

CNSI
 Illinois eMIPP Implementation Statement of Work

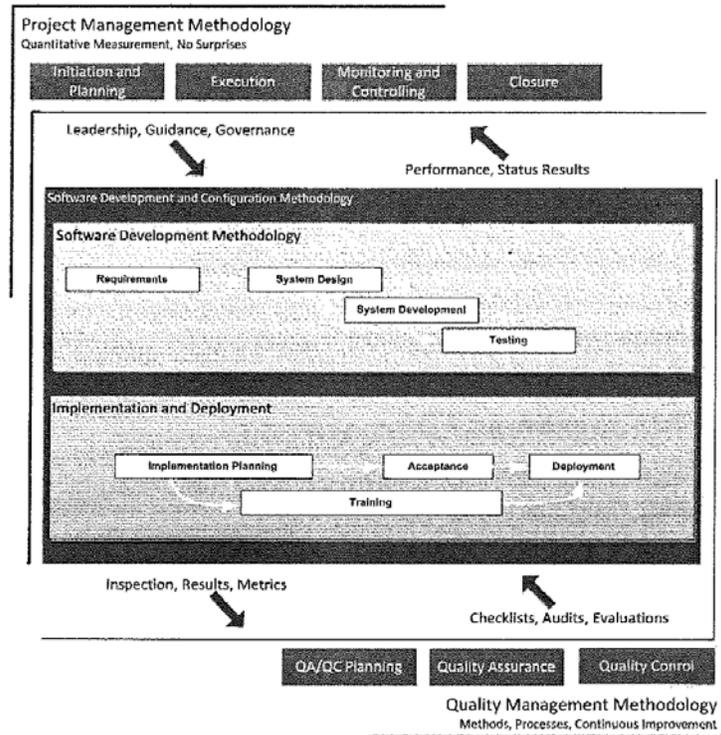


Figure 1. CNSI's Project Management and Quality Management Framework

Although all projects are unique, they share common components and processes. The generally accepted process groups defined by the *Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK)*, as incorporated into the CNSI project management process, are:

- **Initiating:** This process group defines the project objectives and grants authority to proceed. For CNSI, the initiating processes are largely incorporated into the proposal development process, during which required partners are identified. The request for proposal (RFP) acts as a project charter and the proposal itself is the preliminary scope statement.
- **Planning:** This process group refines the project objectives and scope and plans the tasks, activities, and steps necessary to meet the project's objectives. The planning processes start during proposal development and proceed following contract award while CNSI works with the MaaS Project Control Office (PCO) to establish and baseline the project management plan (PMP). The PMP is modified and updated as necessary over the course of the project and is the culmination of the planning processes for scope definition and management, time (scheduling), staffing (human resources), communications, and risk management.
- **Executing:** This process group puts the project's plans into motion. This is where the bulk of the work for the project is performed.

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- **Monitoring and Controlling:** This process group measures the performance of the project's executing activities and reports these performance results to project managers and stakeholders. Output is used to refine, improve, and/or change project management (including plans and schedules) as necessary to meet the project's objectives.
- **Closing:** This process group documents the formal acceptance and approval of the project's product and brings all aspects of the project to a close.

CNSI is confident it has the correct methodology and project framework in place to successfully complete the eMIPP implementation. CNSI continually improves its project management processes using lessons learned from previous projects and through the proficiency and continuous education of its program and project managers, senior technical and engineering staff, and senior and corporate management. This ensures a number of advantages:

- The project management philosophy is firmly entrenched within the entire project team, including MDCH, DTMB, HFS, and CNSI.
- Project management is a core competency.
- The project staff is focused on successfully implementing the project.
- Project management, quality management, and cost management processes are fully integrated and their infrastructure is in place.
- Effective project status reporting is established throughout the project life cycle.
- Project and software development methodologies are well documented.
- Project information is communicated continuously to the right people at the right time.
- The project is continuously monitored against performance.
- Excellence in quality and delivery are built in.
- Deliverable review and approval processes are in place.

Through developing the PMP, CNSI expects to collaborate with the HFS, MDCH, and DTMB project management teams and the MaaS PCO to further customize CNSI's project management system to successfully complete the project.

2.2 Project Methodology

CNSI's holistic approach for this project will use its proven methodology as the overarching framework and bring an experienced team of program managers, SMEs, technical experts, and change management resources to support this effort.

The project methodology is a framework that facilitates the integration of CNSI's extensive system experience, which is rooted in application implementations, methodologies, and delivery tools. This framework allows CNSI to deliver services to its clients consistently across its footprint and gather continued enhancements for its supporting methodology, thereby providing continued value for its clients.

CNSI's methodology is an integrated methodology that combines its best delivery assets. The methodology:

- Provides a scalable, integrated collection of assets.
- Provides a consistent level of detail and presentation.

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- Supports tailoring to scale, which provides a unique, but consistent, cost-effective delivery approach.

CNSI's methodology provides a consistent and flexible approach to address the following:

- The **Manage** work approach provides a single, consistent approach to managing CNSI's engagements. Within the Manage Approach is the Quality Management sub-work activity, which verifies that deliverables and processes meet requirements. The Quality Management activity also supports continuous process improvement, as well as the methodology.
- The **Life Cycle** work approach addresses unique expertise while providing overall integration across the full eMIPP implementation life cycle.

CNSI's methodology has the flexibility to be adapted to meet HFS' unique requirements while confirming that its experienced staff members follow established practices.

While no two engagements are the same, MDCH and HFS expect CNSI to deliver in a consistent, systematic approach. The proposed project methodology incorporates CNSI's staff's delivery experience prior eMIPP implementations into a single, integrated approach. It provides the structure for integrating CNSI's capabilities while allowing individual project teams the flexibility to use client-mandated tools. The right assembly of technologies, techniques, and deliverable processes requires the specific experience and expertise found with CNSI's staff.

Investing time to create an effective plan with clear objectives is integral to effective project execution. CNSI's methodology provides a structured approach to the planning process. While this may appear to require more initial effort than desirable, experience has shown that following these processes reduces the likelihood of planning mistakes and results in lower risk and a more cost-effective and rapid delivery.

CNSI's methodology incorporates a consistent approach for identifying, tracking, and measuring the value derived from ongoing projects. CNSI's experience developing and delivering various client projects is incorporated into the project strategy and planning activities.

In undertaking this project, CNSI will employ its iVision360 system development life cycle (SDLC) methodology tailored for the Illinois eMIPP implementation. This offers the following benefits:

- **User is at the Center:** CNSI's primary motivation in developing iVision360 is to put the user at the center of the project life cycle. Successful projects have high interaction with end users and place the user at the center of the project. Every phase and activity of iVision360 focuses on interaction and collaboration with the user community. CNSI does this by implementing agile techniques and building working software in an iterative fashion with user validation at periodic intervals. In the case of this implementation, these techniques will be applied to eMIPP's configurable options.
- **Common Goals:** Users actively participate in configuration sessions with an integrated team of developers, analysts, and testers. This method avoids the pitfalls of waterfall methods. iVision360 provides the team with a sense of purpose, a goal, and the drive to accomplish the end objective: software that meets the requirements.

- **Early and Often Testing:** iVision360 provides an opportunity to test early and often so formal system test phases and subsequent test phases are more likely to meet schedule expectations with a lower error-discovery rate.

By introducing the baseline management features of waterfall, CNSI minimizes the risk of scope creep that is sometimes associated with iterative methods. Moreover, implementing and integrating with project management processes will provide integrated change, issue, and risk management. Table 2 describes the key benefits of each of the industry-standard methodologies that are blended into iVision360.

Table 2. SDLC Methodology Comparison

Methodology	Key Benefits Blended into iVision360
Waterfall	Baseline approval of requirements Structured documents and customer approvals Formalized testing
Iterative/Agile	Frequent customer interaction Decomposing work into small meaningful features that are presented in working software Frequent course corrections Sense of real progress Early and frequent testing
Extreme Programming	Teams formed between developing organization and customer Sense of common vision and goal

iVision360 has been adapted for the purposes of this project. The customized version is presented in *Section 2.4.1 iVision360 Iterative Configuration, Testing, and Documentation Approach*.

2.3 Project Management Tools

Tools, when properly applied within the methodology framework, will reduce the time to complete a project by providing predefined processes, templates, documents, and training materials. More importantly, use of the appropriate tools will help reduce risk and increase efficiency.

CNSI will continue to use the tools already proven effective during the previous undertakings to reduce the time to complete the project and mitigate risk.

Table 3 depicts the tools CNSI will utilize on the project.

Table 3. CNSI Project Tools

Tool	Purpose
ReqTrace®	CNSI's requirements database used during product configuration and test phases
Microsoft Visio	Develop use case diagrams, technical architecture diagrams, and support process flows
Microsoft Office	Develop project deliverables as well as presentations and spreadsheet artifacts needed to support deliverables
As-One	Repository for deliverables, presentations, and artifacts

While Microsoft Visio and Microsoft Office are industry-standard tools, the following subsections provide additional information about ReqTrace and As-One.

2.3.1 ReqTrace

CNSI will use its ReqTrace web application for requirements analysis and validation.

During project initiation and requirements planning, ReqTrace will be loaded with the functional, technical, and support requirements. ReqTrace is CNSI's requirements management tool of choice being used in MMIS projects. ReqTrace provides the ability to trace requirements to use cases, related test cases, and results. The application can store requirements-related attributes including revisions, notes, and comments.

CNSI began using ReqTrace during the implementation of the State of Michigan's MMIS, CHAMPS. The requirements validation processes used on the project, as well as the use of ReqTrace, resulted in the requirements validation phase being completed ahead of schedule.

2.3.2 As-One

Believing that continuous collaboration and information-sharing are key factors to successful project execution, CNSI will use As-One, its web-based enterprise program management solution. Figure 2 illustrates how As-One is designed to support team collaboration, knowledge management, and process improvement. As-One will provide a convenient repository for all program data and will give HFS oversight personnel direct visibility into project performance.

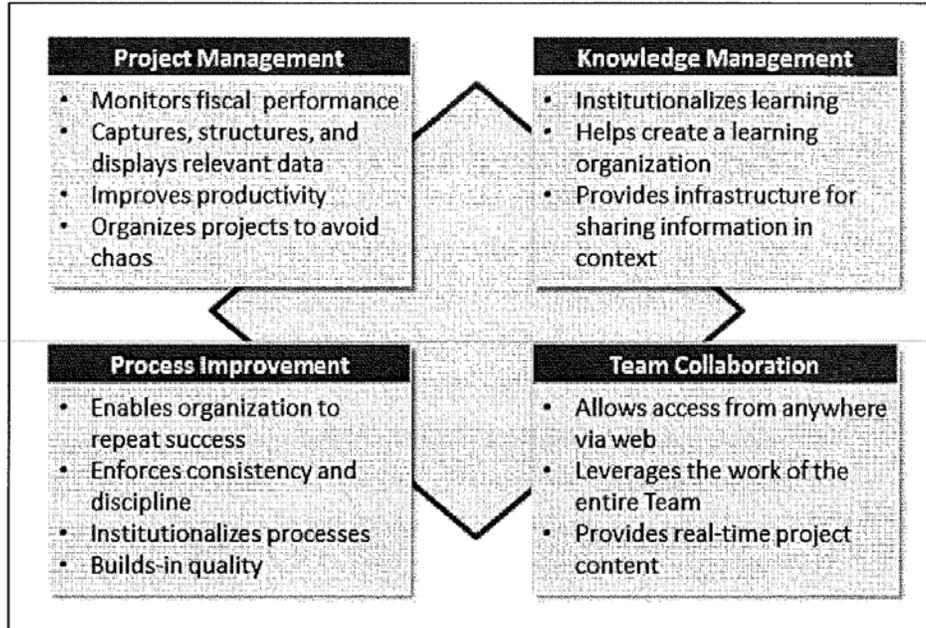


Figure 2. As-One Collaboration and Improvement

As-One is an “out-of-the-box” solution that supports CNSI’s program management philosophy: experienced people, managed processes, and enabling technology.

As-One will allow CNSI and HFS users to share real-time data specific to the user’s authority and association and is accessed via a standard web browser. CNSI’s previous projects MDCH, and efforts related to the upcoming MaaS Project, will use As-One as well. Training will be provided for team members new to the program.

2.4 Technical and Phased Approach Work Plan

CNSI has created an initial work plan and timeline for the Illinois eMIPP implementation. This work plan describes the expected activities for the proposed phases and major activities. This information is presented in Figure 3 below (Phase I activities are light blue and Phase II activities are dark blue). A detailed description of the major activities within each phase is presented in *Section 2.4.2 Phased Approach Work Plan*.

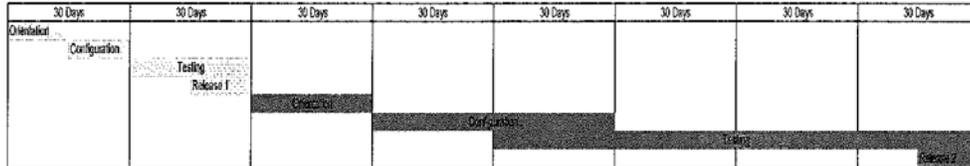


Figure 3. Initial Project Work Plan

CNSI structured this work plan to address the overall relationships of the numerous phases, activities, and tasks required to complete the project. It effectively uses the professional resources required to accomplish these phases and produce high-quality products in a cost-conscious manner.

The following subsections further describe how CNSI intends to accomplish the goals of the work plan by employing its iVision360 methodology in the proposed approach for the Illinois eMIPP implementation.

2.4.1 iVision360 Iterative Configuration, Testing, and Documentation Approach

In this section, CNSI provides an outline of its iVision360 SDLC. The SDLC is a full-featured methodology that includes standard design and development processes. For the Illinois eMIPP implementation, requirements validation, design, and development activities are not necessary. CNSI's SDLC processes have been adapted to address the specific needs of the product configuration effort. CNSI will produce deliverables during each phase of the project.

Product configuration will begin with a presentation of eMIPP's underlying requirements and design specifications, as well as a walkthrough of the core functionality. CNSI will collaborate with HFS to determine any required configurations for the product's existing policy options. CNSI will update eMIPP's existing detailed system design documents (DSDDs) with the specified configurations to support HFS policy.

CNSI will adapt its starting inventory of existing test scripts in parallel to HFS' configurations. CNSI will promote the resulting product configurations to the system test environment. During system testing, the test team executes system test cases to validate system results against requirements.

For the Illinois eMIPP implementation, CNSI plans to engage the test and development teams early on to build the regression test suite for critical functions. This will speed up testing and improve the overall quality of implementation. CNSI understands the importance and sensitivity of the Illinois eMIPP implementation on an environment that is already in production. During system testing, regression tests will be performed on impacted functions based on changes to a previously tested baseline. The intent of

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regression testing is to demonstrate that provider enrollment continues to function and meet all approved requirements after changes have been introduced to a previously tested baseline.

As soon as regression testing is completed for a function, CNSI will deliver the code to the UAT environment. CNSI plans to engage the customer as early as possible and well before the beginning of the planned UAT phase. This ensures that enough time is allowed for thorough UAT, which will also reduce the risk of schedule slippage for UAT completion. CNSI will deploy system- and regression-tested functions to the UAT environment as they are completed. UAT will have a 30-day duration. Any delay in the completion of UAT will significantly impact the implementation date.

2.4.2 Phased Approach Work Plan

CNSI proposes a two-phased approach to the Illinois eMIPP implementation.

The two releases are as follows:

- **Phase I:** Involves elements currently implemented in the State of Michigan to support AIU and MU for reporting periods through Program Year 2013. The resulting software deployment provides all functionality required for EHR MIPP Program Year 2013, including Stage 1 MU and eligibility encounter changes mandated for Program Year 2013.
- **Phase II:** Involves changes that will be implemented to meet the Stage 2 MU measures for Program Year 2014, resulting in the deployment of software including Stage 2 MU measures and Stage 1 MU for Stage 1 mandates for Program Year 2014, as provided by *Stage 2 Meaningful Use Final Rule* in October 2012.

Figure 5 provides a high-level overview of the project phases with major activities and anticipated deliverables:

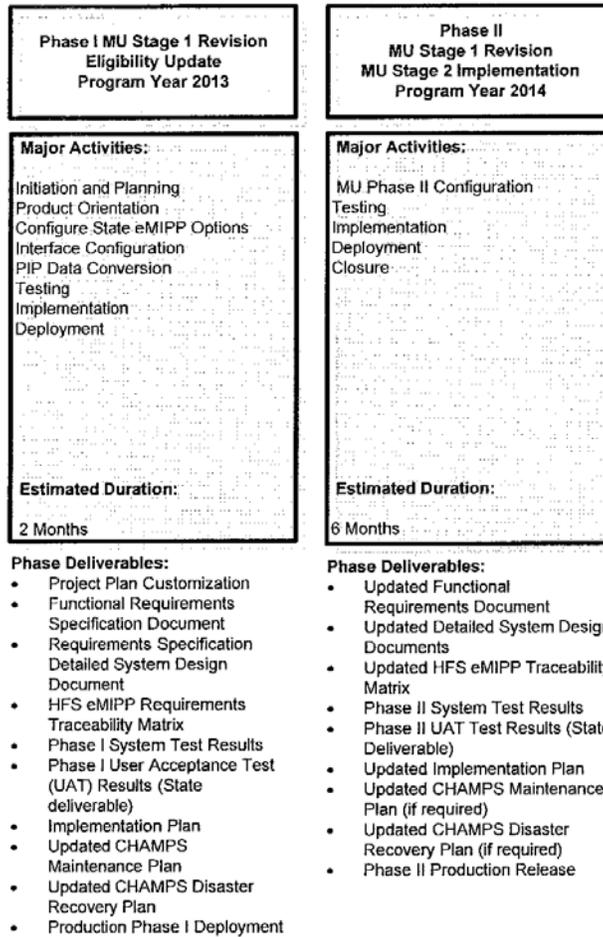


Figure 5. High-Level Project Phases and Activities

With every project, there are critical milestones to be met and work products and deliverables that must be developed and produced in order to provide the inputs necessary to perform the next phase. Table 4 elaborates on the key high-level milestones of the proposed implementation plan, along with the expected deliverables.

Table 4. High-Level Activities and Milestones by Phase

Key Milestone	Description	Phases
Initiation and Planning	Develop project plan and schedule. Conduct team orientation and project kickoff.	Phase I

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Key Milestone	Description	Phases
Product Orientation	Present eMIPP functionality and underlying system requirements to the Illinois MIPP staff through a series of structured meetings.	Phase I
Configure State eMIPP Options	Identify and configure Illinois eligibility and encounter options and deliver design documentation.	Phase I
Interface Configuration	Configure Illinois-specific interfaces for provider file integration, PAAS, and claims activity.	Phase I
PIP Data Conversion	Identify conversion business rules and convert PIP data. Migrate PIP data to eMIPP.	Phase I
Testing	Develop unit, system, and UAT test scenarios and test cases. Conduct testing and prepare test results reports.	Phase I
Implementation	Develop and execute Implementation Plan to ensure all necessary pre-production activities are successfully completed.	Phase I
Deployment	Prepare production environment; secure MDCH, DTMB, and HFS; and deploy eMIPP Phase I in production.	Phase I
Phase I Deliverables:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Plan • Functional Requirements Specification Document • HFS eMIPP Traceability Matrix • Detailed System Design Document • Conversion Plan • Phase I System Test Results • Phase I User Acceptance Test (UAT) Results (State Deliverable) • Implementation Plan • Updated CHAMPS Maintenance Plan • Updated CHAMPS Disaster Recovery Plan • Production Phase I Deployment 		
Product and Design Orientation	CNSI presents revisions to the functional requirements and design documentation for MU Stage 1 and MU Stage 2 Program Year 2014.	Phase II
MU Phase II Configuration	Update eMIPP software to the MU Stage 1 and MU Stage 2 Program Year 2014 configuration in test environments.	Phase II

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Key Milestone	Description	Phases
Testing	Update unit, system, and UAT test scenarios, and test cases. Conduct testing and prepare test results reports.	Phase II
Implementation	Update Implementation Plan which encompasses both Phases of the project.	Phase II
Deployment	Update production environment; secure MDCH, DTMB, and HFS; and deploy eMIPP Phase II in production.	Phase II
Closure	Conduct project closure activity and transition eMIPP to ongoing operations.	Phase II
Phase II Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Functional Requirements Document • Updated Detailed System Design Documents • Updated HFS eMIPP Requirements Traceability Matrix • Updated CHAMPS Maintenance Plan (if required) • Updated CHAMPS Disaster Recovery Plan (if required) • Phase II System Test Results • Phase II UAT Results • Updated Implementation Plan • Phase II Production Release 		

2.4.2.1 Phase I – MU Stage 1 Revision Eligibility Update Program Year 2013

Activity 1: Initiation and Planning

During this activity, CNSI will develop the Project Plan and Project Schedule and conduct Project Kickoff. The Project Plan will outline the standards and procedures for risk, issue, and action item management; project governance, including coordination between this project team and the PMO; communications plan; deliverable management plan; project work breakdown structure; and baseline schedule. The Deliverables Management section of the project plan will define all formal deliverables for the project along with the organizational units involved in preparing, reviewing, and approving the project deliverables.

This activity will include project planning tasks to identify the staff necessary to support Phase I activities. The identified teams will familiarize themselves with the project’s scope, objectives, schedule, and guidelines for team communication. The HFS team will provide the prerequisite artifacts for Phase I, including the PIP database file and extract, PAAS payment request, and response interface specifications. Project planning activities will be coordinated with the MaaS Project Control Office (PCO).

Milestones associated with this activity include:



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- Project Plan is delivered.
- Project Schedule is delivered.
- Team members are identified and teams are established.
- Project Kickoff Meeting is completed.
- Testing processes are defined.
- Prerequisite artifacts for Phase I are delivered.

Activity 2: Product Orientation

This activity will include eMIPP product demonstration and conduct walkthroughs of the supporting Detail Design Specification Documents (DSDDs). During this activity CNSI will present the Stage 1 Program Year 2013 requirements to be implemented in Phase I and prepare the related functional requirements specification document.

The milestone associated with this activity is the eMIPP Functional Requirements Specification Document is delivered.

Activity 3: Configure State eMIPP Options

This activity will include CNSI-led structured CAD discussions to determine the configuration criteria for eMIPP options for encounters and eligibility, tooltips, electronic correspondence, and the State's report cycles. The decision made by HFS staff will be applied to eMIPP in preparation for Activity 6: Testing. The DSDD is updated with the selected option. ReqTrace is updated with HFS-specific options and the HFS Requirements Traceability Matrix is extracted for delivery.

The milestones associated with this activity include

- The DSDD is delivered.
- The HFS-specific Traceability Matrix is delivered.

Activity 4: Interface Configuration

During this activity eMIPP will be configured to operate with HFS's state-specific interfaces. All interfaces will be implemented via DTMB's secure, encrypted, data transfer mechanism. These interfaces are:

- **Provider Authentication Interface** (provider file integration) which provides the information eMIPP requires to authenticate both eligible providers and payees with MMIS provider data. This information includes provider status, payee status, and provider type as reported by CMS.
- **Payment Request Interface** which allows eMIPP to automatically notify the HFS PAAS system of State and Federal approval to pay, the amount to be paid, and other required payment information via this interface.
- **Payment Confirmation Interface** which allows eMIPP to accept payment confirmation from HFS PAAS.

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- **Daily Claims Interface** which allows eMIPP to show the calculated encounter aggregate counts on the state adjudication screens for prepayment validation.

Milestones associated with this activity include:

- eMIPP interface specifications are configured for Provider Authentication, Payment Confirmation, and Daily Claims Interface
- PAAS interface specifications are configured for the Payment Request Interface.
- Configuration changes supporting the state-specific interfaces are applied to eMIPP and to HFS systems.

Activity 5: PIP Data Conversion

In this activity CNSI will work with HFS subject matter experts (SMEs) to convert the existing PIP data structures into corresponding eMIPP data structures. In the event of data gaps, CNSI and HFS SMEs will define the business rules necessary to populate essential eMIPP data elements.

Milestones associated with this activity include:

- The conversion plan is developed and executed.
- PIP source data is converted to eMIPP formats.
- Conversion validation is completed.
- Converted data is loaded to all test environments (system test and UAT).

Activity 6: Testing

In this activity, CNSI will utilize its existing internal testing processes, which includes processes for unit, system, and end-to-end (E2E) testing, as well as validation testing with CMS, to test HFS' eMIPP configurations. E2E testing will include testing for state-specific interfaces. CNSI will develop the test scenarios and supporting test cases necessary to test HFS' eMIPP configurations.

CNSI's testing activities will include federal validation of HFS' interfaces with CMS. Although already developed, CMS will retest the seven interfaces required for registration and payment in Phase I before each deployment. These interfaces are specified as follows:

- **B-6 CMS to State Interface** to notify State of EP and EH registration and approval with the CMS.
- **B-7 State to CMS Interface** to notify CMS of State registration eligibility determination.
- **D-16 Payment** (bi-directional):
 - To interface from State to CMS requesting confirmation that no other State has made a payment for this provider for this payment year.
 - To interface from CMS to State confirming that no other State has made a payment for this provider for this payment year.
- **D-17 CMS to State Interface** to provide State with Medicare hospital cost report information for each dually (Medicare and Medicaid) eligible EH.

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- **C-5 CMS to State Interface** to provide State with Medicare hospital MU attestation information for each dually eligible EH.
- **D-18 Payment Confirmation From State to CMS Interface** notifying CMS of payment details.

CNSI will validate the eMIPP interface to the Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) for confirmation of certification. This is a real-time interface that is part of the eMIPP core product.

Test results for all testing activities will be captured and reported.

CNSI will assist HFS in developing their UAT plan, related test scenarios, and test cases.

Milestones associated with this activity include:

- System test cases and scenarios for HFS configurations are developed.
- System Test Results Report is delivered.
- UAT Plan is developed by the State.
- UAT test cases and scenarios for HFS configurations are developed by the State.
- UAT Test Results Report is developed and delivered by the State.

Activity 7: Implementation

In this activity, the Implementation Plan will be created and executed. This activity will require significant input from MDCH, DTMB, and HFS to coordinate the tasks necessary for implementation. As appropriate, dependencies with CMS and other agencies will be factored in. For both ongoing system maintenance and for disaster recovery activities, HFS eMIPP will fall under the CHAMPS Maintenance Plan and the CHAMPS Disaster Recovery Plan respectively. Both the Maintenance and Disaster Recovery plans will be updated to incorporate HFS' eMIPP.

Milestones associated with this activity include:

- Key MDCH, HFS, DTMB, and CNSI participants for implementation planning are identified.
- Implementation planning sessions are completed.
- Implementation Plan, including the implementation planning calendar and implementation checklist, is finalized and delivered.
- The CHAMPS Maintenance Plan is updated.
- The CHAMPS Disaster Recovery Plan is updated.

Activity 8: Deployment

In this activity, the eMIPP product will be deployed in production for HFS. Production deployment will be based on the Implementation Plan. The deployment will be a joint effort between CNSI, MDCH, HFS, and DTMB resources. The deployment will be led by CNSI.

Milestones associated with this activity include:

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- Production environment is prepared.
- Implementation Plan tasks are executed, including:
 - Perform final PIP data conversion.
 - Migrate database.
 - Deploy production code packages.
 - Validate production installation.
- Implementation authorized by MDCH, DTMB, and HFS.
- Illinois eMIPP is deployed in production.
- MEDI hyperlink is redirected to the eMIPP product running at the MDCH data center.
- eMIPP product is available to the HFS and provider communities.

2.4.2.2 Phase II MU Stage 1 Revision and MU Stage 2 Implementation Program Year 2014

Activity 1: Phase II Product and Design Orientation

This activity will include an updated eMIPP product demonstration and walkthrough of the Phase II functional requirements and design documentation for MU Stage 1 revisions and MU Stage 2 implementation for Program Year 2014. CNSI will prepare the updated Functional Requirements Specification Document, DSDD documentation, and updated Requirements Traceability Matrix.

The milestones associated with this activity are:

- eMIPP Functional Requirements Specification Document is updated and delivered.
- Revised HFS eMIPP Traceability Matrix is delivered.
- DSDD is updated and delivered.

Activity 2: MU Phase II Software Update

In this activity, CNSI will update the eMIPP product to include software supporting MU Stage 1 revisions and MU Stage 2 implementation for Program Year 2014.

The milestone associated with this activity is the successful deployment of the updated eMIPP software in the test environments.

Activity 3: Testing

In this activity, the system and UAT test plans used in Phase I and additional test scenarios and test cases needed for MU Stage 1 revisions and MU Stage 2 implementation for Program Year 2014 will be updated.

Comprehensive system and E2E testing is conducted and, after completion, the software is promoted to the UAT environment. UAT is conducted and, after completion, the software updates are approved for implementation.

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The milestones associated with this activity include:

- System test cases and scenarios are updated.
- Phase II System Test Results Report is created and delivered.
- UAT Plan is updated by the State.
- The UAT test cases and scenarios are updated by the State.
- Phase II UAT Test Results Report is developed and delivered by the State.

Activity 4: Implementation

In this phase, the Implementation Plan from Phase I will be updated for Phase II. Tasks for MDCH, DTMB, HFS, and CNSI will be defined and the implementation planning calendar and checklist will be updated.

Milestones associated with this activity include:

- Key MDCH, HFS, DTMB, and CNSI participants for Phase II implementation planning are identified.
- Phase II implementation planning sessions are completed.
- Implementation Plan, including the implementation planning calendar and implementation checklist, is updated and delivered.
- The CHAMPS Maintenance Plan is updated (if required).
- The CHAMPS Disaster Recovery Plan is updated (if required).

Activity 5: Deployment

In this activity, the updated eMIPP product will be deployed in production for HFS. Production deployment will be based on the updated Implementation Plan. The deployment will be a joint effort between CNSI, MDCH, HFS, and DTMB resources. As with Phase I, CNSI will lead the deployment.

Milestones associated with this activity include:

- Adjustments needed for the production environment are prepared.
- Implementation Plan tasks are executed including:
 - Deploy production code packages.
 - Validate production installation.
 - Implementation is authorized by MDCH, DTMB, and HFS.
- Updated Illinois eMIPP is deployed in production.
- eMIPP product is available to the HFS and provider communities.

Activity 6: Closure

In this activity, the eMIPP product will be transitioned to ongoing operations. In coordination with the MaaS PCO the MDCH, DTMB, HFS, and CNSI teams will reflect on the completed effort and document lessons learned. The Project Closure Report will be prepared and the project will be formally closed.

Milestones associated with this activity include:

- The PCO will publish lessons learned .
- The CNSI internal project closure report is published.
- Project is officially completed.
- Project artifacts loaded into As-One are audited for completeness.

Section 3: General Assumptions

1. eMIPP will be delivered to the State of Illinois as configured for the State of Michigan's specifications and business processes. HFS will provide the necessary information and decision-makers to configure the product for the State's use. Any non-configurable changes to the eMIPP product will be subject to the MDCH change control process.
2. The HFS eMIPP module will be supported on existing hardware by the Michigan infrastructure and operations team. All HFS interface files will be exchanged through the Michigan data center in a secure manner.
3. HFS will operate eMIPP through secure internet connections within the State of Michigan's secure network.
4. For the claims data interface, during the orientation and option meetings CNSI and HFS shall determine how the HFS will be notified of the specific NPI's and encounter reporting date ranges required.
5. The HFS provider subsystem can produce the provider type as reported to CMS.
6. All Illinois EHR MIPP providers and payees are enrolled in the HFS provider subsystem.
7. HFS will be responsible for training providers in the use of the eMIPP module and any related outreach activity.
8. The PIP system either contains the data fields necessary for conversion to the eMIPP data structures or HFS' SMEs will provide business rules to derive missing data fields in time to meet the State's production implementation timelines.
9. HFS will be responsible for making any necessary modifications to the provider file necessary to support the daily provider file and PAAS payment response interfaces.
10. Any customization needed for Michigan's Single Sign On will be performed by DTMB.

Section 4: Pricing

The State of Illinois will not be charged for all elements/features currently implemented in the State of Michigan to support AIU and MU for reporting periods through Program Year 2012. A portion of the cost for the development of software including Stage 2 MU measures and Stage 1 MU for Stage 1 mandates for Program Year 2013 and 2014, as provided by *Stage 2 Meaningful Use Final Rule* in October 2012, will be applied to the overall pricing of the implementation of eMIPP for the State of Illinois.

The overall cost of development for the core product (Stage 2 MU measures and Stage 1 MU for Stage 1 mandates for Program Year 2013 & 2014) is **\$1,354,276**. The cost will be shared between the State of Michigan, the State of Washington, the State of Maryland, and the State of Illinois. As a result, the total cost for the labor effort required completing the two project phases, which includes implementation of the two releases defined for Illinois, is **\$716,097**.

The total cost for the implementation of the Illinois Stage1 and Stage 2 EHR undertaking, as depicted in Table 5 has been derived as follows:

Total core product development cost is \$1,354,276, for which Illinois will be charged 25 percent of that cost, totaling \$338,569. This cost is fixed regardless of if the implementations for the states of Washington, Maryland, or Michigan are delayed. Illinois would not be charged the remaining balance of the core product development cost.

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the proposed costs

Table 5. Proposed Cost Breakdown

	Cost	Comments
Core product development cost	\$ 338,569	IL share of core product development cost
Illinois Specific Implementation Cost	\$ 580,813	IL specific implementation cost including conversion
Offered Discount of 35%	\$ 203,285	Discount
Total Implementation Costs	\$ 377,528	
Total Project Cost	\$ 716,097	Invoice based on deliverables

Appendix A – Summary of eMIPP Functionality

CNSI's eMIPP product provides a complete solution for Illinois to administer the EHR MIPP. eMIPP includes all federal interfaces, provider registration, eligibility determination, payment processes, and data capabilities to be the system of record for Illinois' EHR MIPP. Users can enter and store documents, disputes, and document decisions. eMIPP automatically sends emails to providers and State users at critical steps during the program (for example, when a provider is eligible to register or the provider is required to take additional action to have their registration approved for payment).

CNSI's eMIPP product solution is designed to provide a core set of capabilities that are not specific to any single implementation or MMIS platform. eMIPP's online data exchange capabilities include:

- Provider Registration
- Registration Adjudication
- MU
- Payment Authorization Functionality
- CMS Interface Services
- MIPP Medicaid Data Exchange Services
- Authentication
- Document Management
- Dispute Resolution Functionality (informal dispute resolution)

Provider Registration

eMIPP allows EPs and EHs to register in the State's MIPP to receive yearly incentive payments. The registration process is provided below.

1. Prior to registering at the State level, all providers must register with CMS and obtain a CMS registration ID.
2. CMS notifies the State of each registered provider via the B-6 CMS interface.
3. eMIPP notifies the provider when CMS forwards their federal registration information via email.
4. The provider accesses eMIPP.
5. The provider is authenticated as an active Medicaid and eMIPP provider. The provider is directed to correct any authentication elements that fail prior to accessing eMIPP.
6. When the provider is authenticated, eMIPP directs the provider to their current and historical eMIPP registration information. The provider registration configuration is determined by whether the provider is an EH or EP, which participating year the provider is in, and what calendar or fiscal payment year the provider is eligible to register for.

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Table 6 shows the registration configurations that eMIPP creates.

Table 6. eMIPP Registration Configurations

Provider Type	Fiscal/Calendar Year	Participating Year	MU Stage	MU Reporting Period
EH Dually Eligible	Any ¹	1	MU Stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	90 Days
EH Dually Eligible	2014	2 or 3	MU Stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	90 Days
EH Dually Eligible	Not 2014	2 or 3	MU Stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	365 Days
EH Dually Eligible	2014	4	MU Stage 2	90 Days
EH Dually Eligible	Not 2014	4	MU Stage 2	365 Days
EH	Any	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
EH	Any	2	MU Stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	90 Days
EH	2014	3	MU Stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	90 Days
EH	Not 2014	3	MU stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	365 Days
EH	2014	4	MU Stage 2	90 days
EH	Not 2014	4	MU Stage 2	365 Days
EP	Any ²	1	A/U	Not Applicable
EP	Any	2	MU Stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	90 Days
EP	2014 ³	3	MU Stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	90 Days
EP	Not 2014	3	MU Stage 1 (v# 1, 2 or 3)	365 days

¹ eMIPP will not allow EHS to begin participation after 2015.

² eMIPP will not allow EPs to begin participation after 2016.

³ In the latter half of the MIPP, providers will have no more than 2 years participation at any single MU Stage.