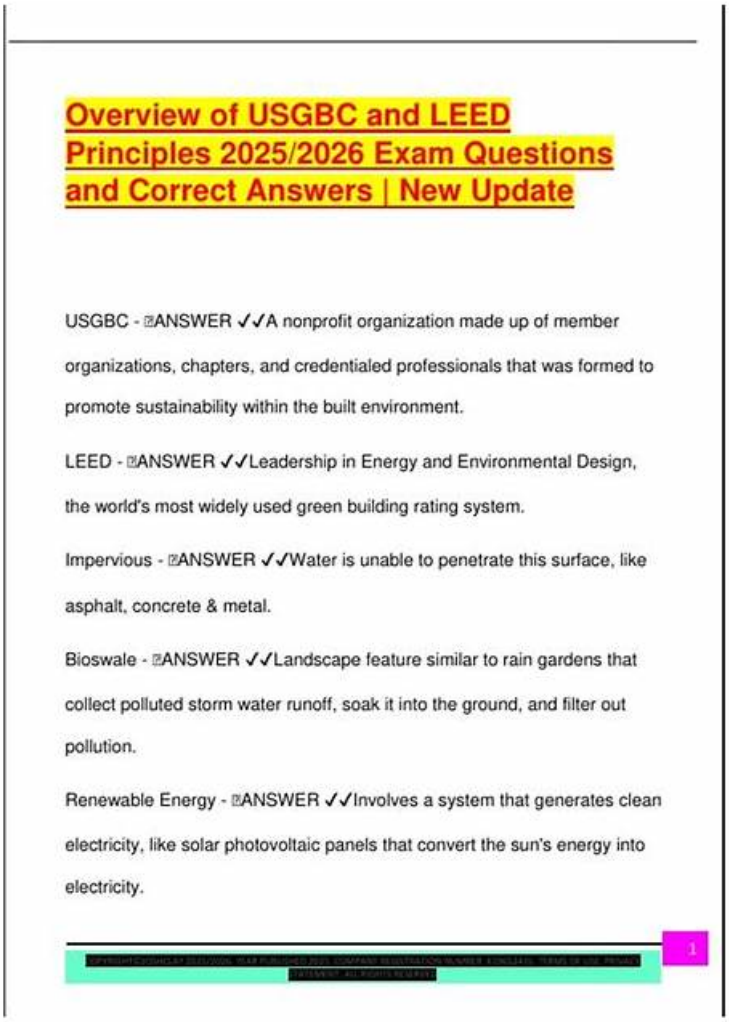
Pass Guaranteed 2026 USGBC LEED-AP-Homes: Marvelous New LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Braindumps Questions



Overview of USGBC and LEED Principles 2025/2026 Exam Questions and Correct Answers | New Update

USGBC - ANSWER ✓✓A nonprofit organization made up of member organizations, chapters, and credentialed professionals that was formed to promote sustainability within the built environment.

LEED - ANSWER ✓✓Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, the world's most widely used green building rating system.

Impervious - ANSWER ✓✓Water is unable to penetrate this surface, like asphalt, concrete & metal.

Bioswale - ANSWER ✓✓Landscape feature similar to rain gardens that collect polluted storm water runoff, soak it into the ground, and filter out pollution.

Renewable Energy - ANSWER ✓✓Involves a system that generates clean electricity, like solar photovoltaic panels that convert the sun's energy into electricity.

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The USGBC Practice Exam feature is the handiest format available for our customers. The customers can give unlimited tests and even track the mistakes and marks of their previous given tests from history so that they can overcome their mistakes. The LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam (LEED-AP-Homes) Practice Exam can be customized which means that the students can settle the time and LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam (LEED-AP-Homes) Questions according to their needs and solve the test on time.

Maybe most of people prefer to use the computer when they are study, but we have to admit that many people want to learn buy the paper, because they think that studying on the computer too much does harm to their eyes. LEED-AP-Homes test questions have the function of supporting printing in order to meet the need of customers. A good deal of researches has been made to figure out how to help different kinds of candidates to get LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam certification. We revise and update the LEED-AP-Homes Test Torrent according to the changes of the syllabus and the latest developments in theory and practice.

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Choosing our USGBC LEED-AP-Homes study material, you will find that it will be very easy for you to overcome your shortcomings and become a persistent person. If you decide to buy our LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam LEED-AP-Homes study questions, you can get the chance that you will pass your LEED-AP-Homes exam and get the certification successfully in a short time.

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	• 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	• LEED Process: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Green Building Consultant. It covers the comprehensive framework of the LEED Homes certification process, from understanding project eligibility and roles—such as green raters and quality assurance designees—to navigating certification requirements, the LEED verification process, and documentation submission to GBCI.
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	• 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 6	• 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.

USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
How many total Regional Priority credits are available for a project team to choose from in any region?

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

Answer: C

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 # 17
Energy losses due to supply duct leakage are most likely to occur when:

- A. Ducts are located within conditioned envelope but joints are unsealed.
- B. Ducts are located in unconditioned attics, basements, or exterior walls.
- C. Interior wall cavities are used to conduct return air.
- D. Duct layout includes multiple 90-degree bends on a single branch.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Duct leakage in HVAC systems can significantly increase energy losses, particularly when ducts are poorly sealed or located in areas that exacerbate the impact of leakage. This issue is addressed in theLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)under theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA)category, specifically in credits related to Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4), the location of ducts plays a critical role in energy losses due to leakage:
EA Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems
To minimize energy losses, locate all heating and cooling ducts and air handlers within the conditioned envelope of the building. Ducts located in unconditioned spaces, such as attics, basements, or exterior walls, are more likely to lose energy due to leakage, as air escaping from ducts in these areas is lost to the outside or unconditioned zones, increasing heating and cooling loads.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system further clarifies this:
EA Credit: Optimize Energy Performance
Ducts located in unconditioned spaces (e.g., attics, unconditioned basements, or exterior walls) contribute to significant energy losses when leakage occurs, as conditioned air escapes to areas outside the thermal envelope. Sealing ducts and locating them within conditioned spaces are best practices to minimize losses.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
Ducts inunconditioned attics, basements, or exterior wallsare particularly problematic because any leakage results in conditioned air being lost to spaces that are not temperature-controlled, requiring the HVAC system to work harder to maintain indoor comfort. This scenario maximizes energy losses compared to ducts within the conditioned envelope.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 127, which discusses return air strategies but not as a primary leakage concern.
B). Duct layout includes multiple 90-degree bends on a single branch: Multiple 90-degree bends increase airflow resistance, reducing system efficiency, but they do not directly cause duct leakage. Leakage is related to unsealed joints or poor duct construction, not the geometry of the duct layout.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126, which prioritizes duct sealing over layout.
C). Ducts are located within conditioned envelope but joints are unsealed: While unsealed joints cause leakage, ducts within the

conditioned envelope leak into spaces that are already temperature-controlled. This reduces the energy impact compared to leakage in unconditioned spaces, as the conditioned air remains within the thermal envelope.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit:
Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126, which notes that ducts in conditioned spaces minimize energy loss from leakage.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookconfirms that the exam tests knowledge of EA credits, including duct system design and energy performance, referencing theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a primary resource. The handbook ensures that the exam is based onLEED v4, aligning with the focus on duct location and sealing.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Heating and Cooling Distribution Systems, p. 126-127.
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 duct location impacts.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which of the following written materials must be provided to a new home occupant to comply with Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite, Education of the Homeowner, Tenant or Building Manager?

- A. ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2006
- B. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Homes guidelines
- C. Operations and maintenance manual
- D. 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines

Answer: C

Explanation:
The question references an "Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite" for education, which appears to be a misnomer, as theLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes this requirement under theInnovation (IN) Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager. This prerequisite ensures occupants receive materials to understand and maintain the home's sustainable features.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager Provide an operations and maintenance manual to the homeowner or tenant, including product manuals for installed equipment (e.g., HVAC, water heating systems) and information on the operation and maintenance of green features.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Innovation Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner or Tenant
An operations and maintenance manual must be provided to occupants, detailing the function, operation, and maintenance of sustainable systems and equipment in the home.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isoperations and maintenance manual(Option B), as this is the required written material to comply with the prerequisite.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, no mention in IN Prerequisite: Education.
C). 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines: These are unrelated to LEED homeowner education requirements.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, no mention in IN Prerequisite: Education.
D). Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Homes guidelines: While ENERGY STAR guidelines may be relevant, they are not required written materials for this prerequisite.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IN Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes IN prerequisites, including education requirements, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the operations and maintenance manual.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Innovation Prerequisite: Education of the Homeowner, Tenant, or Building Manager, p. 188.

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 education materials.

NEW QUESTION # 19
The intent of Water Efficiency Credit, Outdoor Water Use, is to minimize which of the following?

- A. Fertilizer use
- B. Heat island effect
- C. Wildlife habitat
- D. Building footprint

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theWater Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use, which aims to reduce irrigation water consumption through strategies like native plant selection and efficient irrigation systems.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use (1-4 points)
The intent is to reduce outdoor water consumption for irrigation, thereby minimizing the environmental impact of water use and indirectly supporting other sustainability goals, such as reducing energy use associated with water delivery. While not directly targeting the heat island effect, efficient irrigation can contribute to cooler landscapes by supporting vegetation, unlike theSustainable Sites Credit: Heat Island Reduction, which directly addresses heat island mitigation.
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 primary intent is to minimize outdoor water use for irrigation, which can also support vegetated surfaces that mitigate the heat island effect, though this is a secondary benefit.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isheat island effect(Option C), as reducing outdoor water use supports vegetated landscapes that help mitigate heat island effects, aligning with the credit's broader environmental goals. Note that the primary intent is water reduction, but among the options, heat island effect is the most relevant secondary benefit.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
B). Building footprint: This is relevant toLT Credit: Compact Development, not outdoor water use.
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, LT Credit: Compact Development, p. 57.
D). Wildlife habitat: Native plants support habitat (SS Credit: Site Development), but this is not the intent of WE Outdoor Water Use.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, p. 74.
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 water reduction goals.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.
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 outdoor water use intent.

NEW QUESTION # 20

A benefit of lower window U-factor is:

- A. Increased daylighting
- B. Increased visibility
- C. Reduced maintenance
- D. Reduced energy use

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)addresses window performance in theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA) Credit: Windows, where a lower U-factor (thermal transmittance) improves energy efficiency by reducing heat loss or gain.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
EA Credit: Windows (1-3 points)
Use windows with a lower U-factor to reduce energy use by minimizing heat transfer through the glazing, improving the home's thermal performance and reducing heating and cooling loads.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Windows, p. 122.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
EA Credit: Windows
A lower window U-factor reduces energy use by decreasing heat loss in winter and heat gain in summer, contributing to overall energy efficiency.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isreduced energy use(Option B), as a lower U-factor directly improves the home's energy performance by reducing thermal transfer.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.
C). Increased daylighting: Daylighting is influenced by visible light transmission, not U-factor.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.
D). Reduced maintenance: U-factor does not impact maintenance requirements.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Windows, p. 122.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes EA credits, including window performance, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of U-factor benefits.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Windows, p. 122.
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 U-factor benefits.

NEW QUESTION # 21
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