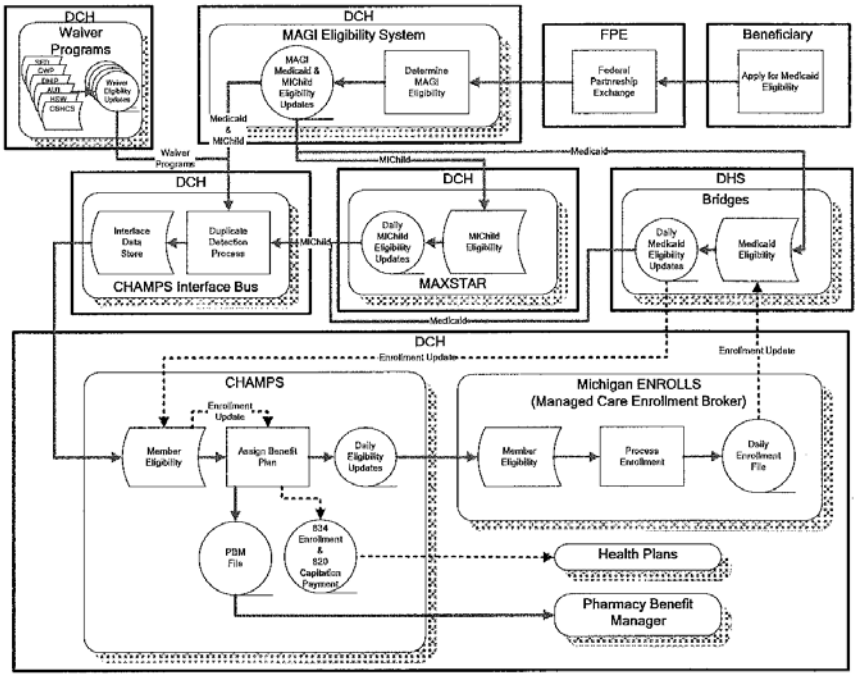

Figure 1. Seamless Integration of the MAGI Eligibility Determination System

1.1 Regulatory and Business Drivers for Change

This project supports MDCH's goal to fully assess and implement changes to all existing Medicaid systems downstream of eligibility determination in order to comply with ACA regulations. Medicaid processing includes, but is not limited to, selecting a Medicaid health plan, enrolling into a health plan, de-enrollment, reactivation, redeterminations, administrative changes to beneficiary information, claims payment, and so on. This also involves collapsing Michigan's more-than-20 existing eligibility groups into just the four groups established under ACA.

The project aligns Michigan's CHAMPS Medicaid management information system (MMIS) to seamlessly support the ACA Medicaid eligibility requirements and:

- Retains existing eligibility, benefit plan, and managed care programs and processes while accommodating new programs and processes required to support ACA.
- Preserves support for waiver eligibility from non-MAGI sources, such as Children Special Health Care Services (CSHCS), Serious Emotional Disturbance Waiver (SED), Children's Home and Community Based Services Waiver Program (CWP), and Habilitation Supports Waiver Program (HSW).

- Improves Medicaid eligibility processing efficiency through tighter coupling of Medicaid eligibility determination, eligibility verification, managed care enrollment, and claim processing.
- Delivers the most cost-effective solution with realistic, proven strategies to ensure implementation within the required timeline.

1.2 CNSI Capabilities

CNSI's approach to conducting this project is based on its extensive knowledge of CHAMPS design, implementation, and operations. As a solution provider, CNSI aligns its clients' business processes and information systems to allow them to access the right information at the right time, empowering them to achieve their desired business results and create enterprise value. Our professionals have extensive industry and technology experience and flexible tools and methodologies to deliver on time and on budget. CNSI completes jobs for its clients by delivering on its promises with speed and purpose in accordance with client specifications and expectations.

For the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS on CHAMPS project, we will use our business, technical, and operational knowledge of the MDCH Medicaid program, CHAMPS system capabilities, MDCH's ACA High-Level Business Requirements, and Federal Data Services Hub requirements to identify, design, test, and implement the changes required in CHAMPS to support Michigan's ACA Medicaid eligibility requirements.

CNSI brings an experienced team of Medicaid and CHAMPS subject matter experts (SME), technical and architectural experts, and project management expertise to support this endeavor in the collaborative style CNSI has used in its previous work with MDCH. CNSI's experience working with MDCH has led it to incorporate the following factors in developing this statement of work:

- **CNSI's experience with the Federal Data Services Hub**

  The Federal Data Services Hub enables the communication between health insurance entities, including Federally Funded Exchanges (FFEs), federal agencies, and states. It acts as a single interface point for exchanges to the federal agency partners and provides common functional service support, simplifying the integration required of the exchanges. Common services allow for adherence to federal and industry standards regarding security, data transport, and information safeguards management.

  CNSI holds a position of the Chief Architect on the Federal Data Services Hub Project. As a major partner on the project team, CNSI designed and built the data services hub. CNSI's areas of expertise include solutions architecture, business analysis, large systems development, service-oriented architecture (SOA), and agile development.

- **CNSI's capability to conduct detailed analysis of CHAMPS system requirements**

  Above all else, CHAMPS is a multifunctional MMIS-certified information system that integrates all Medicaid activities into a complete system. As such, the existing CHAMPS (designed, developed, and implemented by CNSI) system is the baseline from which the required changes to support ACA Medicaid eligibility requirements will be defined. CNSI is positioned to take advantage of the extensive knowledge accumulated during the CHAMPS implementation, HIPAA 5010 migration, ICD-10 assessment project, and ICD-10 remediation project to

strategically apply to the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project.

- **CNSI's capability to validate business requirements**

  The prompt validation of MDCH ACA Medicaid eligibility business requirements is key to ensuring the system meets MDCH's ACA Medicaid eligibility processing needs. CNSI's proven approach to requirement validation will ensure the following design, development, testing, and implementation phases succeed. CNSI will conduct collaborative application design (CAD) sessions where each requirement is reviewed and validated among a focus group of MDCH and CNSI business and technical experts. The results of the requirement validation CAD sessions are documented in a formal requirement specification document (RSD) deliverable. This document provides the foundation upon which system design will be created.

- **CNSI's detailed understanding of CHAMPS' integration with other systems within the Medicaid enterprise**

  CNSI is uniquely qualified to remain sensitive to the State's needs while determining the granular business and technical changes needed to maintain seamless integration between CHAMPS, BRIDGES, MAXSTAR, Pharmacy Benefit Management, and multiple waiver program eligibility systems. Because of its multi-year history of collaboration with MDCH and understanding of CHAMPS, CNSI can provide business and technical expertise in support of requirement validation, design, and testing while allowing MDCH SMEs to participate strategically, as required. CNSI understands that MDCH staff members are involved in multiple implementation efforts in addition to their regular production workload. It is critical to the success of the project that MDCH staff members are involved at the right time and in the correct context. Using its knowledge of the system, the CNSI team will be able to minimize MDCH involvement to the sessions most critical to the completion of the project.

- **CNSI's technical leadership to support MDCH's vision**

  Beginning with the implementation of the CHAMPS system, CNSI has continually shown technical leadership. Through collaboration with its equally forward-thinking MDCH leadership, CNSI has jointly achieved milestones that have moved Medicaid business into a modern state. CNSI has continued to drive innovation through the implementation of eMIPP, HealthBeat, and myHealthButton. This proven technical leadership will help deliver the most effective and efficient changes and seamlessly integrate ACA Medicaid eligibility processing into Michigan's Medicaid enterprise.

1.3 Proposed Project Organization

CNSI believes that this statement of work represents the best possible combination of architecture, technology, support, and experience to complete this project. The proposed team members are each the best possible candidates of their respective disciplines. The underlying logic behind identifying each member of this group is that:

- They share the same philosophical approach for undertaking this project – **the customer comes first**.

- They understand the values that each member brings to successfully implementing the project.
- They are committed to understanding and incorporating MDCH's requirements.
- They understand the necessary advanced technologies, business needs, and operational issues.

CNSI's primary objective is the successful implementation and completion of the project. CNSI is confident in its team's ability to achieve that goal. CNSI has assembled a team with the best combination of technology, support, project implementation skills, experience, and expertise who are dedicated to the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project initiative and overall successful implementation of Michigan's ACA Medicaid eligibility processing. Figure 2 depicts CNSI's proven, customer-centric project high level organization chart for the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project.

However, MDCH is the most important member of the project team. An effective project management plan cannot work with participation only by CNSI. The customer must be actively engaged in the process at all levels.

Implementation is only as good as the partnership established and maintained between all involved parties. This includes, first and foremost, MDCH's project team.

The project's success depends on the full and active participation of MDCH's designated staff members from the initial planning activity through the requirements, design, and testing activities that will ultimately lead to the project's completion, acceptance, and implementation.

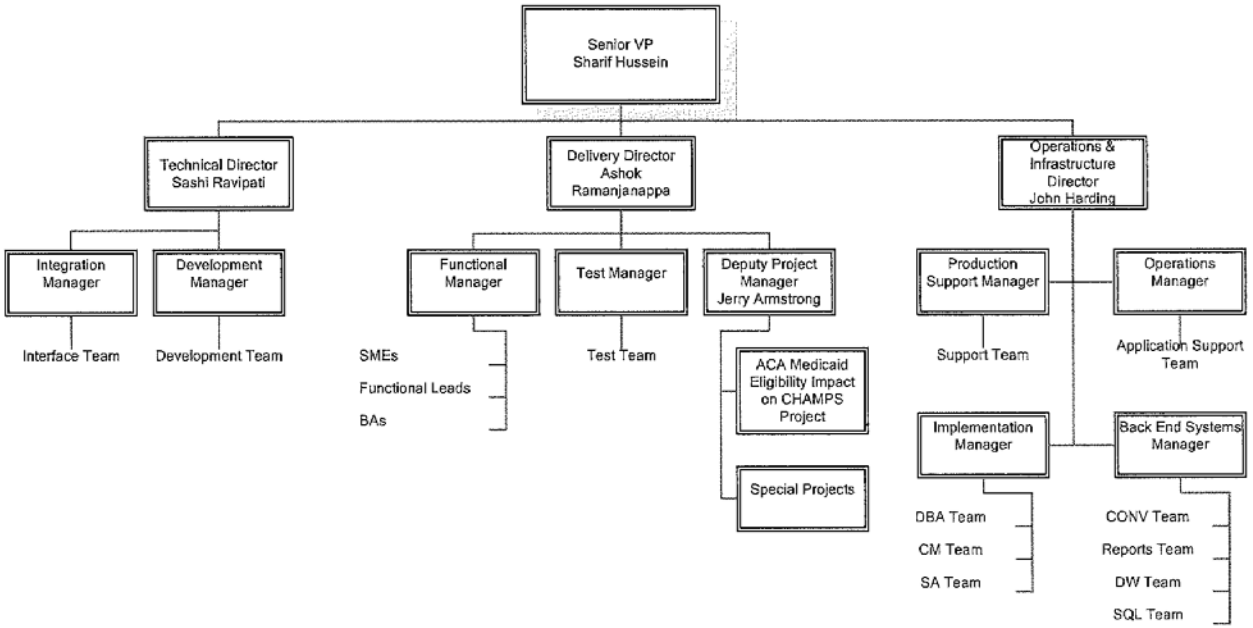

Figure 2. CNSI's Proven Customer-Centric Project Organization

Section 2: Project Management, Methodology, Tools, and Technical Approach

This section presents our project management approach, methodology, tools, technical approach, and phased work plan for accomplishing all tasks required for the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project and overall successful implementation of Michigan's ACA Medicaid processing. This section describes the scope of activities to be addressed throughout the project, from the Requirement Validation phase to the Optimization and Stabilization phase, and the techniques and methodologies the project team will use. The goal of this section is to demonstrate that CNSI understands how to validate requirements, produce detailed design, and develop, test, and implement the functionality needed to seamlessly integrate ACA Medicaid eligibility processing into Michigan's Medicaid enterprise.

Each of the following subsections will contain a high-level description of the four phases we will use throughout the project. For each phase, the major activities and anticipated deliverables are presented. This is followed by a high-level description of the major milestones and approximate timelines.

2.1 Project Management Approach

The project's successful implementation relies on the framework and environment provided by project and quality management. Figure 3 shows CNSI's project and quality management framework and how the related activities interact with other project tasks.

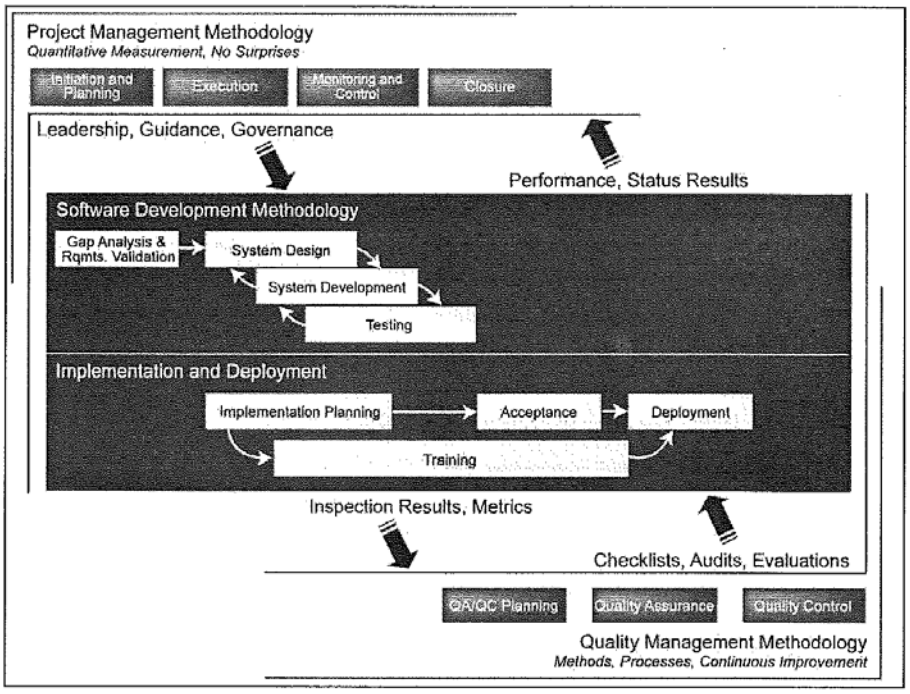

Figure 3. CNSI's Project Management and Quality Management Framework

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 processes, 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 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 project management plan (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 and performs the work of the project. For the design phase, this will include the software development methodology included in the iVision360 approach.
- **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 Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project. 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 CNSI and MDCH.
- 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 staff is provided comprehensive training.
- 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 MDCH project management team to further customize CNSI's project management system to successfully complete the project.

The overall engagement will be managed by DCH project manager, while the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project will be managed by CNSI's project manager. CNSI Project manager will provide weekly updates on the status of the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project to State project manager.

An integrated project management board will be set up that consists of State and CNSI members. The board will meet on a weekly basis to discuss the status of the project, to resolve any issues or

discrepancies and identify /resolve / mitigate risks. The board will also control the change management related to 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 to 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.
- Supports tailoring to scale, which provides a unique, but consistent, cost-effective delivery approach for MDCH.

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 for MDCH and the methodology.
- The **Life Cycle** work approach addresses unique expertise while providing overall integration across the full Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project life cycle.
- The flexibility to be adapted to meet MDCH's unique requirements, while confirming that our experienced staff members follow our established practices.
- The ability to integrate additional application- and technology-specific requirements to further enhance the quality and speed of our delivery.

While no two engagements are the same, MDCH expects CNSI to deliver in a consistent, systematic approach. The proposed project methodology incorporates CNSI's staff's delivery experience with CHAMPS into a single, integrated approach. It provides the structure for integrating our capabilities while allowing individual project teams the flexibility to use client-mandated tools.

CNSI's methodology abstracts the specifics of technologies and techniques. The right assembly of technologies, techniques, and deliverable processes requires the specific experience and expertise found with CNSI's staff.

Time invested in an effective plan with clear objectives has repeatedly shown to be a key to effective 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 more cost-effective rapid delivery.

Moreover, 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 are 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 Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project initiative.

CNSI's iVision360 is a unique blend of the waterfall methodology, iterative agile development, and rapid prototyping. 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 entire life cycle. Software projects succeed or fail largely from the developer's understanding of the customer's business rules, requirements, and needs. The more insight the developing organization has, the greater the quality and likelihood of success for the project. Successful projects have high interaction with end users and place the user at the center of the development life cycle. Every phase and task 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.
- **Common Goals:** Users actively participate in design sessions with an integrated team of developers, analysts, and testers. This method avoids the pitfalls of waterfall development and test methods which leave, for example, test case refinement and execution until the completion of development. It also 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.
- **Prototyping to Reduce Complexity:** Prototypes are developed when necessary (and if applicable to the project) to model and present complex interactions. Prototyping is not applicable for this project.

The collaborative, and somewhat "free-form," nature of iterative, agile development is balanced with the structure and baseline management features of the waterfall methodology. By introducing the baseline management features of waterfall, CNSI minimizes the risk of scope creep that is sometimes associated with iterative development. Moreover, implementing and integrating with our project management processes will incorporate change, issue, and risk management processes. Table 1 describes the key benefits of each of the industry-standard methodologies that are blended into iVision360.

Table 1. SDLC Methodology Comparison

Methodology	Key Benefits Blended into iVision360
Waterfall	Baseline approval of requirements Structured documents and customer approvals Formalized testing

Methodology	Key Benefits Blended into iVision360
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
Rapid Prototyping	Reduce risk by visualizing complex features "A picture is worth 1,000 words" Immediate sense of progress
Extreme Programming	Teams formed between developing organization and customer Sense of common vision and goal

The iVision360 methodology uses a phased process to organize tasks associated with building and testing software. These phases represent major bodies of work that must be accomplished to move systematically through the life cycle. Table 2 describes the phases of iVision360.

Table 2. iVision360 Phases and Artifacts

Supporting Task	Major Activities	Artifacts
Configuration Management	• Support change management • Perform configuration identification, control, and status reporting • Provide baseline management	• Configuration Management Plan • Configuration Status Reports • Release Notes
Data Model Support	• Develop scripts to maintain standard data in the system's databases • Develop scripts to maintain the data structure for the system's databases	• Data Modification Scripts • Schema Modification Scripts • Logical and Physical Data Model • Data Dictionary

Supporting Task	Major Activities	Artifacts
System and Data Administration	• Maintain servers and configuration • Establish and maintain connectivity between sites • Manage database configurations • Lead performance improvement initiatives	• Performance Testing Plan • Performance Test Results • System Configuration Information • Database Configuration Information

2.3 Project Management Tools

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

It is also important to note, that we will continue to use the tools already proven effective during the previous undertaking to reduce time to completion 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 requirements validation sessions and design 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 database 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 that is being used in our MMIS projects. ReqTrace has the capability for storing several attributes for requirements, revisions, notes, and comments.

CNSI began using ReqTrace with the CHAMPS project. 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 its web-based enterprise program management solution, As-One. As shown in Figure 4, 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 MDCH oversight personnel direct visibility into project performance.

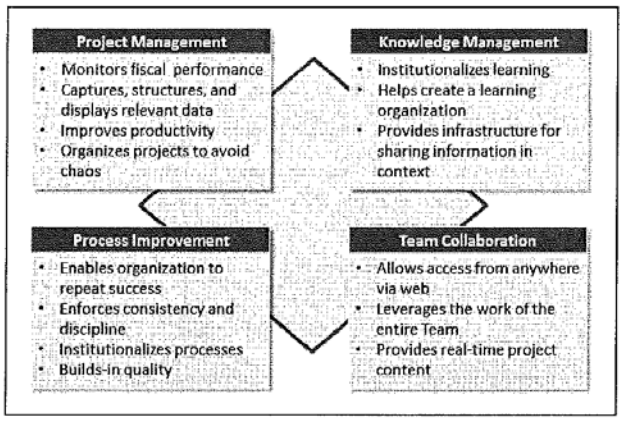

Figure 4. As-One Collaboration and Improvement Conceptual Model

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 has proven to be a successful project knowledge base for CHAMPS which allows CNSI and DCH users to share real-time data specific to authorized users. As-One will continue to be used as the project knowledge base for the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project.

2.4 Technical and Phased Approach Work Plan

CNSI has created an initial work plan and timeline for the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project. This work plan describes the expected tasks for the proposed phases and major activities CNSI proposes to use for this project. This information is presented in Figure 5. A detailed description of the activities within each phase is presented in *Section 2.4.1 iVision360 Iterative Development, Testing, and Documentation Approach.*

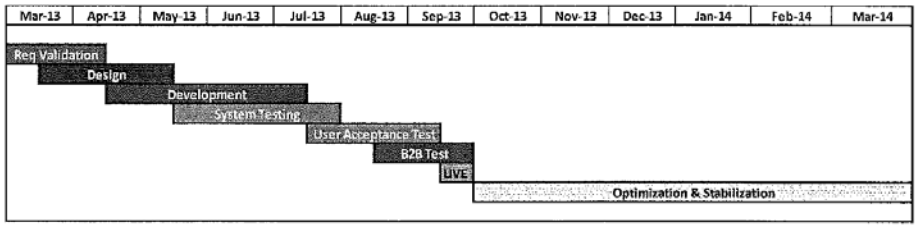

Figure 5. Initial Project Work Plan

CNSI structures work plans 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 essence of a successful project is planning, and proper planning requires developing a detailed, task-oriented approach. By reviewing CNSI's work plan, MDCH can obtain a clear and thorough understanding of our proposed technical approach to the project. CNSI proposes a four-phased approach, as described in *Section 2.4.2 Phased Approach Work Plan*, to the implementation and rollout of the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project.

The following subsections further describe how CNSI will employ its iVision360 methodology in the proposed iterative development, testing, and documentation approach for the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project.

2.4.1 iVision360 Iterative Development, Testing, and Documentation Approach

CNSI will engage in iterative analysis and design with MDCH early on in Phase I in order to begin early iterative development in Phase II. CNSI plans to produce deliverables during each phase.

During Phase I, CNSI will provide an opportunity for MDCH to review requirements analysis and design documents as soon as a set of logical iterations are completed for a use case. CNSI will expect initial signoff from MDCH upon acceptance of iteration document scope. This will help cut down the time required for overall document review and approval. The documents to be reviewed comprise specific use cases for each subsystem. At the end of all iterations for a phase, an overall As-Built Detailed System Design Document (DSDD) will also be produced for final delivery and acceptance to State.

The iterative/agile development and testing portion of the iVision360 methodology is visible in Phase II for the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project. During this phase, technical design specifications for impacted functions and user stories are constructed in parallel by the developers and SMEs. As the impacted function's design is being completed, the team lead plans the iterations required to complete development.

Development work is planned based on a two-week iteration schedule. Developers build internal design documentation prior to, and during, the two-week iterations. The first day of each iteration is reserved for startup activities, including finalizing the iteration's internal design documentation. The developer meets with the Data Modeling Team on the first day of the iteration and conducts a walkthrough of any required data model changes. The Data Modeling Team makes the required changes to the database schema and approves the physical model for coding. Developers also develop iteration test cases for tasks that may not be tested with automatic internal iteration test codes, which are required to test each story completely.

Coding begins once the internal design and pre-coding work is completed for the iteration. The developer writes internal iteration test scripts in parallel to actual working code and updates screens and other system functions to fit the physical mode. The developer executes the iteration test scripts as they complete sections of code. The developer builds code, tests incrementally, and coordinates and communicates with the team through daily stand-up meetings regarding any issues holding up the development work.

This entire approach ensures that the developers are not working in silos. It avoids the traditional approach of throwing design documentation "over the fence" to developers to begin coding, only to later discover that major rework is required halfway through the development process.

Developers then test the code against the internal auto-unit-code and manual internal iteration test scripts. As they reach the end of the iteration, they run the code against the functional scripts developed by the Test Team. Discrepancies are identified and corrected. The developer retests to ensure all discrepancies are corrected and closed before the iteration ends. The developer then conducts a peer review of the code of the impacted function on the last day of the iteration. The developer then updates the code based on the review. When developer iteration testing and software code reviews are successfully completed for the iteration, the code is then promoted to the integration test stream. The code is released to the Test Team for system testing when the coding and developer iteration testing is completed for all user stories for the impacted function.

During initial development iterations, the Test Team develops system test cases based on requirements specifications. During system testing, the Test Team executes system test cases to validate system results against requirements.

For the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project, 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 Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project 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 regression testing is to demonstrate that CHAMPS continues to 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 User Acceptance Test (UAT) environment. As we did in the 5010 project, we plan to engage MDCH as early as possible and well before the beginning of the planned UAT phase. This ensures that enough time is allowed for thorough acceptance testing, 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 during Phase II.

As presented in our initial work plan and timeline (Figure 5), UAT will have a two month duration. Any delay in the completion of UAT will significantly impact the ACA Medicaid eligibility requirement compliance date. CNSI will work with MDCH during Phase II to plan an early start to Business-to-business (B2B) testing. B2B testing can be started half way through UAT. CNSI will plan to develop critical functions first to allow more time for UAT testing.

Figure 6 presents a graphical overview of the processes that are part of the iVision 360 methodology.

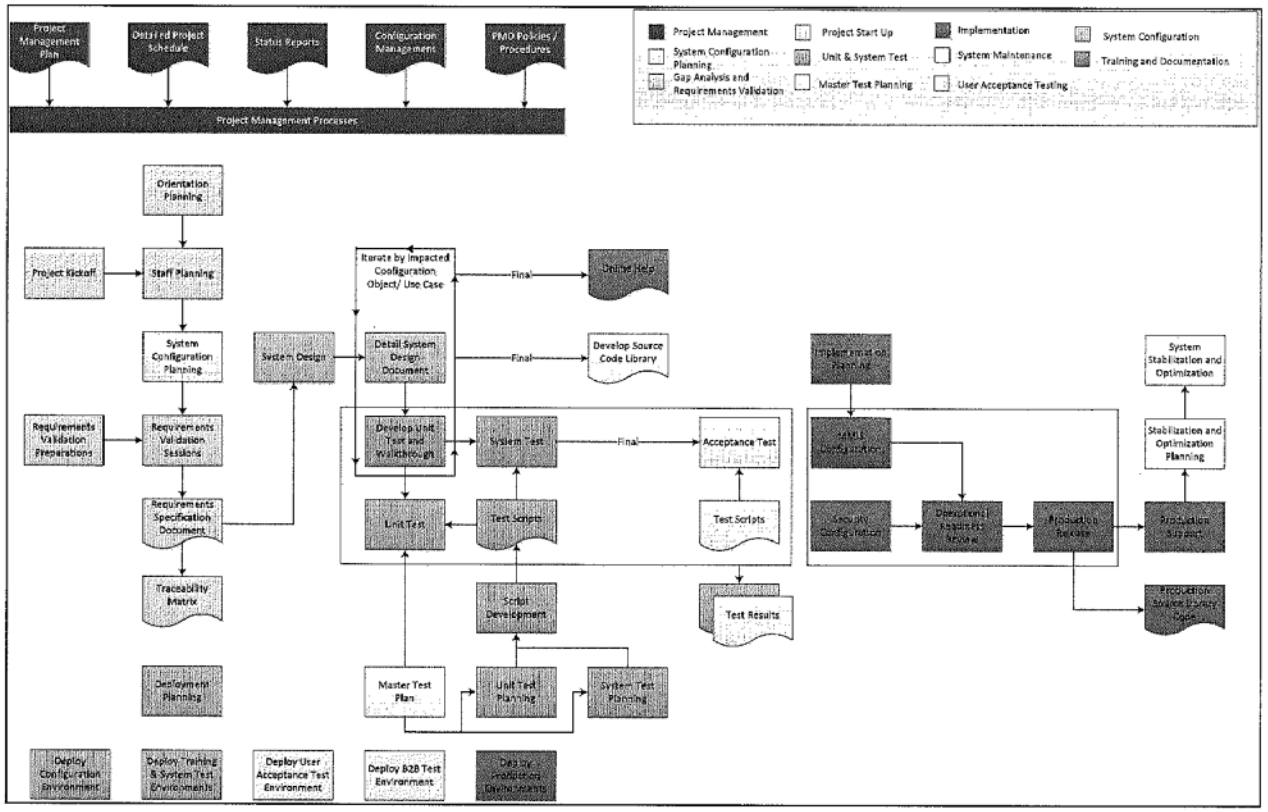

Figure 6. iVision360 Process Diagram

2.4.2 Phased Approach Work Plan

CNSI proposes a four-phased approach to the implementation and roll out of the Impact of Change to ACA Medicaid Eligibility Requirements on CHAMPS project. CNSI chose this approach and established assumptions in its work plan since the State's MAGI eligibility determination system is currently undetermined and no detailed requirements have been documented.

The four phases are as follows:

- **Phase I:** Requirements Validation and Design
- **Phase II:** Coding and System Testing
- **Phase III:** UAT, B2B Testing, and Production Deployment
- **Phase IV:** Stabilization and Optimization

Figure 7 provides a high-level overview of the project phases with major activities and anticipated deliverables:

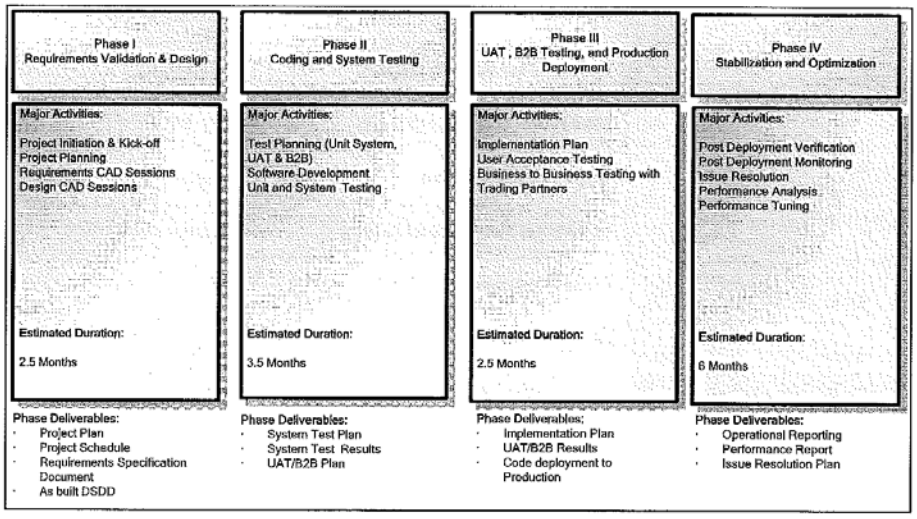

Figure 7. High-Level Project Phases and Activities