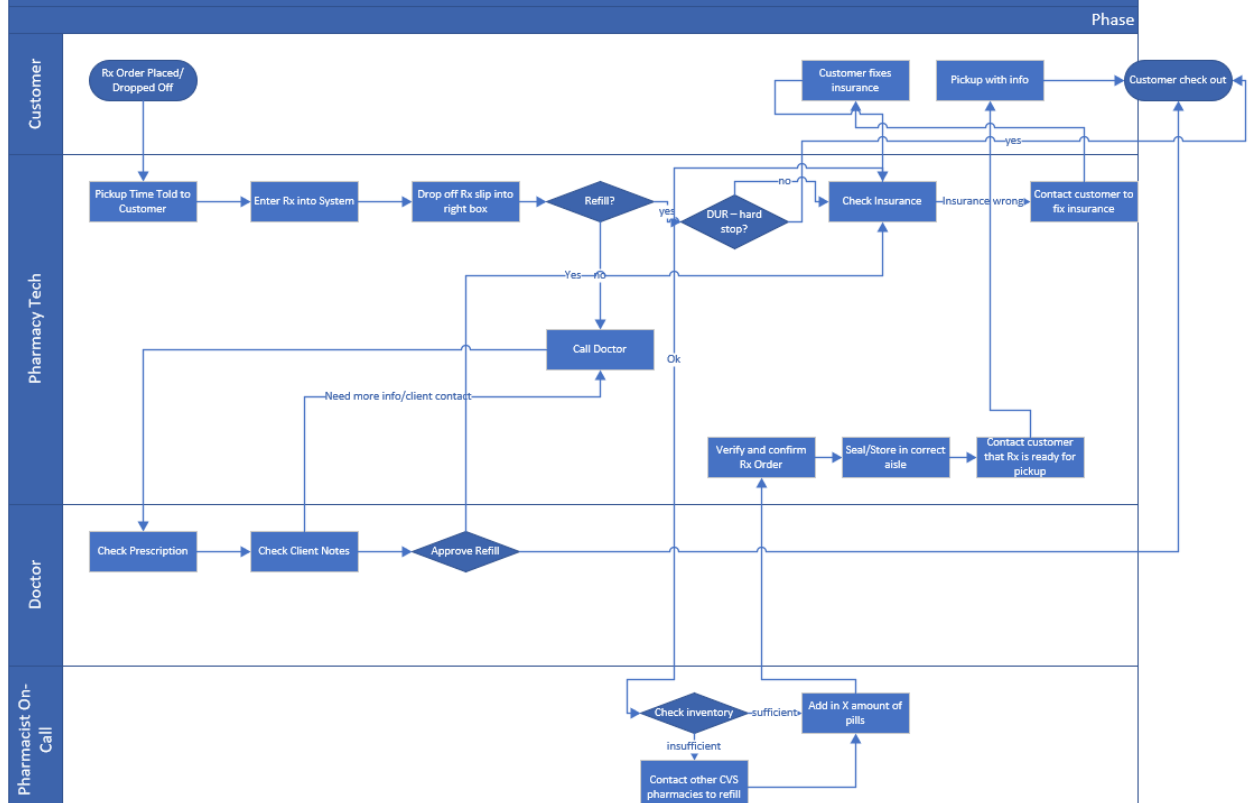


1. The best way to optimize the process would be by having the customer download the app so they're eligible to get delivery of the Rx. Of course the driver would have to be certified and hired directly by CVS for security purposes (with an extensive background check as well), so this way the Rx prescriptions would definitely make their way to the customer. The app would ease the process of giving the Rx to the pharmacy by only needing to upload a photo of the Rx prescription note to the app, and the CVS pharmacy that the customer goes to regularly would receive the notification (the customer can also upload a photo of their insurance ID once it expires or they switch to a new medical insurance). This way the customer doesn't even need to go in, and only if there's an issue the customer will be contacted (pretty much contactless until delivery). The delivery would also be made before 9PM usually (or whatever time the customer put in), so that way the customer will still be awake when they receive the Rx, sign it off on the app in front of the driver for security, and then the customer will be automatically charged once the delivery is made.
2. Business, Operational, Technical Definitions:
 - a. Business Definitions:
 - i. CVS App Adoption Rate: Percentage of customers who use the app to upload photos of Rx and insurance ID, and are also eligible for delivery with the app.
 - ii. Customer Experience: Customers' review of using the CVS App, its deliveries, and the ratings of each service provided by CVS on their app specifically.
 - iii. Data Efficiency: The effectiveness of the data been sent through the CVS app to the CVS pharmacy, and how accurate the data is that is being processed.
 - b. Operational Definitions:
 - i. CVS App Efficiency Rate: How much time and money is being saved by customers using the app, instead of coming in to the CVS.
 - ii. CVS App Turnover Rate: Amount of customers who decide to not use the app and instead decide to drop off/pickup Rx Prescription in person. This should be an indication to look into reasons why customers refuse to download the app.
 - iii. CVS App Usage Rate: Percentage of customers who decide to use the app on a consistent basis, and using the delivery service provided by the CVS app exclusively.
 - c. Technical Definitions:
 - i. CVS App Update Frequency: How often the CVS app gets updated (to prevent bugs, mix-ups of Rx, and inconsistencies) by app developers/engineers of CVS.
 - ii. Customer Data Accuracy: Accuracy percentage of Rx prescriptions and drop-offs of customers using the CVS app, as well as refills approved and updated.

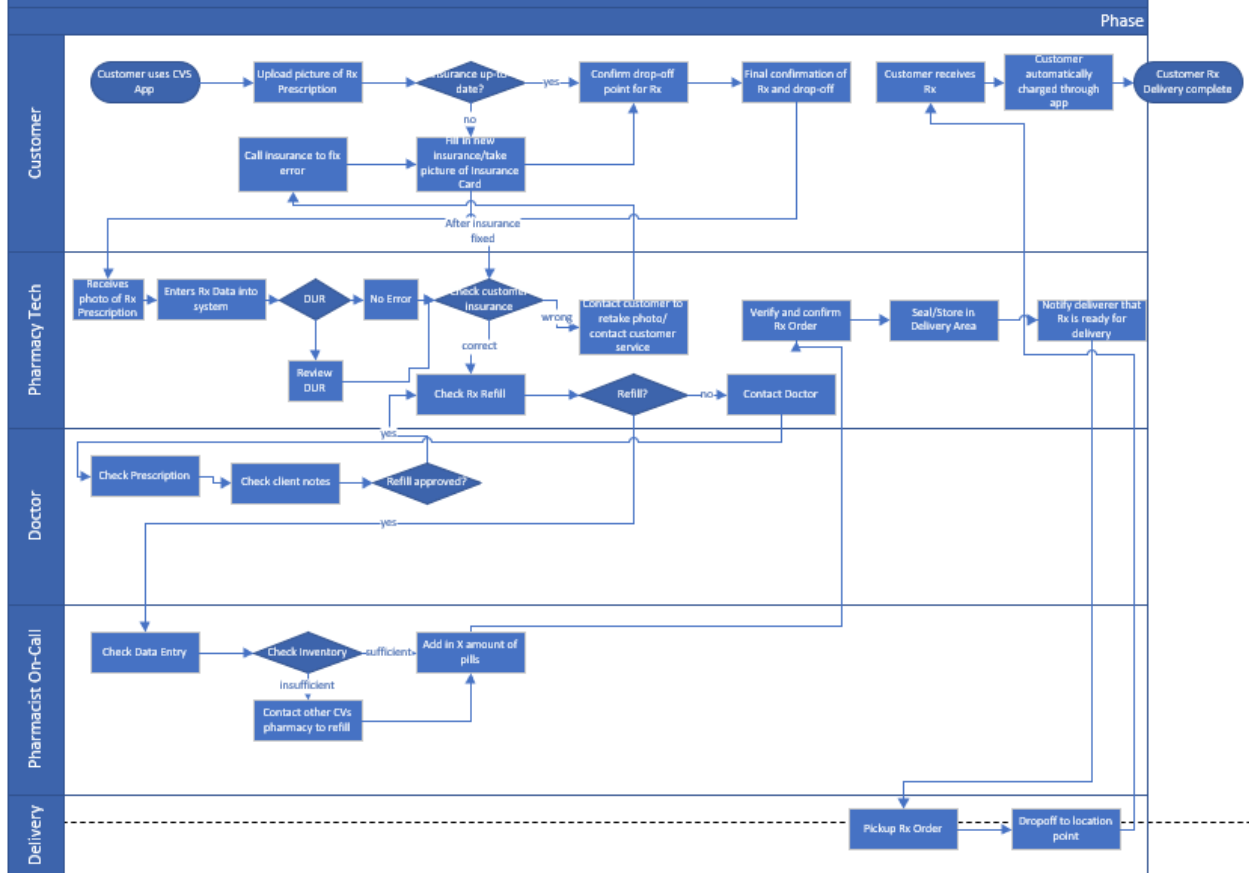
- iii. Rx Inventory Update/Refill Frequency: How often the Rx inventory gets replaced so that the CVS pharmacy doesn't need to contact separate CVS pharmacies to fulfill the orders.
- 3. The reporting data would pretty much be a method of sustained reports of customers and Rx with data that shows: numbers of customers who use the CVS app, number of deliveries made/pickups made if decide to not do delivery, amount of money made by CVS for customers using the app, time stamps of when deliveries are made based on chosen times by customers, times of how long it takes for Rx prescriptions to be filled and sealed, and how many people decide to use the CVS App vs. coming into the pharmacy. The data would implement different types of charts (bar graphs, line graphs, circle charts) to show best visualization of the data needed to be shown. It should definitely be easy to read so the executives of CVS can read it and explain the data to shareholders.
- 4. The KPI I would establish are: CVS App reviews (online), average prescriptions filled per day, average sale per transaction, inventory turnover frequency, and dispensary errors.
 - a. CVS App reviews: This is a necessity because if CVS wants their pharmacy app to thrive, they need good reviews and incentives for people to use the app. If people also see that the app has a low review on the app store, people will decide to instead just come in and not use the app at all.
 - b. Avg Rx filled per day: This KPI is basically what it says it is. This is to check the pharmacy's success from revenue of selling prescriptions. It can show how many prescriptions are filled per day on average, and then can estimate the rest of the year (and serve as a baseline target for CVS).
 - c. Avg sales per transaction: This is needed to record the data on how much on average the pharmacy receives per transaction to develop an idea of the pharmacy's revenue. It should improve over time, and if it stays stagnant or falls, then a new strategy needs to be implemented to increase sales.
 - d. Inventory turnover frequency: This shows how often inventory is sold and replaced. This gives CVS Pharmacy a better understanding of how often to replace the inventory, and how much is being spent/gained through the inventory. Low or excess inventory turnover is bad for sales (drop in sales usually), and high or insufficient inventory turnover is an increase in sales or can mean that not enough inventory is available.
 - e. Dispensary errors: CVS Pharmacists are people too, they make errors. But these errors can have terrible consequences for the customer/patient. This is a KPI that's needed immensely to make sure that the staff is competent, and that they're not overworked (which can lead to more mistakes over time). If these errors are consistent or at least more than the norm, it's time to have a staff meeting to re-evaluate practices.
- 5. Opportunities or concerns?

- a. I think the opportunity here is that the need for the front area pharmacist/tech to take Rx prescriptions and give prescriptions to customers can be negated, and instead have it all done via the app and delivery. This can allow for pharmacists and pharmacy techs to focus only on the Rx prescriptions, without having their train of thought broken by someone waiting at the front counter.
 - b. The concerns that I have for this area is that there needs to be an immense amount of trust for the delivery drivers (which is where the background check comes in), since this is for peoples' health. The app will also have to work flawlessly to not accidentally upload a different photo of the Rx to a different customer info database, and even having issues with insurance could cause monetary problems for either CVS or the customer themselves. It must be seamless and constantly updated to prevent bugs and errors.
- 6. The changes are justified through the increased output of inventory sales and transactions, as well as also making sure that pharmacists can focus on what they went to school for - prescriptions. By not needing to having a front counter or desk, pharmacists can spend more time on refilling prescriptions needed - and when people are doing the same thing it becomes pretty much autonomous and lessens the chance of errors. The Rx photo upload and delivery can also save time on dealing with customers and instead the prescriptions can be packaged/sealed faster for faster delivery (or pickup if the customer wants). The amount of customers who will use the app after seeing continued success can bring CVS pharmacy great changes, like increased revenue and inventory turnover (better sales in this situation).

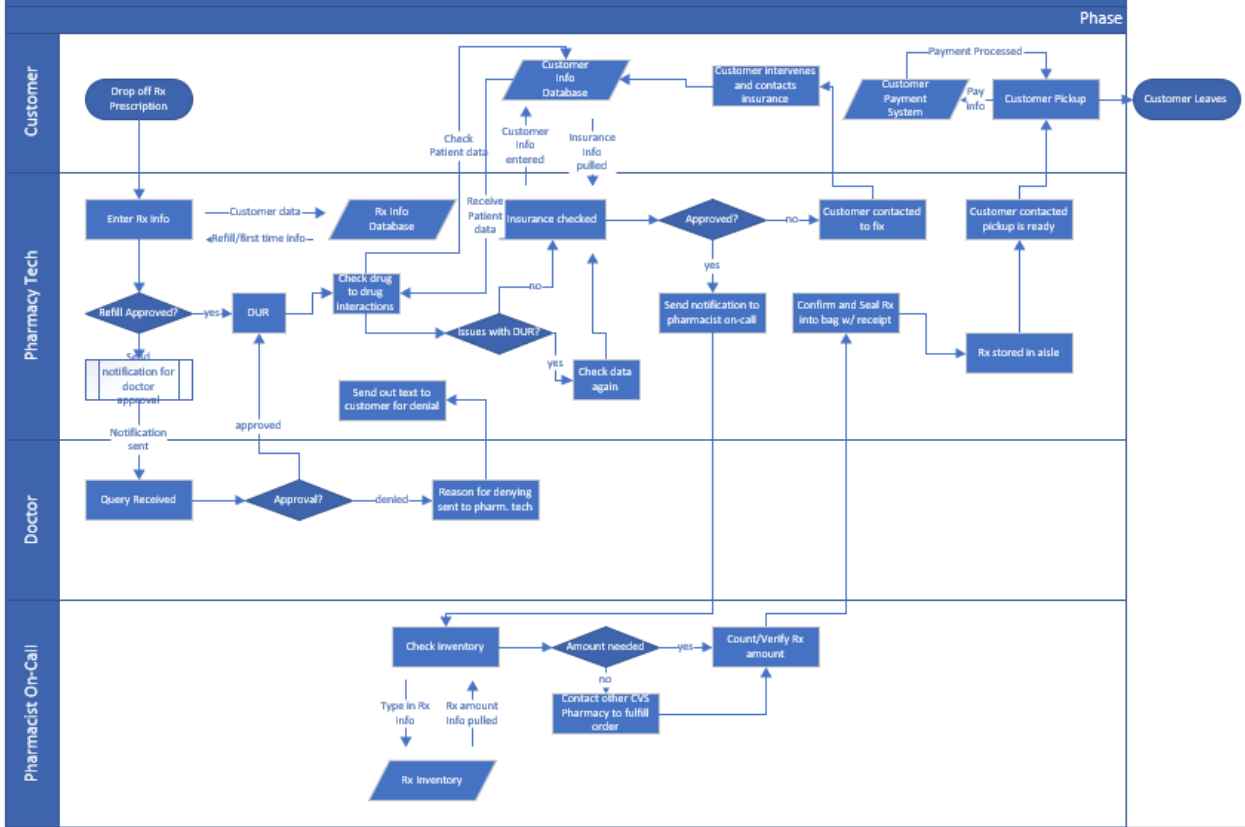
CVS Pre-BPM



Post-BPM 2



CVS Pre-DFD



CVS Post-DFD

