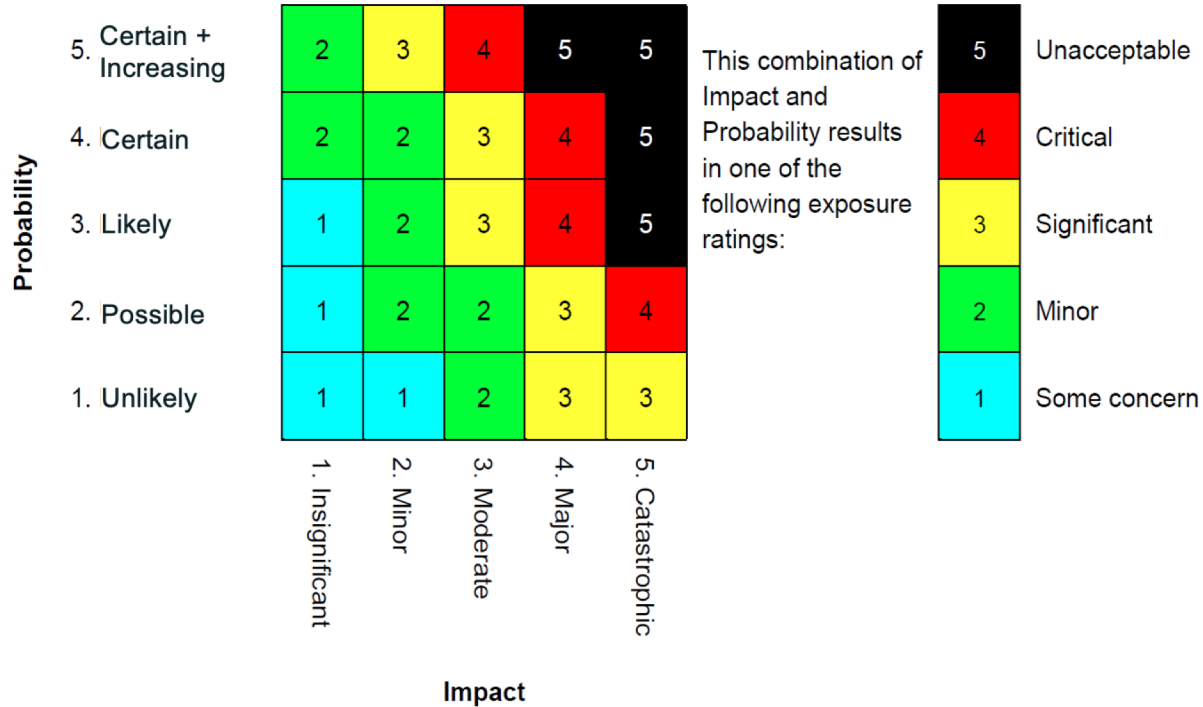# Prioritization Methods

Prioritization Methods

- **SSAC's methodology: Risk Rating** approach + Individual **Vote** for top-5 + **qualitative** analysis

- **Other tools:**
  - **Value vs. Complexity** matrix
  - **Scorecard**

- **All methods rely on**:
  - An agreed-upon set of criteria
  - Clear definitions of scales

Risk Rating (used by SSAC as 1ˢᵗ step)

SSAC's Probability Definition

| Probability	Description	In % terms
1 – Unlikely	Not expected, but there's a slight possibility it may occur at some time.	0 to 25%
2 – Possible	The event might occur at some time. There may be a history of infrequent occurrence.	25 to 75%
3 – Likely	There is a strong possibility that the event will occur. There is a history of frequent occurrence.	75 to 95%
4 – Certain	There is a near certainty or certainty that the event will occur. A history of common occurrence exists.	95 to 100%
5 – Certain and Increasing Frequency	There is a near certainty or certainty that the event will occur. A history of common occurrence exists and the frequency of occurrence is likely to increase.	95 to 100% + Increasing Frequency

SSAC's Impact Definition

Impacted Entities	1 - Insignificant Processes are intact, but slightly affecting parties adversely	2 - Minor Not significant in its impact. Processes are operating and causing some intermittent disruption.	3 - Moderate Significant, but intermittent disruption to entities and the internet. Counter measures effective.	4 - Major Significant, continuing disruption to entities and the internet. Counter measures are weak	5 - Catastrophic Widespread, continuing disruption to entities and the internet. Counter measures are not effective
ICANN Org					
Name & Number Provisioners					
DNS and Routing Infrastructure/ Service Providers					
End Users and Registrants					

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OVERALL SECURITY AND STABILITY					

Vote for top-5 after initial ranking + qualitative analysis (used by SSAC)

Issues Areas	SSAC Initial Ranking	SSAC Member Votes	Timing/Urgency/Dependency	Previous advice	Breadth/Number of entities impacted	What action can SSAC take with respect to this issue? / What form of Advisory SSAC can write?
7.2	4 - Critical	15	No dependency	None	Primary: DNS and Routing Infrastructure Service Providers, end users Secondary: name and number provisioners, ICANN Org	
5.2.5	5 - Unacceptable	13	DoT/DoH dependency	None	Primary: DNS and routing infrastructure service providers	
5.1.6	4 - Critical	12		SSAC Past work on name collision, NCAP project	End users and registrants	

Value vs. Complexity matrix

- The value vs. complexity model can be a helpful strategy for teams trying to turn a long list of items into a strategically sound list of priorities.
- Start with high-value, low-cost items, and later move on to high-value, high-cost items.
- Low-value and low-cost items should be balanced throughout the development cycles, as these might represent smaller improvements and nice-to-have items.
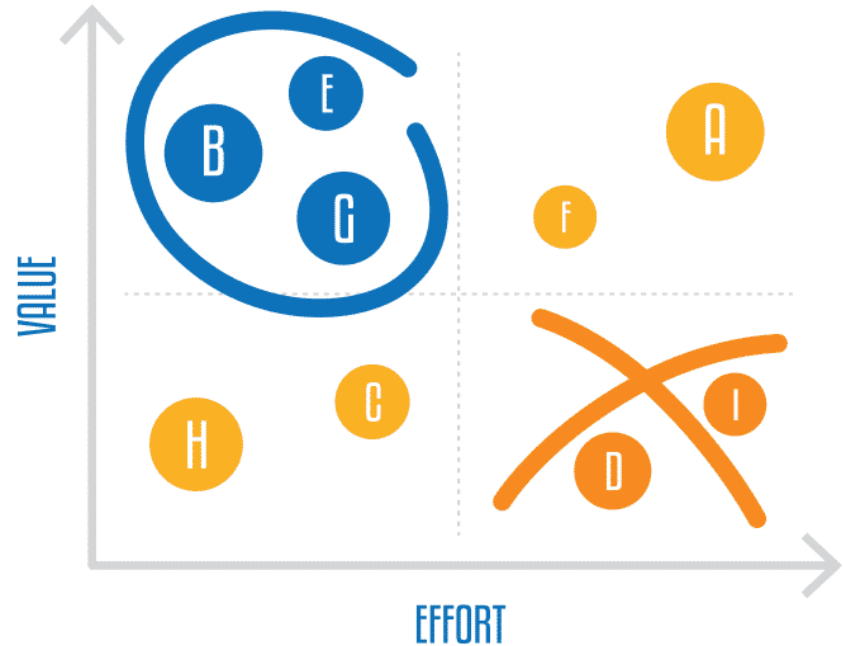
Scorecard

- Define a set of criteria and weights for scoring
- Agree on scaling and definition of scale
- Go over all recommendations and assign a score (e.g. from 1 to 100, or 1 to 5) on their respective impact for each criterion.

	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	Score	Rank
weigh	*20%*	*30%*	*10%*	*40%*	*100%*	
Rec 1	40	90	10	60	60	2
Rec 2	100	80	60	80	82	1
Rec 3	50	50	50	50	50	3