SAFe 5 Government Practitioner Exam (5.0)

Scrum SAFe-SGP

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 5

Total Premium Questions: 59

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Introducing SAFe for Government	6
Topic 2, Becoming a Lean-Agile Government Enterprise	18
Topic 3, Creating High-Performing Teams and Programs	24
Topic 4, Building Large Solutions	2
Topic 5, Leading Lean-Agile Transformation	9
Total	59

QUESTION NO: 1

What is governance in a SAFe context?

A. Oversight that is provided by the PMO

B. A framework for decision-making to ensure programs achieve desired mission outcomes

C. Agency level regulations that ensure compliance with federal laws

D. Participatory budgeting events conducted twice annually by LPM

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“A framework for decision-making to ensure programs achieve desired mission outcomes” is the correct definition of governance in the SAFe government context. Governance establishes the decision rights, oversight, controls, and accountability needed to guide a program toward its intended mission results. It is particularly important in government and other high-assurance environments, where failures can create significant economic, operational, legal, or human consequences. Rather than being separate from Lean-Agile delivery, effective governance provides the boundaries and evidence needed for responsible decision-making while allowing value to flow through the enterprise. In SAFe, governance helps leaders balance mission needs, strategic priorities, investment decisions, compliance obligations, risk management, and delivery outcomes. The focus is therefore on ensuring that the program is directed and overseen in a way that achieves its purpose, not merely on administering a particular office, enforcing a discrete set of regulations, or conducting one budgeting activity. SAFe’s guidance for government organizations explicitly characterizes governance as a framework for decision-making and oversight that ensures programs achieve desired mission outcomes. See SAFe for Government and SAFe Lean Governance.

QUESTION NO: 2

A government program has several risks identified during PI Planning. Which two statements correctly describe the ROAM approach for managing these program risks? (Choose two.)

A. A risk may be owned by a person or group accountable for managing it

B. A risk may be mitigated through actions that reduce probability or impact

C. ROAM is used to calculate the ART's velocity for the PI

D. A risk is resolved when it is recorded in a team backlog

E. An accepted risk no longer needs to be visible to stakeholders

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A risk may be owned by a person or group who is accountable for managing it, and a risk may be mitigated by implementing actions that reduce its probability or impact. ROAM creates transparency about the ART's response to each risk: Resolved, Owned, Accepted, or Mitigated.

ROAM is not a method for estimating team velocity or assigning story points. A risk does not disappear merely because it is placed in a backlog. Accepted risks remain visible and are consciously acknowledged; acceptance is not the same as eliminating the risk.

QUESTION NO: 3

During PI Planning, several teams present objectives that support different aspects of a mission outcome. Agency stakeholders disagree about which objectives provide the greatest mission value. What should occur to support alignment?

A. Ask the Release Train Engineer to assign value scores to the objectives

B. Use the total number of story points to determine mission value

C. Have Business Owners assign business value to the team PI Objectives

D. Defer prioritization until the end of the PI

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Business Owners should assign business value to the team PI Objectives after considering their contribution to mission outcomes. Business value scoring makes stakeholder priorities visible and helps the ART understand the relative value of its planned objectives. The teams still develop the plan and determine how to deliver the work, but Business Owners provide the business context needed to assess the importance of the outcomes.

The Release Train Engineer facilitates the event but does not determine mission value. Story points indicate relative effort, not business importance. Deferring prioritization until the end of the PI removes essential guidance needed for planning and trade-off decisions.

QUESTION NO: 4

An ART is developing a solution with demanding security, performance, and accessibility obligations. The teams propose to verify these concerns during a final acceptance review. Which two actions better support Built-In Quality? (Choose two.)

A. Make nonfunctional requirements visible in backlogs and acceptance criteria

B. Defer integration testing until all Features are complete

C. Assign quality responsibility only to a separate verification group

D. Integrate automated validation into the development flow

E. Use the final acceptance review as the first assessment of solution quality

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Making nonfunctional requirements visible in the backlogs and acceptance criteria, and integrating automated validation into the development flow, are correct. Nonfunctional requirements communicate the solution qualities that must be met, including security, performance, reliability, and accessibility. Automated testing and continuous integration provide frequent feedback that changes satisfy those requirements as the solution evolves.

A final acceptance review may still be required, but it cannot substitute for iterative validation. Deferring all integration until the end delays feedback and increases the cost of correcting problems. Treating quality as the responsibility of a separate group conflicts with the shared responsibility for Built-In Quality.

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the purpose of governance on a Lean-Agile government program?

A. To provide a framework for decision-making to achieve desired mission outcomes

B. To ensure the Solution is delivered within fixed time, cost, and scope constraints

C. To ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements

D. To ensure contractors are accountable for how taxpayer money is spent

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To provide a framework for decision-making to achieve desired mission outcomes is correct because Lean-Agile governance establishes the decision rights, oversight, measures, and guardrails that help a government program remain aligned to its mission while enabling decentralized, timely execution. Rather than treating governance solely as periodic control reviews, effective Lean-Agile governance supports the continuous flow of value by making strategic priorities, investment decisions, risks, and desired outcomes visible. It connects program strategy and delivery activity to the public mission, ensuring leaders have the information needed to steer the program and evaluate whether intended outcomes are being achieved. In a government setting, this framework also supports responsible stewardship through transparency and appropriate accountability, while allowing teams and Agile Release Trains to adapt implementation decisions as they learn. SAFe describes Lean governance as providing the oversight and guidance needed to ensure enterprises achieve their strategy and objectives while preserving the autonomy needed for agility. This mission-outcome focus is especially important for government programs, where value is measured by improved services, capabilities, and public outcomes rather than only delivery against a fixed plan. See SAFe Lean Governance and SAFe for Government.