The Rule Sort Order documentation will be updated in the Admin Guide to coincide with the Q3A KnowledgeBase release.

This document provides some additional detail you may find helpful when prioritizing rules.

**Rule Sort Order**

Data-driven rules are divided into four groups. If rules that fit the criteria for each group are included in the ruleset, the rules will run in the order of the groups below.

The groups are:

1. Rules that change field values on the claim with a set field action in the rule, including rules that crosswalk claim values.
2. Pre-requisite rules, dependent rules, and rules with specific flag checks.
3. Stop Processing rules and rules that don’t meet the criteria for groups 1, 2 and 4. The majority of rules are in this group.
4. Rules that check for any flag firing, not specific flag checks.

Within each group, Claim-level execution type rules run in priority order, and then Line-level execution type rules run in priority order. See the Execution Types section of this job aid for more detail.

If two rules in the same group have the same priority the Rule EID is used as the tiebreaker. For System Rules the Rule EID is the Rule ID seen in the application. For Custom Rules, the Rule EID is not visible to the end user, and the end user does not have control of the randomly assigned EID.

Rule EID should not be relied upon to make priority determinations between rules. The Flag Priority should be used.

The below table explains what the UI Rule ID is for System Rules and Custom Rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>UI Rule ID</th>
<th>Database EID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System Rules</td>
<td>Database pattern EID</td>
<td>Database pattern EID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Rules</td>
<td>Database pattern short_name</td>
<td>Randomly generated (i.e. 8ea5785a-3a08-4354-883d-6c848581b75d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Group 1 Examples**

Rules that 1) change field values on the claim with a set field action in the rule and 2) rules that crosswalk claim values.

1) Custom rules can be created with an action that changes a field from one value to another value, or to a value from another claim field. Rules with the “Change a claim field” action will run in Group 1.

2) Any rule that crosswalks claim values will also run in Group 1. This means the value of a field is getting crosswalked from the submitted value to a separate adjusted value. This includes the “ACW” and “ICR” system rules.

**Group 2 Examples**

1) Pre-requisite rules, dependent rules, and 2) rules with specific flag check and rules that check for the result of a specific rule’s expression.

1) The Rule ID 4530 is dependent upon Rule ID 8730 and 8732, that makes rule 4530 a dependent rule, and the rule will run in Group 2. Rules 8730 and 8732 are pre-requisites for this rule, and therefore they have to run before rule 4530.

   If 8730 and 8732 are in an active status (Test or Live), but not added to the ruleset, they will still evaluate so rule 4530 can fire appropriately.

2) Any rules that use these elements as part of their expression:
   - Whether a particular flag fired on a claim or claim line.
   - Whether another rule’s expression evaluated to true.
Group 3 Examples
This group consists of Stop Processing rules and rules that do not have the characteristics that would qualify them for Groups 1, 2, or 4. The majority of rules will run in Group 3.

1) Any rule that uses a Stop Processing action.

Here are the available Stop Processing actions:
2) Rules that do not have the characteristics that would qualify them for Groups 1, 2, or 4. The CSX rule (Rule ID 156) does not change the field values on a claim, does not crosswalk values on a claim, does not have any pre-requisites or dependencies, does not contain a stop processing action, and does not have a check for other flags that would require it to run after all other rules. Therefore, the CSX rule will run in Group 3.

**Group 4 Example**

Rules that check for any flag firing, not specific flag checks. For instance, “the current line has a non-profile flag”.

A user has three different ways to check for flags, or the result of other rules. Only the option to check whether any deny or non-profile flag is fired on a claim or a claim line qualifies a rule for Group 4.

Here is a rule containing a check for a non-profile flag.
DDR Drop Flag Rules
To ensure a DDR Drop Flag rule runs after the flag the rule is dropping, check for the flag you are dropping in the rule with a specific flag check. This will make the Drop Flag rule a dependent rule, which will force the DDR to run after the rule it is dependent on.

Rules Without Flags/Priority
If a rule does not have a flag, the ability to enter a priority level to determine the order the rule will run in the ruleset is available in the expression’s Then statement by selecting Add priority.

Execution Types
Data-driven rules either execute at the Claim-level or the Line-level. Claim-level execution means the entire claim is used for rule execution. Line-level execution means each individual claim line is used for rule execution.
You can confirm the Execution Type for a given rule in two different places.

1) The Execution Type is listed in the Execution Type column in the Active Rules, New/Updated Rules and Inactive Rules tabs.

2) The Execution Type field is available in the rule’s properties. Custom rules can only be created with a Line-level Execution Type.