# **Appendix E**

## **Prioritization Matrix**

### **Description of the WDFW Prioritization Tool**

The prioritization tool uses 34 different criteria to rank an action for the purpose of informing planning discussions and decisions. This tool first attempts to identify actions that are either an absolute priority (the expectation is that it be done and justification is required if it will not occur), or non-priority (meaning there are sufficient reasons to not take an action and if an action is taken it should be justified). All actions can also be scored using both weighted and standard criteria that, if applicable to the action, add value to its relative priority. Finally, the status of the species or ecosystem (the Resource Score) may also be added to the equation to allow that value to influence the priority ranking.

#### **Step by Step Instructions**

The italicized instructions below are found on the "Instructions" tab on the Prioritization Tool and describe how to complete the Priority Scoring spreadsheet found on the "Scoring Tool" tab. Figures D-1 to D-5 provide screen shots of the various tabs for illustration purposes only.

The tool is intended to prioritize all types of actions (even those that are not similar; e.g. a planning activity vs. a habitat improvement project); however, it may be more useful when evaluating similar actions (e.g. one type of species survey vs. another species survey).

#### Scoring:

Step 1	Describe an Activity in Column A.
Step 2	Assign a Resource Score by determining Taxa or Ecological System Priority value (see
	Figure 5). If more than one applies, choose the highest ranking (lowest #).
Step 3	Record the value derived from Step 2 in Column AO of the ScoringTool tab
Step 4	Examine the ABSOLUTE PRIORITY, NON-PRIORITY, WEIGHTED PRIORITY, and STANDARD
	PRIORITY Columns in the ScoringTool tab; insert a "1" in all that apply. (See figures 1-4)

#### *Interpreting the Results:*

Step 1	Consider the overall Total Absolute Priority Score (Column H).
Step 2	Any action with a positive value in the Total Absolute Priority column should be treated
	as a high priority and justification should be developed if the activity will not be conducted or completed.
Step 3	Consider the Total Non-Priority Score (Column N).
Step 4	Any action with a positive value in the Total Non-Priority column should be treated as a
	very low priority and justification should be developed if the activity is to be conducted.
Step 5	Examine the Total Priority Score (AN) and the Combined Priority Score (AO).
Step 6	The Combined Priority Score is the Actions final priority score and should be compared to scores from other activities being evaluated.
Step 7	When making decisions, it may be useful to also compare just the Total Priority Scores to understand how the Resource Score embedded into the Combined Priority Score affected that score.

#### **Classifying Actions and Activities**

This prioritization tool provides one means by which actions and activities that WDFW undertakes may be prioritized by scoring actions using the criteria described in the categories below.

#### **Absolute Priority**

If an action is linked to one or more absolute priority values, the action is assumed to be of highest priority and is required to be accomplished or justification must be provided for why it will not be accomplished.

- Statutory Requirement
- Legal Mandate (e.g. court order)
- Financial or Contract obligations (including match commitments for grants)
- Governor Priorities and Requests (e.g. Results Washington)
- Fish and Wildlife Commission Requests
- WDFW Director or Assistant Director Priorities and Requests (e.g. Conservation Initiative)

Figure E-1: Illustration of the Absolute Priority Scoring Tool

		ABSOLUTE	PRIORITY			TOTAL ABSOLUTE SCORE
Statutory Requirement	(e.g. court order)	Financial, or Contract Obligations (including Match commitments )	Governor Priorities and Requests (Results WA)	Requests	Director or Assistant Director Priorities and Requests (e.g. Conservation Initiative)	

#### **Non-Priority**

If an action or activity triggers one or more of these items it qualifies as a non-priority. In general, WDFW should not implement actions determined to be a non-priority without justification.

- Other entities will lead or are likely to conduct the actions with or without WDFW
- The cost of the project makes the action infeasible, including consideration of short- and longterm resource commitments
- The likelihood of success is so low that investing in the effort is not justifiable
- The action will result in significant risk to WDFW authorities or funding streams
- Action will result in higher priority conservation action not occurring

Figure E-2: Illustration of the Non-Priority Scoring Tool

	TOTAL NON- PRIORITY SCORE				
Other entities (USFWS, NOAA, Federal Land Managers, non- profits, land trusts, Partnerships, Citizen Science)will lead or are likely to perform the conservation actions with or without WDFW	the action infeasible, including consideration of short- and long-	The likelihood of success is so low that investing in the effort is not justifiable	significant risk	Action will result in higher priority conservation action not occurring	

All actions, but in particular those that have not been found to be either an absolute or a non-priority, may then be scored to determine their relative priority by evaluating them against several weighted and standard criteria.

#### **Weighted Priority**

Weighted priority are criteria that are considered to be particularly important when determining an actions priority. (See Figure D-3)

- Achieves conservation outcome that contributes to species recovery
- Achieves conservation outcome that maintains or restores ecological integrity
- External interests could impact WDFWs regulatory authorities or funding if WDFW does not engage in the action
- Action is a state, regional, national or international priority that WDFW has committed to support (NABCI/AFWA/WAFWA priorities)
- Achieves conservation necessary to preclude the need for listing or support down-listing or delisting action at the Federal level, or mitigates the impacts of a listing (e.g. CCAA, SHA)
- Achieves conservation necessary to preclude the need for listing or support down-listing or delisting action at the state level
- WDFW participation is essential to address an urgent conservation need (imminent threat) that will result in unacceptable harm or loss to the species or habitat
- Action or project is likely to maintain or develop a funding source or mechanism for diversity species conservation
- WDFW participation would foster partnerships or help maintain project and/or social/political support for WDFW
- Action can be shown to have long-term values when evaluated in climate change projections

Figure E-3: Illustration of the Weighted Priority Scoring Tool

WEIGH	TED PR	IORITY (			CH APPLICA E IN COLU		L; IT WILL	BE MULT	IPLED BY	TOTAL WEIGHTED PRIORITY SCORE
s to species	conservati on outcome that maintains or	could damage WDFWs regulatory authorities or funding if WDFW does not	national or internatio nal priority that WDFW has committed to support (NABCI/AF WA/WAF WA	necessary to preclude the need for Federal listing or likely to result in the species being listed (or	likely to result in the species being listed (or downlisted) as sensitive, threatened,	is essential to address a pressing conservation need (imminent threat) that will result in	to maintain or develop a long-term funding source or mechanism for diversity species conservation	would erode or prevent important partnerships or cause the collapse of a multi-partner or ongoing	term values when evaluated in climate change projections	
										0

#### **Standard Priority**

Criteria that contribute to an action's priority but have not been weighted (see figure 4).

- Fills an immediate or near-term critical information need
- Provides ecosystem, landscape level, or multiple SGCN species benefits
- Action will preclude the need for Critical Habitat designation on WDFW lands
- Action addresses a need in a Federal recovery plan
- Action addresses a need in a species-specific State management plan
- Action addresses a need in the SWAP
- Action maintains or develops a partnership or citizen science effort that will implement conservation actions and reduce future WDFW work load
- Yields expanded conservation capacity and/or significant reduction in conservation work load
- Action is likely to significantly inform the public on important species conservation and other diversity issues
- Facilitates special conservation agreements involving landowners (private or public)
- Contributes to conservation assessment and/or status review with a longer-term need
- Action will also meet other WDFW goals and objectives (e.g. recreation such as hunting, fishing, watchable wildlife; customer service; maintain workforce)

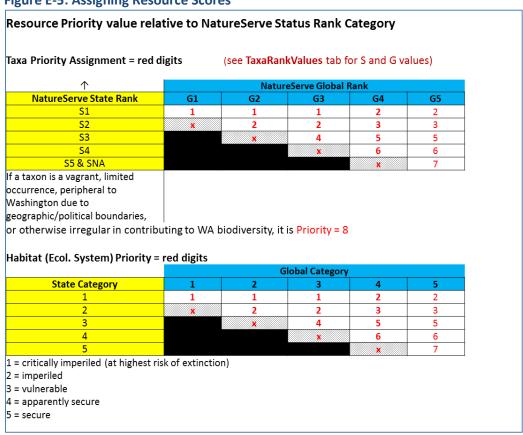
**Figure E-4: Illustration of the Standard Priority Scoring Tool** 

Fills an immediate ecosystem, or nearterm critical information n need in need	STANDARD PRIORITY - (ENTER "1" IN EACH APPLICABLE CELL; IT WILL BE MULTIPLIED BY THE VALUE IN COLUMN AM)								TOTAL STANDARD PRIORITY SCORE		
workforce)	immediate or near- term critical informatio	ecosystem, landscape level, or multiple SGCN species benefits	preclude the need for Critical Habitat designation on WDFW lands (may not be needed due	addresses a need in a Federal recovery plan	addresses address a need in a species- specific State manageme nt plan (e.g. recovery, 2-year	addresses a need in the SWAP	maintains or develops a partnership or citizen science effort that will implement conservation actions and reduce future WDFW work	likely to significantly inform the public on important species conservatio n and other diversity issues	to conservatio n assessment and/or status review with a longer- term need or use horizon	also meet other WDFW goals and objectives (e.g. recreation such as hunting, fishing, watchable wildlife; customer service;	

#### **Scoring Totals**

All actions are evaluated against all Weighted and Standard criteria, which generates a combined priority score (Figure D-6). Each score may be further refined by including the Resource Score in the analysis. Resource Scores are determined by comparing the NatureServe State and Global Ranks for species or ecosystem (See Figure D-5).

**Figure E-5: Assigning Resource Scores** 



**Figure E-6: Combined Priority Score** 

TOTAL STANDARD PRIORITY SCORE		RESOURCE SCORE	=	COMBINED PRIORITY SCORE
1				
Subtotal	Subtotal	Subtotal	=	TOTAL