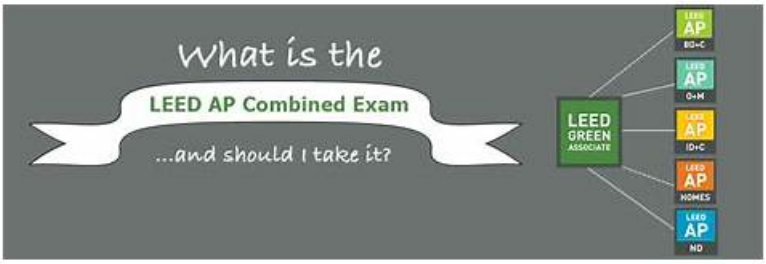
# LEED-AP-Homes Examinations Actual Questions & New LEED-AP-Homes Test Bootcamp




What's more, part of that CramPDF LEED-AP-Homes dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sy5HQAcYU_o00yUXOxd19xkB8ClfWf7B

As you can find on our website, there are three different versions of our LEED-AP-Homes exam questions: the PDF, Software and APP online. I love the PDF version of LEED-AP-Homes learning guide the best. The PDF files carry all the exam questions and answers, and it is printable. Our dedicated expert team keeps the material updated and upgrades the material, as and when required. The LEED-AP-Homes Exam PDF file is portable which can be carries away everywhere easily and also it can be printed.

Our LEED-AP-Homes Test Braindumps boost high hit rate and can stimulate the exam to let you have a good preparation for the exam. Our LEED-AP-Homes prep torrent boost the timing function and the content is easy to be understood and has been simplified the important information. Our LEED-AP-Homes test braindumps convey more important information with less amount of answers and questions and thus make the learning relaxed and efficient. If you fail in the exam we will refund you immediately. All LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam exam torrent does a lot of help for you to pass the exam easily and successfully.

**>> LEED-AP-Homes Examinations Actual Questions <<**

## 2026 USGBC Accurate LEED-AP-Homes: LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Examinations Actual Questions

We offer you free update for 365 days after purchasing LEED-AP-Homes study guide, so that you don't need to spend extra money on the update version, and latest version for LEED-AP-Homes exam materials will be sent to your email address automatically. In addition, LEED-AP-Homes exam dumps are compiled by professional experts who are quite familiar with the exam center, therefore if you choose us, you can get the latest information for the exam timely. LEED-AP-Homes Exam Materials are also high quality, we have a professional team to examine the answers on a continuous basis, and therefore, you can use them at ease.

## USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • Energy and Atmosphere: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Green Building Engineer. It includes evaluating the principles of energy efficiency, performance optimization, and emissions reduction in residential design, all critical to minimizing environmental impact while meeting occupant needs. |
| Topic 2 | • Materials & Resources: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Sustainability Specialist. It emphasizes the selection and management of eco-friendly materials, efficient usage of resources, and implementation of waste reduction strategies to support green residential construction. |
| Topic 3 | • 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 4 | • Innovation: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Design Innovation Lead. It invites professionals to explore creative and exemplary strategies that surpass standard credits—such as pilot projects or pioneering sustainability solutions—demonstrating forward-thinking in residential design. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Topic 5 | • 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. |

## USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

**NEW QUESTION # 62**
Which of the following measures is a radon-resistant construction technique?

- A. Continuously operating bath fans to remove gases from inside the home
- B. Perforated foundation slab to allow air circulation
- C. Vent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home
- D. Pressurized basement or crawlspace to prevent gases from entering the home

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theIndoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Credit: Radon Control, which promotes radon-resistant construction techniques to mitigate the health risks of radon gas, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can accumulate in homes.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EQ Credit: Radon Control (1 point)
Install a passive or active radon-resistant system, including a vent pipe extending from below the foundation (e.g., sub-slab or crawlspace) to the roof to exhaust radon gases before they enter the home. This is a primary radon-resistant construction technique.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EQ Credit: Radon Control
A vent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home (e.g., sub-slab depressurization system) is a key radon- resistant technique, preventing radon entry into living spaces.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isvent pipe to exhaust gases from under the home(Option A), as this is a standard radon- resistant technique, typically involving a sub-slab depressurization system with a vent pipe.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.
C). Perforated foundation slab to allow air circulation: Perforated slabs are not a recognized radon-resistant method; they may increase radon entry by allowing gas to flow into the home.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.
D). Continuously operating bath fans to remove gases from inside the home: Bath fans address general ventilation, not radon-specific mitigation, which requires sub-slab venting.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EQ Credit: Enhanced Ventilation, p. 146.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EQ credits, including radon control, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of vent pipe systems.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Indoor Environmental Quality Credit: Radon Control, p. 150.
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 radon-resistant techniques.

**NEW QUESTION # 63**

How many total Regional Priority credits are available for a project team to choose from in any region?

- A. Six credits
- B. Eight credits
- C. Seven credits
- D. Four credits

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includesRegional Priority (RP) Credits, which provide bonus points for addressing location-specific environmental priorities. Each region has a set number of RP credits available, from which a project can earn up to four points.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
Regional Priority Credits (1-4 points)
In each region, six Regional Priority Credits are available, based on the project's ZIP code or location, addressing critical environmental issues. A project can earn up to four bonus points by achieving any combination of these six credits.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Regional Priority Credits, p. 190.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
Regional Priority Credits
Six RP credits are identified for each region, from which a project team can choose to pursue up to four for bonus points, based on local environmental priorities.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer issix credits(Option B), as six Regional Priority Credits are available for a project team to choose from in any region, with a maximum of four points achievable.
Why not the other options?
* A. Four credits: This is the maximum number of points a project can earn, not the total number of RP credits available.
* C. Seven credits: No region has seven RP credits; the standard is six.
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Regional Priority Credits, p. 190.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes RP credits and their regional applicability, referencing theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the six-credit availability.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Regional Priority Credits, p. 190.
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 RP credit availability.

**NEW QUESTION # 64**
A proposed 1000 kWh photovoltaic system will achieve two points in the Energy and Atmosphere, Renewable Energy credit. If the client chooses a 2000 kWh system instead, how many points will be achieved?

- A. Two points
- B. One point
- C. Three points
- D. Four points

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Renewable Energy, which awards points based on the percentage of annual energy use offset by on-site renewable energy systems, such as photovoltaic (PV) systems.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Credit: Renewable Energy (1-4 points)
Install on-site renewable energy systems to offset a percentage of the home's annual energy use. Points are awarded as follows:

* 1 point: 0.5 kW or 5% of annual energy use.
* 2 points: 1.0 kW or 10% of annual energy use.
* 3 points: 1.5 kW or 15% of annual energy use.
* 4 points: 2.0 kW or 20% of annual energy use.The kW values are for photovoltaic systems and assume typical production rates (e.g., 1 kW # 1,500 kWh/year).Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Renewable Energy, p. 138.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Credit: Renewable Energy
Points are awarded based on the installed capacity of PV systems (e.g., 2.0 kW for 4 points) or the percentage of energy offset, whichever is higher. A 2000 kWh system (approximately 2.0 kW) qualifies for 4 points.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The question states a 1000 kWh PV system earns 2 points, corresponding to approximately 1.0 kW (assuming 1 kW # 1,500 kWh/year). A 2000 kWh system is approximately 2.0 kW (2000 ÷ 1500 # 1.33 kW, but conservatively aligned with the 2.0 kW threshold in LEED), which earns4 points(Option D).
Why not the other options?
* A. One point: This corresponds to 0.5 kW, far below a 2000 kWh system.
* B. Two points: This is the baseline for a 1000 kWh (1.0 kW) system, not 2000 kWh.
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Renewable Energy, p. 138.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA credits, including renewable energy, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of PV system sizing.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Renewable Energy, p. 138.
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 renewable energy points.

**NEW QUESTION # 65**
Of the following recommended strategies, which will receive credit under Sustainable Sites: Nontoxic Pest Control?

- A. Use a sealed-to-the-wall vapor barrier for homes with crawl spaces on the floor or beneath a concrete slab
- B. Design and install plastic barrier systems around pipes and electrical conduit extending through slab foundations
- C. Seal all external cracks, joints, penetrations, edges, and entry points with caulking
- D. Install plantings and landscaping elements that repel pests and encourage biodiversity

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theSustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, which awards points for strategies that prevent pest entry without relying on toxic chemicals.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control (1 point)
Implement physical barriers to prevent pest entry, such as sealing all external cracks, joints, penetrations, edges, and entry points with caulking or other durable materials to reduce the need for chemical pest control.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control
Sealing external cracks, joints, and penetrations with caulking is a primary strategy to earn points by preventing pest access in a nontoxic manner.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isseal all external cracks, joints, penetrations, edges, and entry points with caulking (Option A), as this is a direct, physical pest control strategy recognized by the credit.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore

Habitat, p. 74.
C). Use a sealed-to-the-wall vapor barrier for homes with crawl spaces: Vapor barriers address moisture, not pest control, and are not part of this credit.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, no mention in SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control.
D). Design and install plastic barrier systems around pipes and electrical conduit: While barriers may help, only caulking or similar sealing methods are explicitly recognized for this credit.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes SS credits, including nontoxic pest control, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of sealing strategies.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Sustainable Sites Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
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 pest control strategies.

**NEW QUESTION # 66**
Which important factors must be considered when calculating the design landscape water requirements?

- A. Vegetation selection, microclimate, and irrigation type
- B. Soil pH, soil compaction, and impervious surfaces
- C. Soil slope, "no-disturbance" zones, and runoff velocity
- D. Sub-metering, bedding area zones, and shut-off valves

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)addresses landscape water use in theWater Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use, which requires calculating the design landscape water requirements to optimize irrigation efficiency. Key factors influence the water needs of a landscape, guiding the design and irrigation strategy.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use (1-4 points)
Calculate the landscape water requirement based on the following factors:
* Vegetation selection: Choose plants with low water needs (e.g., native or drought-tolerant species).
* Microclimate: Consider site-specific conditions like sun exposure, shade, and wind that affect evapotranspiration rates.
* Irrigation type: Select efficient systems (e.g., drip irrigation) to minimize water waste.These factors are used to estimate the water demand and design an efficient irrigation system.Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use
The design landscape water requirement is determined by vegetation selection, microclimate factors (e.g., sun/shade), and irrigation system efficiency (e.g., drip vs. spray).
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isvegetation selection, microclimate, and irrigation type(Option B), as these are the primary factors for calculating water requirements per LEED guidelines.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 99 (discusses implementation, not calculation factors).
C). Soil slope, "no-disturbance" zones, and runoff velocity: These relate toSustainable Sitescredits (e.g., Rainwater Management) for managing runoff, not calculating landscape water needs.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.
D). Soil pH, soil compaction, and impervious surfaces: While soil conditions affect plant health, they are secondary to vegetation, microclimate, and irrigation for water requirement calculations. Impervious surfaces are relevant to heat island or runoff credits.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes WE credits, including outdoor water use, and references theLEED

Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of these factors.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit:
Outdoor Water Use, p. 98-99.
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 landscape water factors.

**NEW QUESTION # 67**
.....

The LEED-AP-Homes real questions are written and approved by our It experts, and tested by our senior professionals with many years' experience. The content of our LEED-AP-Homes pass guide covers the most of questions in the actual test and all you need to do is review our LEED-AP-Homes VCE Dumps carefully before taking the exam. Then you can pass the actual test quickly and get certification easily.