

CHAPTER 2: IDENTIFYING AND SELECTING PROJECTS

1. The initiating phase of the project lifecycle starts with recognizing a need.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The initiating phase of the project lifecycle starts with recognizing a need, problem, or opportunity for which a project or projects are identified to address the need.

Incorrect

The initiating phase of the project lifecycle starts with recognizing a need, problem, or opportunity for which a project or projects are identified to address the need.

2. Every project that is identified is selected to be completed.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

Sometimes organizations have several needs and limited funds and cannot select every project to be completed.

Incorrect

Sometimes organizations have several needs and limited funds and cannot select every project to be completed.

3. Unexpected events are reasons for an organization to decide to initiate a project.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

Projects are identified in various ways during an organization's strategic planning; in response to unexpected events, or as a result of a group of individuals deciding to organize a project to address a particular need. Projects are initiated after the project is identified.

Incorrect

Projects are identified in various ways during an organization's strategic planning; in response to unexpected events, or as a result of a group of individuals deciding to organize a project to address a particular need. Projects are initiated after the project is identified.

4. Quantitative benefits of a project are the intangible benefits of completing a project such as employee morale.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

Quantitative benefits include the financial benefits. Intangible benefits such as employee morale are qualitative and may have an indirect effect that is immeasurable.

Incorrect

Quantitative benefits include the financial benefits. Intangible benefits such as employee

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

oralearequalitativeandmayhaveanindirecteffectthatismmeasurable.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

5. Disadvantages for doing a project may have a positive impact on an organization.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

One disadvantage for doing a project could be the extensive amount of investment necessary for the project. The organization could experience a positive impact by gaining market share or increasing organizational capacity from completing the project.

Incorrect

One disadvantage for doing a project could be the extensive amount of investment necessary for the project. The organization could experience a positive impact by gaining market share or increasing organizational capacity from completing the project.

6. Projects that are not similar cannot be compared when making a selection to move forward with a project.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

These set of criteria for evaluation should include quantitative and qualitative factors that are important to the organization and will help to set the priority level of the projects.

Incorrect

These set of criteria for evaluation should include quantitative and qualitative factors that are important to the organization and will help to set the priority level of the projects.

7. The reaction of an advocacy group is categorized as a negative consequence for a project.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct The reaction of an advocacy group could be favorable and be a positive benefit.

Incorrect The reaction of an advocacy group could be favorable and be a positive benefit.

8. The project charter is also called a project authorization or a project initiation document.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The project charter is sometimes called a project authorization or a project initiation document.

Incorrect

The project charter is sometimes called a project authorization or a project initiation document.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

9. Surveys of stakeholders can be used to gather only quantitative data.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

Surveys of stakeholders can be used to gather quantitative and qualitative data necessary to make a decision about going forward with a project.

Incorrect

Surveys of stakeholders can be used to gather quantitative and qualitative data necessary to make a decision about going forward with a project.

10. The project title should be a code word even if the project is not confidential.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

The project title should be concise and communicate a vision for the end result of the project, unless confidentiality is necessary and a code name is used.

Incorrect

The project title should be concise and communicate a vision for the end result of the project, unless confidentiality is necessary and a code name is used.

11. The project purpose in the project charter may include prior documents for selecting the project.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

The project purpose in the project charter summarizes the need and justification for the project and may reference prior documents for the rationale for the project.

Incorrect

The project purpose in the project charter summarizes the need and justification for the project and may reference prior documents for the rationale for the project.

12. The project description in the project charter is a high-level description of the project and references more detailed documents regarding key performance requirements.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The project description in the project charter provides a high-level description of the project and may include the major tasks, major phases, and a work break down structure.

Incorrect

The project description in the project charter provides a high-level description of the project and may include the major tasks, major phases, and a work break down structure.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

13. The project objective in the project charter indicates the deliverable, schedule, and budget for a project.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The project objective in the project charter states what is expected to be accomplished and can include the expected timeframe and the funds authorized.

Incorrect

The project objective in the project charter states what is expected to be accomplished and can include the expected timeframe and the funds authorized.

14. The success criteria in the project charter indicate the expected benefits of the project including what the expectations are for project success.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The success criteria are expected benefits in the project charter indicate the quantitative benefit of the project.

Incorrect

The success criteria are expected benefits in the project charter indicate the quantitative benefit of the project.

15. Funding statements in a project charter may be broken into the amount authorized by project phase.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The funding amount listed in a project charter indicates the total amount of funds authorized for the project.

Incorrect

The funding amount listed in a project charter indicates the total amount of funds authorized for the project.

16. The major deliverables in the project charter describe the details of the work packages in the work breakdown structure.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

The major deliverables in the project charter state what is expected to be completed at the end of the project.

Incorrect

The major deliverables in the project charter state what is expected to be completed at the end of the project.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

17. The acceptance criteria describe the criterion necessary for the sponsor to approve the deliverables.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The acceptance criteria for a project describe the quantitative criteria for each major deliverable.

Incorrect

The acceptance criteria for a project describe the quantitative criteria for each major deliverable.

18. Meeting the acceptance criteria listed in the project charter means the customer is satisfied.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

Meeting the acceptance criteria means the deliverable has met the quantitative criteria; it does not mean that the customer is satisfied with the performance of the project team or the final deliverable.

Incorrect

Meeting the acceptance criteria means the deliverable has met the quantitative criteria; it does not mean that the customer is satisfied with the performance of the project team or the final deliverable.

19. A milestone schedule lists target dates for phases of a project.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

A milestone schedule lists the target dates or times for the achievement of key events for the project. These key events could be deliverables or phases.

Incorrect

A milestone schedule lists the target dates or times for the achievement of key events for the project. These key events could be deliverables or phases.

20. The project justification includes the key assumptions for the project.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The key assumptions include those in the base for the project justification and rationale, and include assumptions about resources for the project.

Incorrect

The key assumptions include those in the base for the project justification and rationale, and include assumptions about resources for the project.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

21. The constraints for a project include the requirement to outsource due to the organization's lack of having expertise with its own staff.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct The project's constraints describe requirements or limitations for the project.

Incorrect The project's constraints describe requirements or limitations for the project.

22. The project charters should include as many risks as can be brainstormed to be sure to have enough funds for contingencies.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

The project charters should identify major risks, which include any risk that the sponsor thinks has a high likelihood of occurrence or a high degree of potential impact.

Incorrect

The project charters should identify major risks, which include any risk that the sponsor thinks has a high likelihood of occurrence or a high degree of potential impact.

23. Project approval requirements state when the sponsor wants to review the progress of the project and make decisions about moving to the next phase.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct The approval requirements define the limits of authority of the project manager.

Incorrect The approval requirements define the limits of authority of the project manager.

24. If the project manager is selected in the initiating phase of the project, then the project manager is likely to participate in the development of the project charter for the project.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The project manager section of a project charter identifies the person from the organization that is assigned as the project manager. This person may prepare the project charter if selected early enough in the project lifecycle.

Incorrect

The project manager section of a project charter identifies the person from the organization that is assigned as the project manager. This person may prepare the project charter if selected early enough in the project lifecycle.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

25. A project should have weekly project status review meetings supplemented with written project reports.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

The project's reporting requirements state the frequency and content of project status reviews and reports. The frequency should be often enough for the sponsor to approve the deliverables and for the project team to reduce problems due to project delays. This may be daily, weekly, or even monthly and is dependent upon the project.

Incorrect

The project's reporting requirements state the frequency and content of project status reviews and reports. The frequency should be often enough for the sponsor to approve the deliverables and for the project team to reduce problems due to project delays. This may be daily, weekly, or even monthly and is dependent upon the project.

26. The sponsor designee is the project manager of the project.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

The sponsor designee is the individual who the sponsor designates to act on behalf of the project sponsor and the project manager is accountable to this person.

Incorrect

The sponsor designee is the individual who the sponsor designates to act on behalf of the project sponsor and the project manager is accountable to this person.

27. The approval date for the project is the project start date.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The approval signature and date in the project charter indicate that the sponsor has officially or formally authorized the project and the date is considered to be when the clock starts ticking for accomplishing the key milestones for the project.

Incorrect

The approval signature and date in the project charter indicate that the sponsor has officially or formally authorized the project and the date is considered to be when the clock starts ticking for accomplishing the key milestones for the project.

28. All projects require a project charter to start the project.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

Projects that are informal or done in response to an unexpected event may not be appro

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

priateforaprojectcharter.

Incorrect

Projectsthatareinformalordoneinresponsetoanunexpectedeventmaynotbeappropriateforaprojectcharter.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

29. A request for proposal is required for projects that are completed by an external contractor to an organization.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

Projects that are informal or done in response to an unexpected event may not be appropriate to have a request for proposal.

Incorrect

Projects that are informal or done in response to an unexpected event may not be appropriate to have a request for proposal.

30. Part of preparing a request for proposal is soliciting the request to potential bidders on the project.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

Organizations may have a list of potential bidders or may advertise in selected newspapers or websites.

Incorrect

Organizations may have a list of potential bidders or may advertise in selected newspapers or websites.

31. A request for proposal helps the organization decide which contractor to use.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct A request for proposal helps the organization decide which contractor to use.

Incorrect A request for proposal helps the organization decide which contractor to use.

32. The purpose of preparing a request for proposal is to state, comprehensively and in detail, what is required, from the contractor's point of view, to address the identified need.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct The purpose of preparing a request for proposal is to state, comprehensively and in detail, what is required, from the customer's point of view, to address the identified need.

Incorrect The purpose of preparing a request for proposal is to state, comprehensively and in detail, what is required, from the customer's point of view, to address the identified need.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

33. A good RFP allows contractors or a project team to understand what the customer expects.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct A good RFP allows contractors or a project team to understand what the customer expects.

Incorrect A good RFP allows contractors or a project team to understand what the customer expects.

34. The RFP must state the project objective or purpose, including any rational or background information that may be helpful to contractors so that they can prepare thorough and responsive proposals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The RFP must state the project objective or purpose, including any rational or background information that may be helpful to contractors so that they can prepare thorough and responsive proposals.

Incorrect

The RFP must state the project objective or purpose, including any rational or background information that may be helpful to contractors so that they can prepare thorough and responsive proposals.

35. An RFP must provide a statement of work.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct An RFP must provide a statement of work.

Incorrect An RFP must provide a statement of work.

36. The acceptance criteria deals with the scope of the project, outlining the tasks or work elements the customer wants the contractor or project team to perform.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

A statement of work deals with the scope of the project, outlining the tasks or work elements the customer wants the contractor or project team to perform.

Incorrect

A statement of work deals with the scope of the project, outlining the tasks or work elements the customer wants the contractor or project team to perform.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

37. The RFP must include the customer requirements and the name of the sponsor's designee

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

The RFP must include the customer requirements. The name of the sponsor's designee is not required even though knowing the name would be helpful for contacting the sponsor.

Incorrect

The RFP must include the customer requirements. The name of the sponsor's designee is not required even though knowing the name would be helpful for contacting the sponsor.

38. The RFP should state what deliverable the customer expects the contractor to provide.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct The RFP should state what deliverable the customer expects the contractor to provide.

Incorrect The RFP should state what deliverable the customer expects the contractor to provide.

39. The RFP should state the acceptance criteria the customer will use to determine if the project deliverables are completed according to the customer's requirements.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct The RFP should state the acceptance criteria the customer will use to determine if the project deliverables are completed according to the customer's requirements.

Incorrect

The RFP should state the acceptance criteria the customer will use to determine if the project deliverables are completed according to the customer's requirements.

40. The RFP should list any customer-supplied items.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct The RFP should list any customer-supplied items.

Incorrect The RFP should list any customer-supplied items.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

41. The RFP might state the approvals required by the contractor.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct The RFP might state the approvals required by the customer.
Incorrect The RFP might state the approvals required by the customer.

42. Some RFPs mention the type of contract the customer intend to use.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct Some RFPs mention the type of contract the customer intend to use.
Incorrect Some RFPs mention the type of contract the customer intend to use.

43. A contract might be for time and materials, in which case the customer will pay the contractor a fixed amount regardless of how much the work actually costs the contractor.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct Fixed price contracts are contracts where the customer will pay the contractor a fixed amount regardless of how much the work actually costs the contractor.
Incorrect Fixed price contracts are contracts where the customer will pay the contractor a fixed amount regardless of how much the work actually costs the contractor.

44. A contract might be for a fixed price; the customer will pay the contractor whatever the actual costs are for the materials and the time.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct A contract might be for time and materials, the customer will pay the contractor whatever the actual costs are.
Incorrect A contract might be for time and materials, the customer will pay the contractor whatever the actual costs are.

45. An RFP might state the payment terms the customer intend to use.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct An RFP might state the payment terms the customer intend to use.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

Incorrect An RFP might state the payment terms the customer intend to use.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

46. The RFP should state the required schedule for completion of the project and key milestones.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The RFP should state the required schedule for completion of the project and key milestones.

Incorrect

The RFP should state the required schedule for completion of the project and key milestones.

47. The RFP should provide instructions for the format and content of the contractor proposals.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct The RFP should provide instructions for the format and content of the contractor proposals.

Incorrect The RFP should provide instructions for the format and content of the contractor proposals.

48. The RFP should indicate the due date by which the customer expects potential contractors to submit proposals.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

The RFP should indicate the due date by which the customer expects potential contractors to submit proposals.

Incorrect

The RFP should indicate the due date by which the customer expects potential contractors to submit proposals.

49. An RFP must indicate the funds the customer has available to spend on the project.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct In rare cases an RFP will indicate the funds the customer has available to spend on the project.

Incorrect In rare cases an RFP will indicate the funds the customer has available to spend on the project.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

50. It is fair to meet with potential contractors and provide information about the potential project while developing the RFP.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: Correct

Business customers and contractors consider the RFP/proposal process to be a competitive situation. Each bidder should receive the same information.

Incorrect

Business customers and contractors consider the RFP/proposal process to be a competitive situation. Each bidder should receive the same information.

51. Some potential contractors will know more about an organization due to prior contracts and relationships. This is an unfair advantage for those contractors to submit a proposal to an RFP.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: Correct

Business customers and contractors consider the RFP/proposal process to be a competitive situation. Prior relationships and contracts are an advantage; they are not an unfair advantage. Unfair would be if the organization gave additional information to these prior contractors.

Incorrect

Business customers and contractors consider the RFP/proposal process to be a competitive situation. Prior relationships and contracts are an advantage; they are not an unfair advantage. Unfair would be if the organization gave additional information to these prior contractors.

52. The first step in project selection is to
- develop a set of criteria against which a project will be evaluated.
 - gather data and information for each project.
 - list assumptions.
 - evaluate each project against the criteria.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- The first step in project selection is to develop a set of criteria against which the project will be evaluated. The criteria inform the types of data to be gathered, the assumptions that must be made, and an evaluation that is made.
- The first step in project selection is to develop a set of criteria against which the project will be evaluated. The criteria inform the types of data to be gathered, the assumptions that must be made, and an evaluation that is made.
- The first step in project selection is to develop a set of criteria against which the project will be evaluated. The criteria inform the types of data to be gathered, the assumptions that must be made, and an evaluation that is made.
- The first step in project selection is to develop a set of criteria against which the project will be evaluated. The criteria inform the types of data to be gathered, the assumptions that must be made, and an evaluation that is made.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

53. An assumption for a construction project could be
- the materials to be used to construct the building.
 - a grant will be secured to help fund the project.
 - the regulations and codes required for the building.
 - the size of the building that is to be constructed.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- Assumptions are not guaranteed; they are assumed to be true. The materials, regulations, codes, and building size are part of the project plan and are not assumed.
- Assumptions are not guaranteed; they are assumed to be true. The materials, regulations, codes, and building size are part of the project plan and are not assumed.
- Assumptions are not guaranteed; they are assumed to be true. The materials, regulations, codes, and building size are part of the project plan and are not assumed.
- Assumptions are not guaranteed; they are assumed to be true. The materials, regulations, codes, and building size are part of the project plan and are not assumed.

54. The final decision of which projects to select is the responsibility of
- the project evaluation team's members.
 - the project evaluation team.
 - community members.
 - the organization's owner, president, or department head.

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK: a. A well-

- rounded evaluation committee and information from project stakeholders increase the chances of providing the best information to the final decision maker, the organization's owner, president, or department head.
- A well-rounded evaluation committee and information from project stakeholders increase the chances of providing the best information to the final decision maker, the organization's owner, president, or department head.
- A well-rounded evaluation committee and information from project stakeholders increase the chances of providing the best information to the final decision maker, the organization's owner, president, or department head.
- A well-rounded evaluation committee and information from project stakeholders increase the chances of providing the best information to the final decision maker, the organization's owner, president, or department head.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

55. A project charter summarizes
- the project objective.
 - the detailed description of the project.
 - the key conditions and parameters of the project.
 - the funding and contracting of the project.

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK: a. A project charter summarizes the key conditions and parameters of the project.
b. A project charter summarizes the key conditions and parameters of the project.
c. A project charter summarizes the key conditions and parameters of the project.
d. A project charter summarizes the key conditions and parameters of the project.

56. The project title should
- summarize the need and justification for the project.
 - state what is expected to be accomplished.
 - state the major end products or items expected to be produced.
 - be concise and create a vision for the end result of the project.

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK: a. The project title should be concise and create a vision for the end result of the project.
b. The project title should be concise and create a vision for the end result of the project.
c. The project title should be concise and create a vision for the end result of the project.
d. The project title should be concise and create a vision for the end result of the project.

57. The project purpose should
- summarize the need and justification for the project.
 - state what is expected to be accomplished.
 - state the major end products or items expected to be produced.
 - be concise and create a vision for the end result of the project.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK: a. The project purpose should summarize the need and justification for the project.
b. The project purpose should summarize the need and justification for the project.
c. The project purpose should summarize the need and justification for the project.
d. The project purpose should summarize the need and justification for the project.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

58. The project objectives should
- summarize the need and justification for the project.
 - state what is expected to be accomplished.
 - state the major end products or items expected to be produced.
 - be concise and create a vision for the end result of the project.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK: a. The project objectives should state what is expected to be accomplished.
b. The project objectives should state what is expected to be accomplished.
c. The project objectives should state what is expected to be accomplished.
d. The project objectives should state what is expected to be accomplished.

59. The project acceptance criteria should
- summarize the need and justification for the project.
 - state the quantitative criteria expected for the products to be accomplished.
 - state the major end products or items expected to be produced.
 - be concise and create a vision for the end result of the project.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- The project acceptance criteria should state the quantitative criteria expected for the products to be accomplished.
- The project acceptance criteria should state the quantitative criteria expected for the products to be accomplished.
- The project acceptance criteria should state the quantitative criteria expected for the products to be accomplished.
- The project acceptance criteria should state the quantitative criteria expected for the products to be accomplished.

60. The implementation of the new procedure is expected to reduce costs of production by 10% over the next year. This is an example of the _____ in a project charter.
- acceptance criteria
 - project objective
 - project description
 - success criteria and expected benefits

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- The success criteria or expected benefits in the project charter indicate the quantitative benefits of the project.
- The success criteria or expected benefits in the project charter indicate the quantitative benefits of the project.
- The success criteria or expected benefits in the project charter indicate the quantitative benefits of the project.
- The success criteria or expected benefits in the project charter indicate the quantitative benefits of the project.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

61. The building constructed will have at least R-38 insulation rating for the ceiling and R-28 for the walls. This is an example of the _____ in a project charter.
- acceptance criteria
 - project objective
 - project description
 - success criteria and expected benefits

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK: a. The acceptance criteria for a project describe the quantitative criteria for each major deliverable.
b. The acceptance criteria for a project describe the quantitative criteria for each major deliverable.
c. The acceptance criteria for a project describe the quantitative criteria for each major deliverable.
d. The acceptance criteria for a project describe the quantitative criteria for each major deliverable.

62. The new employees are expected to receive \$13 million of Fast Start training that will be provided by a state workforce development grant. This is an example of the _____ in a project charter.
- acceptance criteria
 - key assumptions
 - project description
 - success criteria and expected benefits

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- The key assumptions include those in the base for the project justification and rationale, and include assumptions about resources for the project.
- The key assumptions include those in the base for the project justification and rationale, and include assumptions about resources for the project.
- The key assumptions include those in the base for the project justification and rationale, and include assumptions about resources for the project.
- The key assumptions include those in the base for the project justification and rationale, and include assumptions about resources for the project.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

63. A bidders meeting may be held to
- clarify the RFP and answer any questions from potential bidders.
 - provide additional information only to those that attend the meeting.
 - provide an unfair advantage to those at the meeting.
 - solicit feedback on the clarity of the RFP to change the project requirements.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- Business or government customers may hold a bidders' meeting to explain the RFP and answer questions from interested contractors. Feedback would be solicited at a pre-RFP meeting to make changes before the RFP is distributed.
- Business or government customers may hold a bidders' meeting to explain the RFP and answer questions from interested contractors. Feedback would be solicited at a pre-RFP meeting to make changes before the RFP is distributed.
- Business or government customers may hold a bidders' meeting to explain the RFP and answer questions from interested contractors. Feedback would be solicited at a pre-RFP meeting to make changes before the RFP is distributed.
- Business or government customers may hold a bidders' meeting to explain the RFP and answer questions from interested contractors. Feedback would be solicited at a pre-RFP meeting to make changes before the RFP is distributed.

64. List at least three ways projects are identified.

ANSWER: Responses should include:

- during an organization's strategic planning
- in response to unexpected events,
- or as a result of a group of individuals deciding to organize a project to address a particular need
- d

Projects are identified in various ways during an organization's strategic planning; in response to unexpected events, or as a result of a group of individuals deciding to organize a project to address a particular need.

65. Housing Transitions, a local not-for-profit organization that provides temporary housing for people that are in transition (i.e., just moved into an area, lost their home due to an unexpected event, etc.), has noticed paint on the outside of the house is peeling. Describe a project that will advance their mission and solve the problem of the paint peeling.

ANSWER:

Responses should include information that will advance the mission of providing housing and painting the outside of the house. Be sure that the project described includes a deliverable, schedule, and budget. One possible solution is to have a painting party with members of the community that donate painting supplies and labor to paint the house. The party would take place the first weekend in June. The project should include those that would be in position to help people that may need temporary home in the area.

The project should include information related to communicating the mission of Housing Transitions by reinforcing that the housing is a temporary place to stay until a permanent residence can be secured and taking care of the external walls of the house by securing painting supplies and labor necessary to satisfactorily remove the peeling paint and repainting the house.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

66. List methods for gathering information from a project's stakeholders.

ANSWER: List answers should include surveys, focus groups, interviews, and analysis of available reports.

Methods for gathering information from project stakeholders include surveys, focus groups, interviews, and analysis of available reports.

67. James must gather information from a potential project's stakeholders for an upcoming meeting with management.

The project would be to add 50 beds and an oncology center to the local hospital. List three stakeholders of the project and a possible way that James could gather information from the stakeholders.

ANSWER:

Responses will vary. Stakeholders could be employees, consumers, funding agency members, or community residents. Possible ways to gather the information could be surveys, focus groups, interviews, and analysis of available reports.

Stakeholders could be employees, consumers, funding agency members, or community residents. Possible ways to gather the information could be surveys, focus groups, interviews, and analysis of available reports.

68. Describe the benefits and consequences of the project evaluation team reviewing each project against the project evaluation criteria before the committee meeting.

ANSWER: Responses will vary. Benefits include an opportunity for each member to have thoughtful preparation prior to the meeting and having a personal opinion prior to the meeting. Consequences include that the positions are taken from the perspective of the individual and the individual may not have the expertise necessary to evaluate all the aspects of every project.

Project evaluation teams are made up of people with a variety of skills to have a broad perspective for the evaluation. Each person on the team would have an opportunity to have evaluated the projects from their perspective and expertise then bring that expertise to the evaluation committee meeting.

Chapter 2: Identifying and Selecting Projects

69. List eight elements that could be included in a project charter. Describe why each element is valuable to the project charter.

ANSWER:

Listed are the project elements and what each one adds to a project charter. Each helps with the planning of the project and moving from the initiating to the planning phase of the project.

- a. project title communicates a vision for the end result of the project, unless confidentiality is necessary and a code name is used.
- b. purpose summarizes the need and justification for the project.
- c. description provides a high-level description of the project and may include the major tasks, major phases, and a work breakdown structure.
- d. objective states what is expected to be accomplished.
- e. success criteria or expected benefits indicate the quantitative benefits of the project.
- f. funding indicates the total amount of funds authorized for the project.
- g. major deliverables state what is expected to be completed at the end of the project.
- h. acceptance criteria describe the quantitative criteria for each major deliverable.
- i. milestones schedule lists the target dates or times for the achievement of key events for the project.
- j. key assumptions include those in the base for the project justification and rationale, and include assumptions about resources for the project.
- k. constraints describe requirements or limitations for the project.
- l. major risks identify any risk that the sponsor thinks has a high likelihood of occurrence or a high degree of potential impact.
- m. approval requirements define the limits of authority of the project manager.
- n. project manager identifies the person from the organization that is assigned as the project manager.
- o. reporting requirements state the frequency and content of project status reviews and reports.
- p. sponsor designee state who the sponsor designates to act on behalf of the project sponsor.
- q. approval signature and date indicate that the sponsor has officially or formally authorized the project.

The project charter authorizes the project to go forward and provides the key conditions and parameters that are the framework for the project manager and the project team to develop a detailed baseline plan for performing the project.

70. An RFP may include the evaluation criteria that will be used to evaluate proposals from competing contractors. List at least three evaluation criteria that might be included in an RFP.

ANSWER: Criteria might include the following:

- a. the contractor's experience with similar projects
- b. the technical approach proposed by the contractor
- c. the schedule
- d. the costs

An RFP may include the evaluation criteria that will be used to evaluate proposals from competing contractors. Criteria might include the following:

- a. the contractor's experience with similar projects
- b. the technical approach proposed by the contractor
- c. the schedule
- d. the costs