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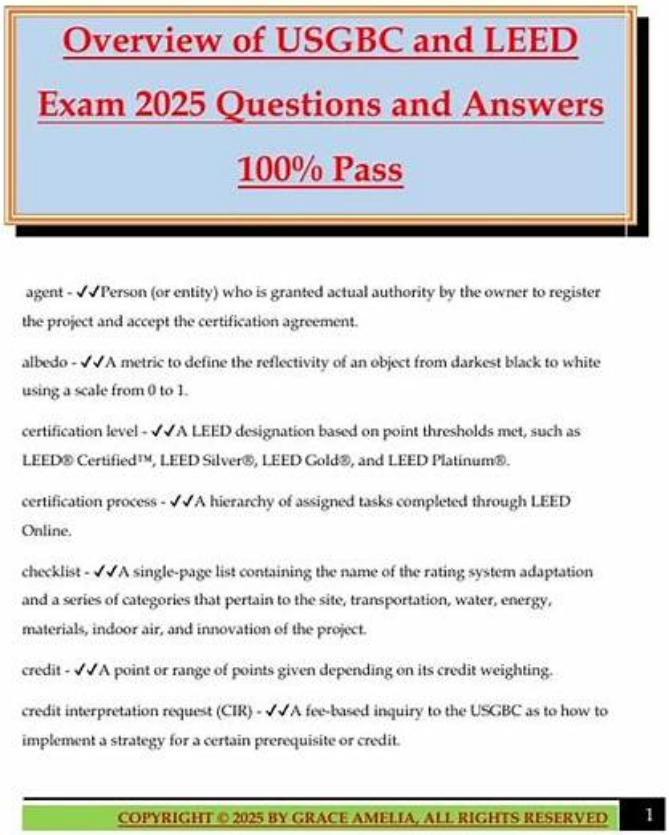
Overview of USGBC and LEED
Exam 2025 Questions and Answers
100% Pass

agent - ✓✓Person (or entity) who is granted actual authority by the owner to register the project and accept the certification agreement.

albedo - ✓✓A metric to define the reflectivity of an object from darkest black to white using a scale from 0 to 1.

certification level - ✓✓A LEED designation based on point thresholds met, such as LEED® Certified™, LEED Silver®, LEED Gold®, and LEED Platinum®.

certification process - ✓✓A hierarchy of assigned tasks completed through LEED Online.

checklist - ✓✓A single-page list containing the name of the rating system adaptation and a series of categories that pertain to the site, transportation, water, energy, materials, indoor air, and innovation of the project.

credit - ✓✓A point or range of points given depending on its credit weighting.

credit interpretation request (CIR) - ✓✓A fee-based inquiry to the USGBC as to how to implement a strategy for a certain prerequisite or credit.

P.S. Free 2026 USGBC LEED-AP-Homes dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ITexamReview: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sTvtt1M0VWo5LP-cPtKcjPDTZ8Hc5dj_

LEED-AP-Homes test questions have so many advantages that basically meet all the requirements of the user. If you have good comments or suggestions during the trial period, you can also give us feedback in a timely manner. Our study materials will give you a benefit as Thanks, we do it all for the benefits of the user. LEED-AP-Homes study materials look forward to your joining in. We have full confidence to ensure that you will have an enjoyable study experience with our LEED-AP-Homes Certification guide, which are designed to arouse your interest and help you pass the exam more easily. You will have a better understanding after reading the following advantages.

USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Indoor Environmental Quality: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Architectural Designer. It addresses indoor air health, natural light, and ventilation requirements to ensure occupant comfort and durability, reflecting a home's capacity to provide a healthy and lasting living environment.

Topic 2	• Regional Priority Credits: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Regional Performance Advisor. It covers specific environmental credits that reflect local priorities, enabling tailored certification strategies that align with regional ecosystems or regulatory contexts.
Topic 3	• Location & Transportation: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Environmental Planner. It focuses on how homes integrate with their surroundings and connect to transportation networks, emphasizing sustainable siting strategies aligned with urban planning practices.

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LEED-AP-Homes Practice Guide Materials: LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam and LEED-AP-Homes Study Torrent - ITexamReview

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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
Envelope leakage is measured in air changes per hour (ACH) at what pressure differential?

- A. 100 pascals
- B. 75 pascals
- C. 25 pascals
- D. 50 pascals

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)requires blower door testing in theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Air Infiltrationto measure envelope leakage, expressed as air changes per hour (ACH) at a specific pressure differential.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Credit: Air Infiltration (1-3 points)
Conduct a blower door test to measure envelope leakage in air changes per hour (ACH) at a pressure differential of 50 pascals (Pa). This standardizes the measurement of air tightness across projects.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Credit: Air Infiltration
Envelope leakage is measured using a blower door test at 50 pascals, reported as ACH50, to assess the airtightness of the building envelope.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer is50 pascals(Option B), as this is the standard pressure differential for measuring ACH in LEED for Homes.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p.
124.
C). 75 pascals: Higher pressures are not used, as 50 pascals is the industry standard for consistency.Reference:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
D). 100 pascals: This is too high and not used in residential testing standards.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA credits, including air infiltration testing, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the 50-pascal standard.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.

LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (https://www.usgbc.org/credits).
LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).
USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4).
LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming ACH50 testing standard.

NEW QUESTION # 32
Which of the following is a desired outcome of a LEED for Homes design charrette?

- A. Schematic design of the project
- B. Integrated green strategies across all aspects of the building design
- C. Completed checklist of LEED for Homes credits to pursue
- D. Completed Green Development Plan in accordance with the Enterprise Community Partners' Green Development Plan

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)emphasizes theIntegrative Process (IP)to encourage early collaboration among project teams to optimize sustainability. A design charrette is a key component of theIP Credit: Integrative Process, where stakeholders collaborate to identify and integrate green strategies.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
IP Credit: Integrative Process (1 point)
Conduct a preliminary design charrette with the project team to identify and integrate green strategies across all aspects of the building design, including energy, water, materials, and indoor environmental quality. The charrette should establish performance goals and synergistic opportunities for sustainability.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Integrative Process Credit: Integrative Process, p. 44.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system aligns with this:
IP Credit: Integrative Process
The design charrette aims to foster collaboration to develop integrated green strategies that enhance the project's environmental performance across multiple systems.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The desired outcome of a LEED for Homes design charrette isintegrated green strategies across all aspects of the building design(Option D), as it ensures a holistic approach to sustainability, aligning with the credit's intent.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IP Credit: Integrative Process, p. 44.
B). Completed checklist of LEED for Homes credits to pursue: A charrette may discuss potential credits, but a completed checklist is a later step, not the primary outcome. The focus is on strategy integration.
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IP Credit: Integrative Process, p. 45.
C). Completed Green Development Plan in accordance with the Enterprise Community Partners' Green Development Plan: This is unrelated to LEED for Homes, as it refers to a specific program by Enterprise Community Partners, not a LEED requirement.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, does not mention Enterprise Community Partners.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes the Integrative Process as a key exam topic, referencing theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a primary resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the charrette's purpose.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Integrative Process Credit: Integrative Process, p. 44-45.
LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (https://www.usgbc.org/credits).
LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).
USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4).
LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming integrative process goals.

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which of the following power needs requires special consideration at the design phase?

- A. Electric vehicle charging station
- B. Continuously operating bathroom fans
- C. ENERGY STAR appliances
- D. 220-volt supply to laundry room

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)encourages planning for energy-efficient and sustainable technologies during the design phase, particularly for significant electrical loads that impact infrastructure, as addressed in credits likeEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Optimize Energy Performance.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance
Design the home to accommodate high-efficiency systems and emerging technologies, such as electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, which require dedicated electrical capacity (e.g., 240-volt circuits) and planning during the design phase to ensure adequate panel capacity and conduit placement.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit:
Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance
Electric vehicle charging stations require special consideration in the design phase, including dedicated circuits and infrastructure to support high-voltage, high-amperage loads, ensuring future scalability and energy efficiency.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
Anelectric vehicle charging station(Option D) requires special consideration during the design phase due to its high power demand (typically 240 volts, 30-50 amps), necessitating dedicated circuits, panel capacity upgrades, and potential conduit or wiring planning to avoid costly retrofits.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.
B). 220-volt supply to laundry room: While a 220-volt circuit is common for dryers, it is standard in residential design and does not require special consideration beyond typical electrical planning.Reference: No specific LEED requirement for laundry circuits.
C). ENERGY STAR appliances: These focus on efficiency and do not require unique electrical infrastructure beyond standard outlets.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: High-Efficiency Appliances, p. 136.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA credits, including energy-efficient design, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of EV charging considerations.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, p. 118.
LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (https://www.usgbc.org/credits).
LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).
USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4).
LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming EV charging design needs.

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which of the following products will be eligible for points toward Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products, Option 1: Local Production?

- A. Wood studs harvested and manufactured in Mexico within a 98 mi. (158 km) radius of the final installation in New Mexico
- B. Wooden doors manufactured in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, assembled 1,463 mi. (2,354 km) away in Provo, Utah, and installed 1,246 mi. (2,005 km) away in Austin, Texas
- C. Wood studs harvested and manufactured in Western Canada and installed in California within a 750 mi. (1,200 km) radius

- D. Granite slabs extracted in China and manufactured and installed in New York City

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)awards points for theMaterials and Resources (MR) Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Products, Option 1: Local Production, which encourages the use of materials sourced locally to reduce transportation impacts.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, Option 1: Local Production (1-4 points) Use products that have been extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site for at least 25%, 50%, or 90% (by cost) of the total materials.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, Option 1: Local Production Materials must be extracted, harvested, or recovered and manufactured within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site to qualify for local production points.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
Evaluation of options:
* A. Granite slabs extracted in China and manufactured and installed in New York City: Extracted in China, far exceeding the 100-mile (160 km) limit, so it does not qualify.
* B. Wood studs harvested and manufactured in Western Canada and installed in California within a 750 mi. (1,200 km) radius: The 750-mile radius exceeds the 100-mile limit, so it does not qualify.
* C. Wood studs harvested and manufactured in Mexico within a 98 mi. (158 km) radius of the final installation in New Mexico: Both harvesting and manufacturing are within 100 miles (160 km), meeting the local production criteria.
* D. Wooden doors manufactured in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, assembled 1,463 mi. (2,354 km) away in Provo, Utah, and installed 1,246 mi. (2,005 km) away in Austin, Texas: The distances for manufacturing and assembly far exceed the 100-mile limit, so it does not qualify.
The correct answer isOption C, as the wood studs meet the local production requirement of being harvested and manufactured within 100 miles (160 km) of the project site.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes MR credits, including Environmentally Preferable Products, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource.
The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the 100-mile radius.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (https://www.usgbc.org/credits).
LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).
USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4).
LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming local production criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 35
A builder plans to build two semi-detached residential homes at a rural lot he just bought, where the municipal water system cannot reach. The homes will use well water dug on site. The builder would like to build the two units as LEED certified homes. To meet the prerequisite of Water Efficiency domain in LEED Homes, what should the builder do?

- A. At least one water meter will be shared by two units, and another separate meter will be used for monitoring landscaping water usage
- B. Install two water meters for each unit separately
- C. These two semi-detached homes will be exempt from the prerequisite of Water Efficiency
- D. Use one water meter for the entire building of two units

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theWater Efficiency (WE) Prerequisite: Total Water Use, which requires metering to monitor water consumption in LEED-certified homes, even those using well water.

According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use
Install water meters to measure total potable water use for the entire home, including indoor and outdoor uses.
For multifamily or attached housing (e.g., semi-detached homes), each dwelling unit must have its own water meter to track individual usage accurately.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use
In attached housing projects, such as semi-detached homes, each unit must have a separate water meter to monitor potable water use, regardless of whether the water source is municipal or well water.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
For two semi-detached homes using well water, the builder mustinstall two water meters for each unit separately(Option A) to comply with the prerequisite, ensuring individual monitoring of water use for each dwelling unit.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.
C). These two semi-detached homes will be exempt from the prerequisite of Water Efficiency: There is no exemption for well water; all LEED homes must meet the metering prerequisite.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Prerequisite: Total Water Use, p. 94.
D). At least one water meter will be shared by two units, and another separate meter will be used for monitoring landscaping water usage: Individual unit metering is required, and while a separate landscaping meter is encouraged (e.g., for WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use), it is not a prerequisite requirement.Reference:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes WE prerequisites, including water metering, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of individual metering for attached homes.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Prerequisite:
Total Water Use, p. 94.
LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, USGBC LEED Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online (https://www.
usgbc.org/credits).
LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook, GBCI, October 2024, p. 12 (references study resources and exam scope based on LEED v4).
USGBC LEED for Homes Rating System (v4), available via USGBC website (https://www.usgbc.org
/resources/leed-homes-design-and-construction-v4).
LEED v4.1 for Homes, USGBC, accessed via LEED Online, confirming metering requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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