFR 25.52)

Trailer

A road vehicle designed to be drawn by another road vehicle. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.13)

Trailer Kit

A trailer that is fabricated and delivered in complete but unassembled form and that is designed to be assembled without special machinery or tools (ref: 49 CFR 565.12)

Truck

A motor vehicle designed primarily for carrying property. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.13)

Truck Combination

A truck consisting primarily of a transport device which is a single-unit truck or truck tractor together with one or more attached trailers. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.21)

Truck Tractor

A motor vehicle consisting of a single motorized transport device designed primarily for drawing trailers. (ref: D16/96, 2.2.20)

Type

For the purposes of 49 CFR 565.12, means a class of vehicle distinguished by common traits, including design and purpose. Passenger cars, multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, trailers, incomplete vehicles, low speed vehicles, and motorcycles are separate types.

type: boolean

In JSON a true/false indicator can be conveyed in a Boolean data type. This allows values "`true`" and "`false`".

type: group

In JSON, an element described as having a type of "group", will hold sub-elements. For example a Person's Name element may be a group containing a First Name and a Surname. In the JSON a group element will have a type defined with a name describing the type.

type: number-integer

A whole number (a signed 32-bit integer) data type, represented with Arabic numerals, e.g. "`+123`".

type: NumericDate

A numeric value representing the number of seconds from 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z UTC until the specified UTC date/time, ignoring leap seconds. This is equivalent to the IEEE Std 1003.1, 2013 Edition [POSIX.1] definition "Seconds Since the Epoch", in which each day is accounted for by exactly 86400 seconds, other than that non-integer values can be represented. See RFC 3339 [RFC3339] for details regarding date/times in general and UTC in particular.

Example: `1577836800` means Wednesday, January 1, 2020 12:00:00 AM UTC.

type: string

In JSON alpha-numeric text is conveyed in elements with a "string" data type, which supports:

- numbers,
- letters (English and other alphabets),
- white space (space, tab and carriage return/line feed) and
- other characters on a keyboard (`; " ~ !` etc.).

Note on AAMVA systems, the allowable characters may be restricted by the Printable Character rule.

type: string-base64

In JSON binary data is held in fields with a type of string. Binary data can be Base64 encoded, then the encoded data can be held in a sting field. Base64 can support any data because it encodes the data as regular keyboard characters (i.e. a bad date like "`1987-06-aa`" is encoded to "`MTk4Ny0wNi1hYQ==`" in base64). The most common usage of base64 is for data like digitized photos.

type: string-code

Enumerated code lists are exchanged in elements with a "string" data type. See the data dictionary for the list of valid values.

type: string-date

In REST dates are conveyed in elements with a "string" data type. In AAMVA applications these dates use a CCYY-MM-DD form, i.e. 2001-12-31. Note in AAMVA systems, Date is used in place of DateTime because the time is not recorded for the business fields being exchanged.

type: string-date-time

In REST dates-time stamps are conveyed in elements with a "string" data type. In AAMVA applications these time stamps have a date in the *CCYY-MM-DD* form and a time in the *HH*:*MM*:*SS* form. Together the date and time are held as `2002-05-30T09:00:00Z`

Individual elements may optionally specify they will include a time zone, to indicate the offset from the UTC time, i.e. `2001-12-31T13:30:00+06:00`.

UNI

Unified Network Interface—AAMVA's interface software for a site's application system to exchange messages with other parties using the AMIE protocol. E.g., when sending an interactive messages UNI can format the data into AMIE form, log the message and deliver the message over the AAMVAnet telecommunications network (through NCS). Information about UNI and its capabilities are available on https://www.aamva.org/technology/uni.

USC

United States Code (USC) for the codification of the general and permanent federal statutes.

USDOT

United States Department of Transportation

USPS

United States Postal Service

VIN

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is a unique series of Arabic numbers and Roman letters that is assigned to a motor vehicle for identification purposes in accordance with *49 CFR 565.12* and *CMVSS §115*.

WHTI

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative

Withdrawal

The disqualification, revocation, suspension, denial or cancelation of a driver's license (see disqualification defined in 49 CFR 383.5) resulting from one or more convictions. The "withdrawal extent" identifies whether the driver's CDL and/or base license privileges are withdrawn.

RELEASE HISTORY

This section provides a summary of the releases. A more detailed explanation of each release is provided in the D20 History section.

Release	Date	Comment
1	1979	Initial copy.
2	1993	Updated to reflect definitions and usage.
3	1998	Synchronizes with the data used in AAMVA applications and updated to reflect definitions and usage.
4	2003	Updated to reflect definitions and usage.
5	2009	Small update to reflect definitions.
6	2016	Drop ANSI and update to reflect definitions.
7	2020	Update to reflect 2020 definitions and add definitions of data used in CDL Tests.
8	2023	Update to reflect latest definitions and support JSON data definitions.

This section lists the changes made since the last edition of D20 in 2023.

Elements added to D20:

- **VDLEMA - Dealer Email Address**
- **VDLADS - Dealer Jurisdiction**
- **DCICCR - Citation Case Reference Number**
- **DCICCD - Citation Compliance Date**
- **DCICCN - Citation Court Name**
- **DCICPH - Citation Court Telephone**
- **DCICFN - Citation Fine And Costs**
- **DSHRSN - Schedule Reason Code**
- **VFLOTC - Fleet Owner Type Code**
- **VLLAMT - Lease Amount**
- **VLLEDT - Lease End Date**
- **VLETYI - Lessee Type Indicator**
- **VLNPRI - Lien Priority Number**
- **VODDIS - Odometer Disclosure Code**
- **VSAIDN - Sale Identifier**
- **VSARDT – Sale Response Date Time**
- **VSASRT - Sale Response Text**
- **VSAROL - Sale Role Code**
- **VSARSO - Sale Status Change Originator**
- **VSARSC - Sale Status Code**
- **VSATED - Sale Transaction End Date Time Stamp**
- **VVHADS - Vehicle ADS Level Code**
- **VVHCCW - Vehicle Cargo Carrying Capacity**
- **VVHESC - Vehicle Emission Standards Code**
- **VVHEXI - Vehicle Export Indicator**
- **VVHFIN - Vehicle Finance Indicator**
- **VVHLEI - Vehicle Lease Indicator**
- **VVHMCL - Vehicle/Vessel Manufacturer's Major Color**
- **VVHMCM - Vehicle/Vessel Manufacturer's Minor Color**
- **VVHMMY - Vehicle Manufacture Month & Year**
- **VVHNLN - Vehicle Number Of Active Liens**
- **VVHNBR - Vehicle Number Of Brands**
- **VVHNWL - Vehicle Number of Wheels**
- **VVHVUT - Vehicle Use Tax Indicator**

The following were dropped from D20:

- VOD100 - Odometer Reading At Time Of Sale (replaced by **VODMTR - Odometer Reading**)
- VOWIND - Lease Indicator (replaced by **VVHLEI - Vehicle Lease Indicator**)

The details of the following were updated or enhanced

- The **Address Format** (on page 17) now includes guidance on for populating longer addresses.
- The **Brand Code Values** (on page 19) have been revised to reflect their current usage.
- **VVHDIC - Vehicle Disposition Code** has been revised to reflect current usage.
- **VFL010 - Fuel Consumption Total** and **BJU020 - Fuel Consumption In Jurisdiction** updated to reflect current fuel types.

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