

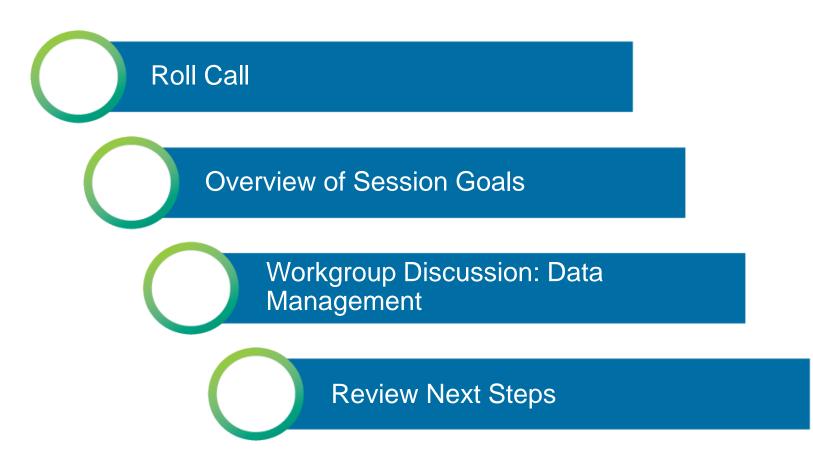
Alaska Workgroup Presentation HIIP Workgroup Session 6

04.24.2018





HIIP Workgroup 6 Agenda







Purpose

- Development of the DHSS Health Information Infrastructure Plan to transform the health care system in Alaska by providing:
 - The data required by health care providers for care coordination and quality improvement
 - The information support required by DHSS and health care providers to enable development and implementation of Senate Bill 74 – Medicaid Redesign Initiatives
- ➤ Development of the Health Information Infrastructure Plan includes **six** stakeholder work group sessions to determine areas of necessary infrastructure improvement and to capture use cases for the implementation



Workgroup Sessions To-Date

- Workgroup Session 1
 - FFS Claims and Adjudication
 - Pharmacy
 - Program Integrity
- Workgroup Session 2
 - Member Enrollment
 - Provider Management
- ➤ Workgroup Session 3
 - Care Management
 - Public Health Registries
 - Telehealth

- ➤ Workgroup Session 4
 - Health Information Exchange
- ➤ Workgroup Session 5
 - Coordinated Care
 Demonstration Project
 - Accountable Services Organization
 - To-Be Outcomes for the Medicaid Redesign Initiatives



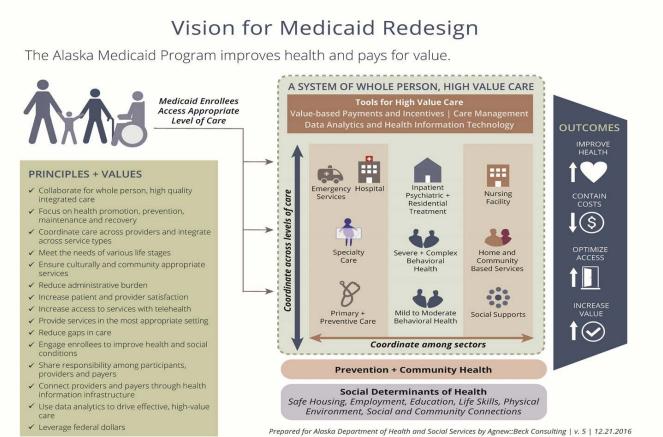
Measures of Success

- ➤ Measurable health infrastructure outcomes based on SB 74
- Alignment of state technology standards and identified critical areas where standards are needed
- Leveraging of existing and emerging technologies with a resultant HIPAA compliant framework
- Recommend a streamlined approach to a complex technology environment
- Methods to measure compliance with the plan developed
- The plan is implemented with a phased and scalable approach
- Opportunity Improvements for Resource Allocation





Vision for Medicaid Redesign







Data Governance Overview

Data Governance - Overview

- ➤ What is **Data Governance**?
- > Business Drivers for Data Governance
- > Benefits of Data Governance
- ➤ Challenges of Data Governance
- Data Governance People, Policies, and Technology
- > Keys to Success
- ➤ Next Steps





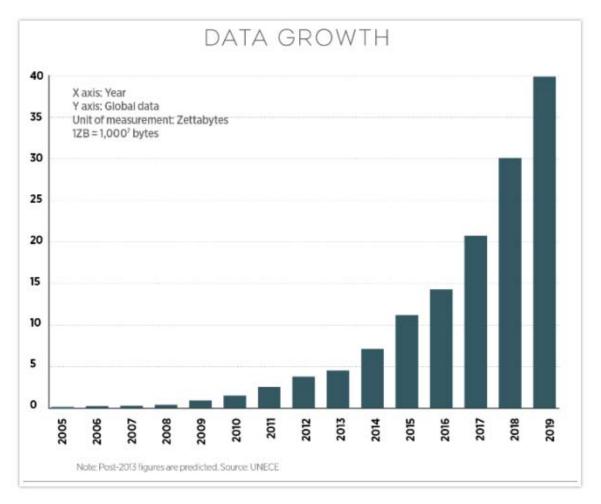
What is Data Governance?

Definitions abound, but for our discussion . . .

- The establishment of an organizational framework including
 - People (roles and responsibilities)
 - Policies (processes and procedures)
 - Technology (tools)
- ... designed to leverage data as a strategic asset across the organization
- May be referred to as Information Governance at your organization



Driver: Data Growth



Predicted that data growth will be 350% higher in 2019 than it was in 2015

Driver: Standardization

- > Enterprise systems are evolving in size and complexity
- Standardized data is captured more efficiently through code sets
 - HL7
 - SNOMED
 - LOINIC
 - HCPCS
 - CPT
 - ICD-9-CM
 - ICD-10-CM
 - RxNorm
- Code sets provide the ability to integrate data sources that have traditionally been siloed



Driver: Data Protection



As required by section 13402(e)(4) of the HITECH Act, the Secretary must post a list of breaches of unsecured protein following breaches have been reported to the Secretary:

Cases Currently Under Investigation

This page lists all breaches reported within the last 24 months that are currently under investigation by the Office for <u>Show Advanced Options</u>

		Breach Report Results			
Expand All	Name of Covered Entity \$	State	Covered Entity Type	Individuals Affected \$	Breach Submission Date *



Driver: Improving Performance

Are we under increasing pressure and scrutiny to measure and improve performance?

- > Triple Aim
 - Improve Care
 - Reduce Cost
 - Improve Outcomes
- Data Awareness and Collaboration
 - No longer a "nice-to-have"
 - Required to be successful
- Resource Allocation
 - Efficiency





Driver: Senate Bill 74

Data Management Directives from SB 74

- Care Coordination
- ➤ Eligibility Verification
- Fraud & Abuse Prevention Enhancement
- Medicaid Reform
- Prescription Drug Monitoring
- Reporting Requirements
- > Telemedicine
- ➤ Value Based Payment Models





"Bad data forces the creation of layers of bad business processes."

-Center for Government Interoperability





- Interoperability
 - Need for common definitions and vernacular
- Enterprise view of information
- ➤ Improved service to our patients
 - Improved coordination of care
- Empowered Workforce
 - Workforce satisfaction and retention
- ➤ Efficiency
 - Cost reduction due to improved clinical workflows
- > Reuse
- Foundation for maturity and growth



Improved Accuracy/Data Quality

Cost Savings

Increased Interoperability

- Data we trust
- Data our providers trust
- Information our patients trust
- Time
- Quality
- Organizational Agility
- Removal of roadblocks
- Decreased data silos
- Leverage existing assets



- > Enhanced reporting and analytics
- Improved coordination and alignment of systems
- Streamlined decision making
- Early identification and remediation of data quality issues
- Data security and privacy
- Enhanced program and project efficiencies
- Move from a reactive state to predictive state
 - Trends





Challenges of Data Governance

- ➤ No "single version of the truth"
 - Who has the correct information?
- ➤ Multiple applications, platforms, and databases
- Incompatible and inconsistent business data
 - Multiple reference data definitions, formats, and rules
- ➤ Data Lifecycle
 - Where does data originate?
 - Where and how does it get used?
 - Multiple data entry points
- Data locked in siloed systems



Challenges of Data Governance

- Stakeholder Engagement
 - Do our stakeholders understand or care about data governance?
 - Do stakeholders have other priorities?
 - Resistance
- Roles and Responsibilities
 - Do we know what people and roles will be necessary?
 - Do we have the resources to staff data governance roles?
- What are our expected Outcomes?
 - Improving data quality?
 - How will we know that we are getting better?





How do we get started with Data Governance?

Vision

- ➤ What Are Our Desired Outcomes
- Focus on the ability of information to:
 - Transform Business Practices
 - Enhance Stakeholder Interactions
 - Improve Service to our Members
 - Empower Providers to provide Quality Care
 - Enable Organizational Maturity
- Incremental Changes and Improvements to achieve our desired Outcomes





Vision Considerations

- What are the current data related issues/problems/challenges we are facing?
- How are these challenges affecting our Business and Technology processes? Our resources?
- Can Data Governance be achieved by the IT department alone?
- > Stakeholder Engagement
 - How will stakeholders be involved?
 - How will stakeholders be affected?
 - How/will stakeholders collaborate?



Data Governance Approach

- ➤ There is no "right" way to begin
- Stakeholder identification and engagement is key
- ➤ Data governance is an ongoing effort
- It is an important complex undertaking, a program or project . . .
 - It must be managed as such





Date Governance: People

- Individuals and Groups interacting with data and influencing outcomes (Roles and Responsibilities)
 - Sponsor
 - Stakeholders
 - Data Governance Council or Steering Committee
 - Data Owner
 - Data Steward
 - Data Custodian
- Primary Considerations:
 - Data Governance Organization
 - Data Domains
 - Decision Rights





Data Governance: Policy

Data Governance

Data Quality & Policies

Data Standards/Definitions

Data Quality Requirements

Roles and Responsibilities

Data Use Agreements

Privacy & Security

Access

Identity Management

Incident Management

Risk Mitigation

Safeguards

- Theft
- Corruption
- Unauthorized Users

Organization & Culture

Stewardship

Trust

Consent

Acceptable Use

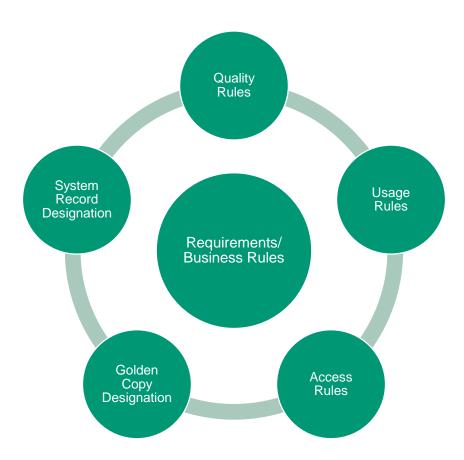


Data Governance: Policy

Development of Key Policies				
Organizational Framework and Data Governance Roadmap				
Master Data Management Strategy and Data Quality Process				
Enterprise Data Governance Policies and Procedures Standards & Guidelines				
Communication and Change Management Strategy				
Prioritization and Escalation Procedures				
Requirements and Business Rules				



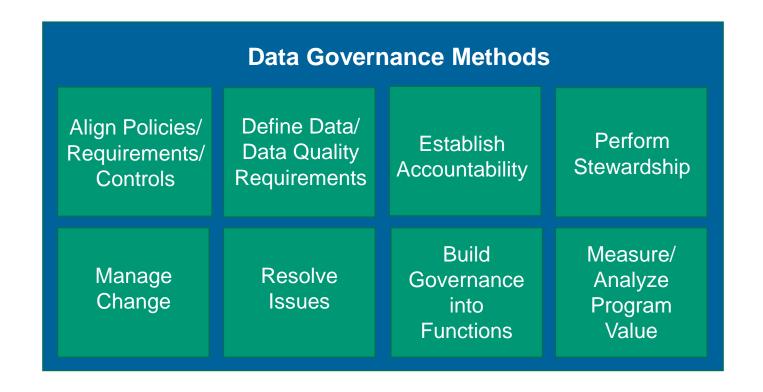
Requirements/Business Rules







Data Governance: Policy





Data Governance: Technology

- Certified EHR Technology
- ➤ Mapping, Extracting, Transformation, and Loading
- Enterprise Data Warehouse
 - Report once method, access to multiple data sources in one location
 - Business Intelligence and Advanced Analytics
- Master Data Management
 - Solution that cleanses, transforms, and integrates data and data sources
 - Creation of metadata for advanced reporting/analytics and increased transparency
- ➤ Enterprise Master Patient/Client Index
 - Provides consistent, accurate, identities across the enterprise



Adoption & Necessity

- ➤ Based on 2018 study in the Journal of AHIMA, approximately 30% of providers have formalized data governance policies in their organizations
 - Considered critical activities for provider operations
 - Makes data meaningful and increases data accessibility
- Provides improved confidence in the data
 - What story is the data telling?
 - What are the sources for the data?
- ➤ How has your organization adopted data governance practices? Would you consider that you have formalized data governance?



Keys to Success

- Strong Sponsorship
- Early Stakeholder Engagement
- ➤ Thoughtful Governance and Organizational Structure
- Clearly defined Roles and Responsibilities
- Establishment of and Compliance to Policies and Standards
- Understanding Current State
- Articulating Visions for To-Be State
 - Defining Requirements
- Identification of Gaps
- Plan to achieve desired Outcomes
- > Pursue Incremental Wins



Keys to Success

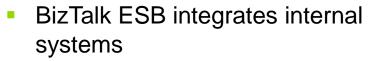
- Vision for the Data Governance Operation
- Data Quality Process Enforcement
 - Data Owners and Data Stewards
 - Oversight
- Increased Access and Use of Quality Data
 - Internally and Externally to Patients and Providers
 - ✓ How can patients access their data? What type of data can or should patients have access too?
- Monitor and Evolve Program
 - Target scorecards
 - Ongoing data mining and enrichment
- > Communicate, report, and deliver value



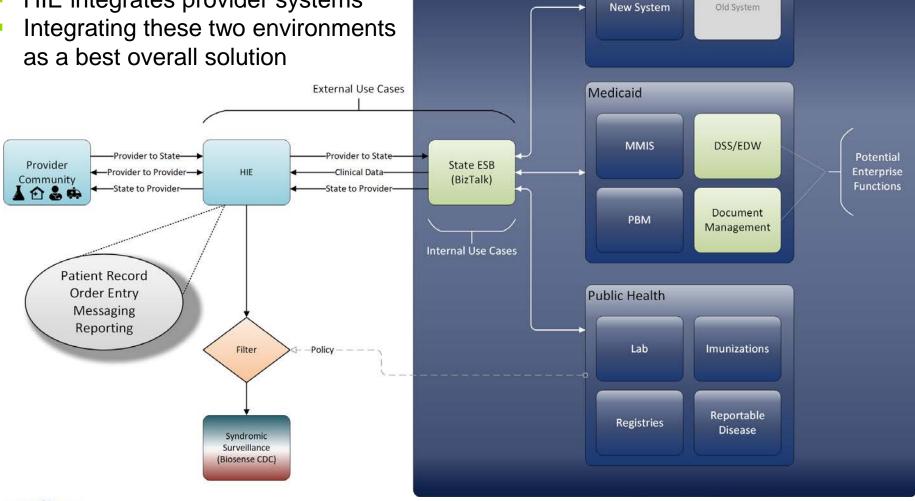


System Interfaces

Existing Alaska Interfaces and Gaps



- HIE integrates provider systems



Alaska State Enterprise

Eligibility







Interface Management

Policy

- ➤ Guidance
 - EA Frameworks
 - EA Group
 - Federal Guidance
- > Standards
 - General Standard (format and vocabulary)
 - Harmonization within community (we use this code for this activity)
- > Rules
 - Governance processes



Practices

- ➤ Project Management
 - Onboarding Process
- ➤ Monitoring
 - Keeping track of the running state of interchanges
- > Tracking
 - Enterprise/community metadata and communication framework
- > Testing
 - Published Standards
 - Self-Service Testing
 - Outreach to Vendors





Modularity

Definition

- CMS requires state systems to be modular and leverage best of breed technologies
- Modularity is the practice of implementing small modules and then integrating them into systems

Benefits

- Much easier to remove and replace components
- Keeps systems more up-to-date and "fresh"
- Reduces the risk of large "rip and replace" systems replacements of the past

Costs

- More vendors to manage
- More interfaces to manage
- Standards and specifications are much more important

Key Activities

- Planning
- Governance





Service Oriented Architecture

Service Oriented Architecture

- Definition
 - ✓ An architectural style that emphasizes the leveraging of specific services as opposed to discrete systems
- Benefits
 - ✓ Flexibility is greatly increased
 - ✓ Solutions are orchestrated from reusable services
 - Modular nature allows for the removal and replacement of component technologies
- Costs
 - Planning and governance requirements are high to the co-dependent nature of sharing components
- Key Activities
 - Managing the portfolio of services
 - ✓ Managing the service lifecycle
 - ✓ Setting policies to ensure service consistency
 - Monitoring performance of services
 - Managing service access and use





State Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

Definition

- An ESB is a tool that connects/is connected to individual systems and services for the purpose of very flexible and standard integration
- AK uses Microsoft BizTalk as an ESB to integrate systems

Benefits

- Hides individual system peculiarities from the community of systems greatly easing integration
- Supports orchestration of services into larger-scale services and workflows
- Exposes enterprise metadata to provide automatic documentation of interfaces

Costs

- Complicated software
- Standards knowledge is important
- High administration costs

Key activities

- Establish Enterprise Architecture Governance, which will make rules on the ESB's use
- Begin to train on schemas, maps, and orchestrations particularly how the requirements for each are gathered



Vocabulary Management

- Definition
 - Provides an authoritative crosswalk of codes from different code sets
- > Benefits
 - Better data quality
 - Easier data mapping
- > Costs
 - Mapping work
 - Price of software
- Key Activities
 - Define datasets
 - Mapping values





Potentially Leverageable Technologies

Potentially Leverageable Technologies

- ➤ Provider Directory
- ➤ Health Information Exchange (HIE)
- ➤ Master Client/Person/Provider Indices
- ➤ Operational Data Store
- Document Management
- ➤ Enterprise Data Warehouse
- ➤ Identity and Access Management







Questions (*)

IT's just part of our Strategic Insight.



Project Status & Next Steps

➤ This concludes our external workgroup sessions. A final workgroup report will be developed and distributed.





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