

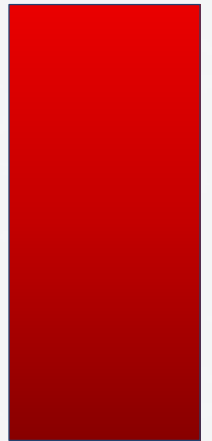


NMEH
Sharing Solutions to
Common Challenges

NMEH MITA SWG Presents:

DEVELOPING THE ENTERPRISE

Randy Canoy, NMEH MITA SWG Co-Chair



DEVELOPING THE ENTERPRISE

Using MITA to Support Policy and Strategic Roadmap Development as We Reshape the Medicaid Service Delivery Model

INTRODUCTIONS

- Todd Meyer, Moderator
- Panel Members
 - Ed Dolly, Chief Information Officer/HIT Coordinator, Health and Human Resources Management Information Services, West Virginia
 - Debbie Lemmon, Senior Consultant, BerryDunn
 - Randy Canoy, Enterprise Architecture Manager, State of Oregon

DEVELOPING THE ENTERPRISE OREGON

Randy Canoy

- Enterprise Architecture Manager, Oregon Health Authority
- Has over twenty-seven years of experience in Medicaid and Health and Human Services programs.
- Project Manager for Oregon's MITA SS-A, the MMIS Certification Project and as the Business Manager for Oregon's MMIS Replacement Project.
- Prior to working for the state of Oregon, Randy attended Oregon State University and was in the United States Marine Corps for twelve years.

Ed Dolly

- Chief Information Officer, HIT Coordinator
- Health and Human Resources Management Information Services, West Virginia
- Leading WV Medicaid technology projects:
 - ✓ MMIS
 - ✓ ICD-10
 - ✓ Provider Enrollment Portal
 - ✓ MITA

Debbie Lemmon, MSSE, PMP

- Senior Consultant, BerryDunn
- Government Consulting Group, Medicaid Practice Area
- Project Manager, WV MITA 3.0 State Self-Assessment

BerryDunn Policy Contributors

- Medgar Austin, PMP, Senior Consultant
Project Manager, WV ICD-10 Project
- Laura Killebrew, PMP, Senior Consultant
Healthcare Transformation Co-Lead
Project Manager, Adult Quality Measures

BACKGROUND

- West Virginia and Oregon began collaborating through the NMEH group this Spring.
- “How do states handle policy changes as they implement their roadmaps after completing their MITA 3.0 State Self-Assessments?”
- Interactive discussion
 - Every state’s path is different, leading to a common destination – compliance with the MITA framework.

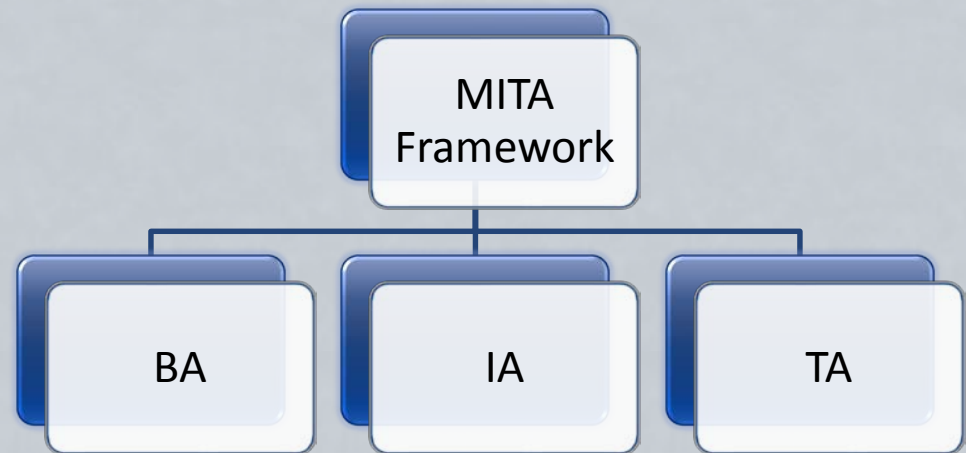
MITA 3.0 OVERVIEW

MITA is both an initiative and a framework:

- MITA encourages collaboration between CMS and the States to improve the Medicaid Enterprise and its supporting systems.
- It provides a framework of guidelines, models and documentation that states can leverage as they conduct their State Self-Assessments and implement their enterprise solutions.

States are required to examine their “As-Is” and “To-Be” in a State Self-Assessment (SS-A) as it relates to:

- People
- Processes
- Systems
- Data



Roadmap

- Strategic Planning
- Initiatives/Projects
- Enterprise Maturity



MITA 3.0 BENEFITS

- Customizable - not a one size fits all approach
- Clarification of the who, what, where, when, and how states do business
- Encourages states to be proactive vs. reactive through short and long term planning activities
- Increases efficiency

MITA 3.0 BENEFITS



- Reduces complexity
- Promotes collaboration;
assigns ownership
- Continuous improvement

MITA IMPACT

- MITA promotes change at all levels of the enterprise.
- Need to consider the impact on:
 - Policies
 - State Plans
 - Vendor Relationships, Contracts



West Virginia is using the MITA roadmap to promote change through a portfolio of projects, including:

- MMIS Reprourement
- ICD-10
- Provider Enrollment Portal



MMIS Reprourement Project

- Estimated completion in June 2016
 - Includes CMS certification and stabilization
- Expedited Certification

ICD-10 Project

- Transition from the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), Revision 9 to the federally mandated implementation of ICD Revision 10 (ICD-10).
- Planned completion October 2015

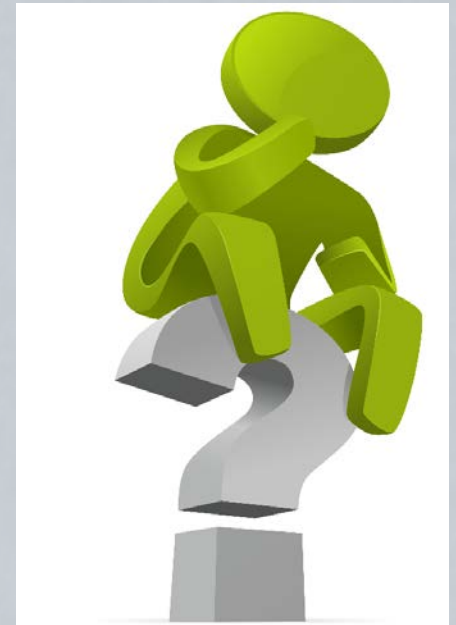
Provider Enrollment Portal

- Planned completion December 2014
- Implementing a fully electronic provider enrollment system that interfaces with screening agency systems to ensure meeting provider requirements in Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) legislation.

TRANSFORMATION

- States such as West Virginia, undergoing transformation as a result of implementing a MITA roadmap, must ask themselves:
- How do we keep policies updated as we implement our roadmap projects and walk down the path towards change?

- What triggers initiate and impact policy decisions?
- How do we incorporate mechanisms to make policy changes more effective and efficient?



- How are you addressing policy changes as you finalize your MITA 3.0 State Self-Assessments?
- What has worked/not worked as you implemented your roadmap projects from MITA 2.0?
- Any Lessons Learned to share?

DEVELOPING THE ENTERPRISE OREGON

- Enterprise Architecture
 - Established Business, Information, and Technology Domain Principles
 - Established a training course for Enterprise Architects
 - Load MITA SS-A Materials into IBM System Architect Tool
 - Developed a Business Reference Model consisting of 116 Business Process
 - Incorporate NHSIA, BH-MITA, MITA 3.0 and Oregon Specific Business Processes
 - Completed an assessment of 106 systems
 - Member/Client data in 40 different systems
 - Established a Data Strategy Advisory Board

DEVELOPING THE ENTERPRISE OREGON

- A new Medicaid service delivery model means changes in the way we do business and collect and use data, and the technology solutions to support daily operations. This includes:
 - Outlining new business processes
 - Establishing standards
 - What data is collected
 - How it will be used
 - What it represents
 - Establishing SLAs
 - Technology support
- Here is one example of the way Oregon is changing the way it collects and uses data.

OREGON COMMUNITY CARE ORGANIZATIONS- CCO'S EXAMPLE

- **Across Oregon, coordinated care organizations (CCOs) are working on a local level to transform the health care delivery system to bring better health, better care, and lower costs to Oregonians.**
- **Oregon's Community Care Organizations - CCOs**
 - Performance base incentive payments
 - Data structure to support collection and reporting of performance measurements.
 - Tracking 17 CCO incentive metrics and 16 additional state performance metrics

- **Decreased emergency department visits.** Emergency department visits by people served by CCOs have decreased 17% since 2011 baseline data. The corresponding cost of providing services in emergency departments decreased by 19% over the same time period.
- **Decreased hospitalization for chronic conditions.** Hospital admissions for congestive heart failure have been reduced by 27%, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by 32%, and adult asthma by 18%.
- **Developmental screening during the first 36 months of life.** The percentage of children who were screened for the risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays increased from a 2011 baseline of 21% to 33% in 2013, an increase of 58%.
- **Increased primary care.** Outpatient primary care visits for CCO members' increased by 11% and spending for primary care and preventive services are up over 20%. Enrollment in patient-centered primary care homes has also increased by 52% since 2012, the baseline year for that program.

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION



Thank You!

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