

New York Health Benefit Exchange

Detailed Design Review Summary for 9.5.1 Business Rules / Business Requirements October 9 & 10, 2012

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Topic</u>
9.5.1	Business Rules / Business Requirements



New York State Department of Health

New York Health Exchange Project

CSC

9.5.1 Information Technology Business Rules/Business Requirements

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Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Agile Overview.....	1
1.2	Users Stories Define Requirements	2
1.3	Rational Suite	3
2	Stakeholders Interest in the System.....	4
3	Constraints Imposed by Agreements or Interfaces With Legacy Systems Have Been Identified	5
4	Scenarios Have Been Identified	6
5	Scenarios Have Been Developed To Define the Conceptual System Including the Range of Anticipated Uses of the System, the Intended Operational Environment; and Interfacing Systems, Platforms, or Products.....	7
6	Critical and Desired Performance Requirements Have Been Established	8
7	Requirements Have Been Analyzed For Clarity, Completeness, and Consistency	9
8	A Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM) Has Been Created to Document How the Formal Requirements Are Intended to Meet the Stakeholder Objectives and Achieve Stakeholder Agreement	10

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Agile Overview	1
Figure 2: Jazz Rational Suite	3
Figure 3: System To System Data Exchanges.....	5
Figure 4: Linking in RRC	10

1 INTRODUCTION

The CSC NY-HX project for the New York State Department of Health (DOH) is using an Agile development process. The CSC Agile project management approach is derived from a Scrum-based management approach and focuses on managing the incremental delivery of features and functionality.

1.1 Agile Overview

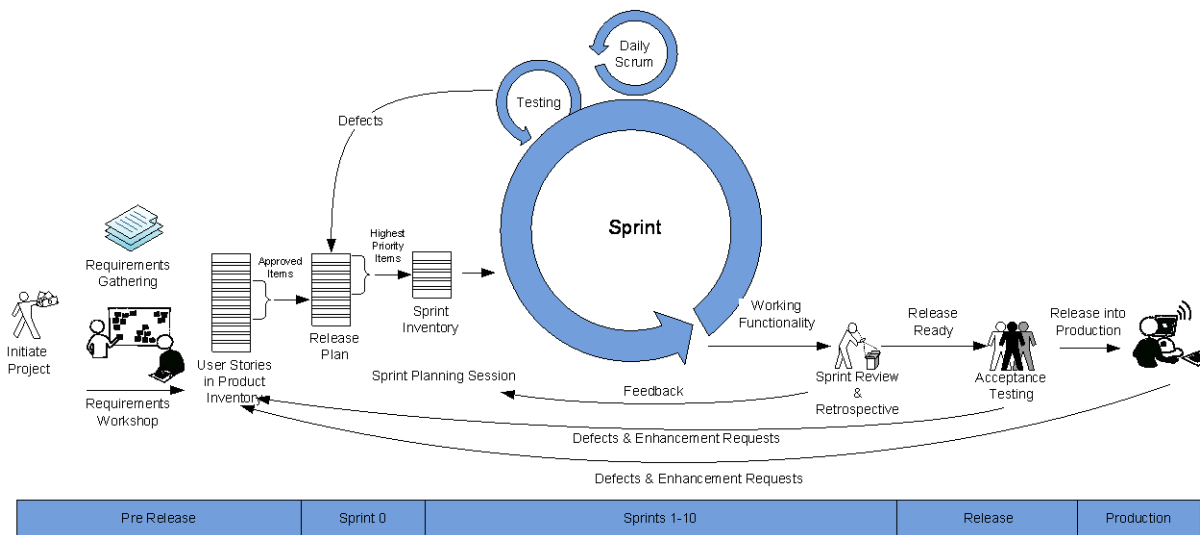


Figure 1: Agile Overview

Figure 1 depicts the Agile process. Leveraging the Agile development method enables faster and earlier completion of NY-HX components, functions, and deliverables. Small teams of Department Subject Matter Experts, product owners, business owners and CSC business analysts, policy analysts, designers, developers, architects, configuration management analysts, infrastructure system analysts, testers, database analysts, tech writers, and quality analysts work closely together to complete NY-HX components, functions, and deliverable documentation in short intervals known as Sprints.

This approach provides measureable progress much sooner than traditional waterfall development methods, but also requires heightened levels of daily commitment and accountability by each CSC and DOH team member. The teams collaboratively work together to complete requirements, design, development, test, review and approval in a concentrated period of time. The resulting products are incrementally constructed NY-HX components, applications, functions, features, or deliverables that may be demonstrated to CMS at key Exchange Lifecycle ("ELC") milestone dates.

The NY-HX Agile development approach focuses on the execution of Releases comprised of multiple Sprints. The number of Releases per Track varies based on the scope and complexity of the functional Tracks. At the core of the NY-HX Agile development approach are Sprints that enable a small CSC and DOH team to pull a small batch of work from requirements through to a deployable product increment within a pre-specified time. The Sprint team must therefore be lean and support the efficient completion of work.

The organizational structure for NY-HX Agile includes the following levels:

- **Track.** Agile development also focuses on establishing and maintaining the direction of functional Tracks of work comprised of multiple Releases. The NY-HX five functional Tracks include Individual Eligibility & Enrollment (2), Plan Management, Financial Management, and Consumer Assistance & Communications.
- **Release.** The NY-HX Agile development approach focuses on the execution of Releases comprised of multiple Sprints. The number of Releases per Track varies based on the scope and complexity of the functional Tracks.
- **Sprint.** At the core of the NY-HX Agile development approach are Sprints that enable a small CSC and DOH team to pull a small batch of work from requirements through to a deployable product increment within a pre-specified time. The Sprint team must therefore be lean and support the efficient completion.

The Tracks for NY-HX are:

- Individual Eligibility and Enrollment
- Small Business Health Options Program (SHOP)
- Plan Management
- Financial Management (Funds and Risk)
- Consumer Assistance (included user facing capabilities and pathways for assisters (Broker & Navigators))
- Oversight & Persistent Features

1.2 User Stories Define Requirements

User stories are an agile requirements approach that helps shift the focus from writing about requirements to talking about them. All agile user stories include a written sentence or two. User stories are short, simple description of a feature told from the perspective of the person who desires the new capability, usually a user or customer of the system. They typically follow a simple template:

As a <type of user>, I want <some goal> so that <some reason>.

User stories are often written on index cards or sticky notes, stored in a shoe box, and arranged on walls or tables to facilitate planning and discussion.

Very high level stories, called Epics, are captured before the first Sprint of a Release. In that first sprint, (Sprint 0) the team elaborates the stories and determines the work to be done in the Release.

Stories and scenarios are similar, but there are distinct differences which will not be described here. In the following sections Stories will be used to address the scenario questions.

1.3 Rational Suite

To manage development, NY-HX is using Rational tools in IBM's Jazz Suite as shown in the figure below.

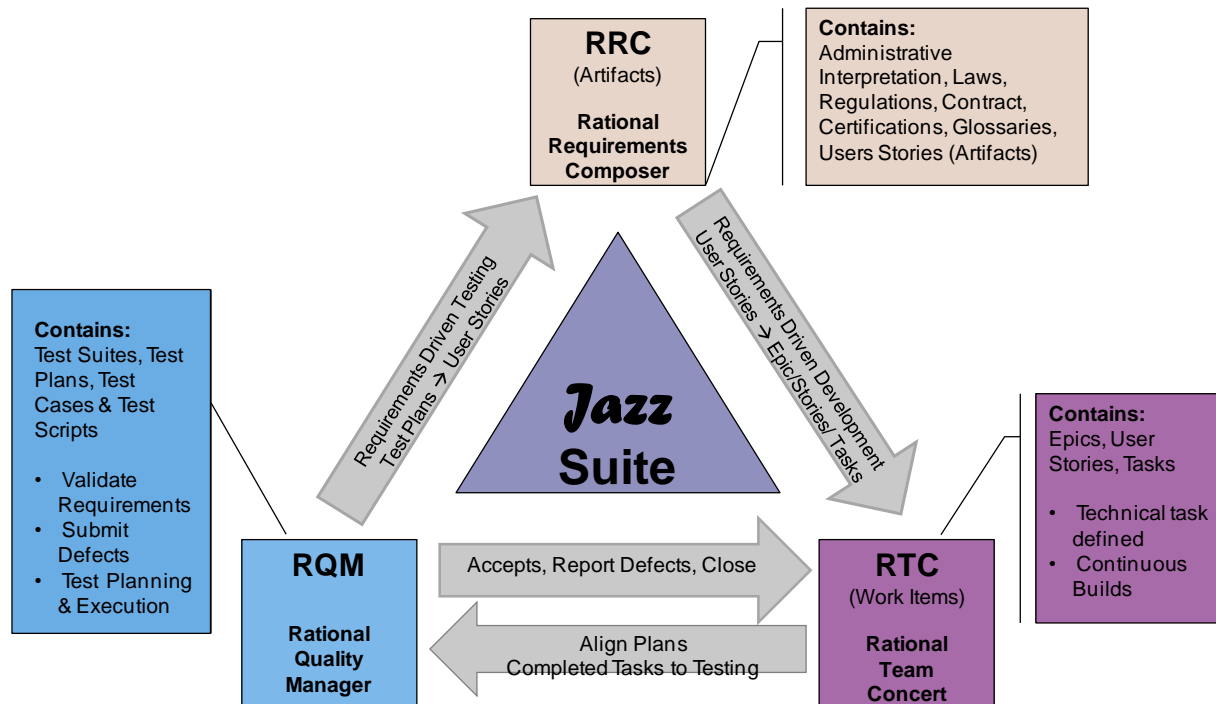


Figure 2: Jazz Rational Suite

Rational Requirements Composer (RRC) is used by NY-HX to store requirements documents from the Act itself to guidance and white papers. Stories (epics) are linked to these source requirements to establish traceability and assure conformity to the Act and regulations. Many of the sections in this document and in the report on 9.6 have data drawn from RRC.

2 Stakeholders Interest in the System

See Section 2.0.

3 Constraints Imposed by Agreements or Interfaces with Legacy Systems have been identified

NY-HX has reviewed and identified numerous systems for interface consideration. Figure 3 depicts these system to system data exchanges.

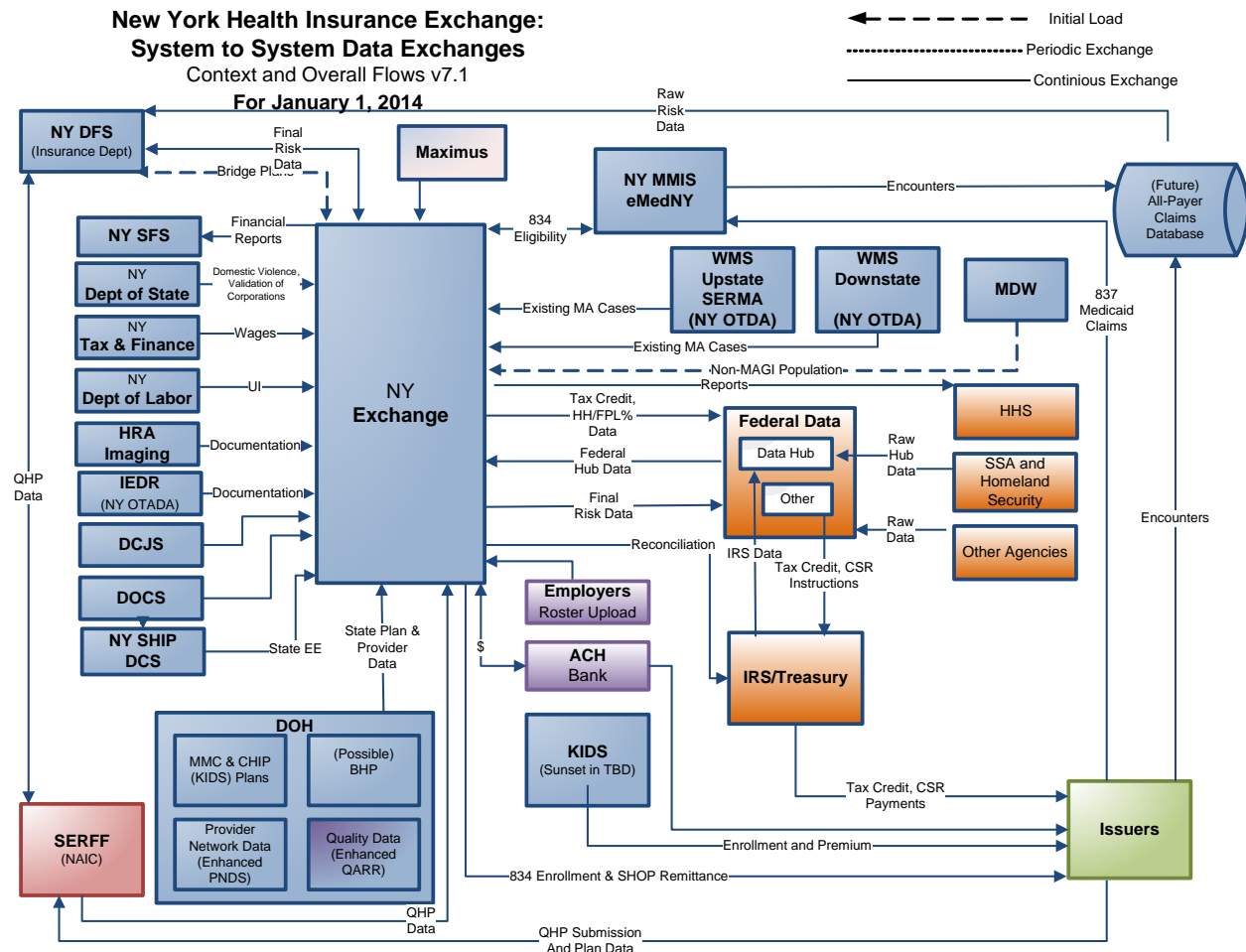


Figure 3: System To System Data Exchanges

4 Scenarios Have Been Identified

9.6 contains a full list of the stories covering the requirements of the NY-HX.

5 Scenarios Have Been Developed To Define the Conceptual System Including the Range of Anticipated Uses of the System, the Intended Operational Environment; and Interfacing Systems, Platforms, or Products

Stories addressing front end users (Individuals, Employers and Employees), back end users (Call Center, Customer Service, DOH, etc) and assisters (Brokers, Navigators) are detailed in 9.6.

6 Critical and Desired Performance Requirements Have Been Established

Attached are a number of Sprint products. Mostly describing business rules



9.5.1 Info
Technology Bus Rules

7 Requirements Have Been Analyzed For Clarity, Completeness, and Consistency

With final responsibility on the Product Owner, the Sprint Teams have developed and performed quality assurance on the stories.

8 A Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM) has been created to document how the Formal Requirements are intended to meet the Stakeholder Objectives and Achieve Stakeholder Agreement

Links in RRC are depicted in Figure 4.

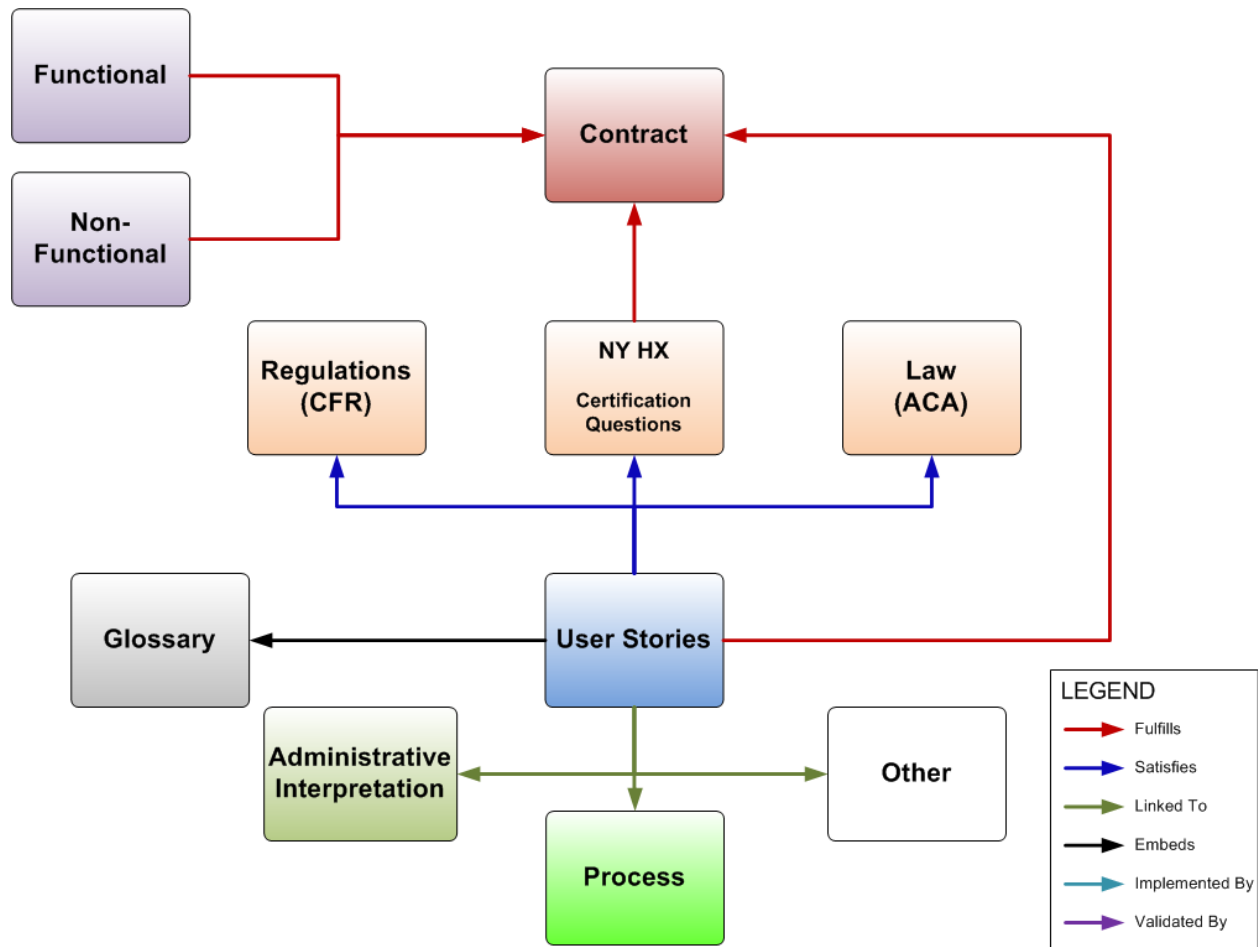


Figure 4: Linking in RRC

These two-way links tie stories to various requirements and supporting documentation. Using the RRC capability to filter and sort, multiple traces can be created. For example: Show stories *not* linked to a regulation (CFRs) **or** Show, for a given requirement set, Sections without stories.

Document 9.6 contains some examples of trace reports.