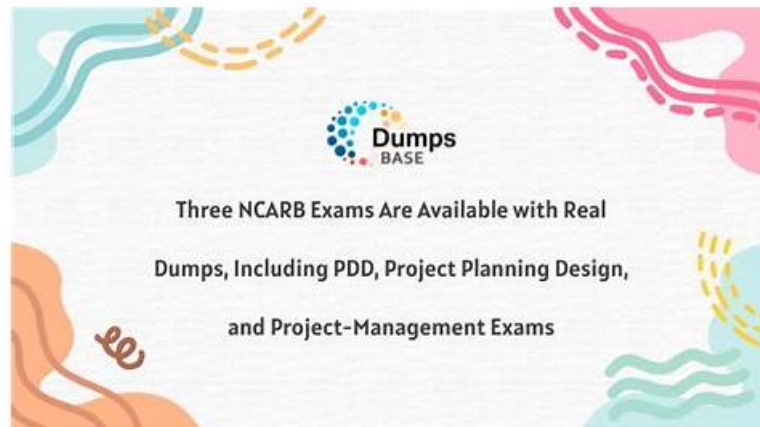


NCARB Valid Valid Dumps Project-Planning-Design Book–Pass Project-Planning-Design First Attempt



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Our Project-Planning-Design study questions in every year are summarized based on the test purpose, every answer is a template, there are subjective and objective Project-Planning-Design exams of two parts, we have in the corresponding modules for different topic of deliberate practice. To this end, our Project-Planning-Design training materials in the qualification exam summarize some problem- solving skills, and induce some generic templates. The user can scout for answer and scout for score based on the answer templates we provide, so the universal template can save a lot of precious time for the user to study and pass the Project-Planning-Design Exam.

NCARB Project-Planning-Design Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Integration of Program & Systems: This section of the exam measures skills of project architects and focuses on integrating decisions about environmental conditions, codes, and building systems into one cohesive project design. It highlights how to configure the building and incorporate both program requirements and contextual conditions in a unified design approach.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Costs & Budgeting: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and assesses the ability to evaluate design alternatives based on program goals, perform cost evaluations, and manage cost considerations throughout the design process.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Codes & Regulations: This section of the exam measures the skills of project architects and focuses on applying zoning laws, environmental rules, and building codes during the planning stage. Candidates are tested on how to integrate multiple regulatory requirements into a project's design effectively.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Conditions & Context: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and covers how to use site analysis information to determine building placement and environmental planning decisions. It emphasizes applying sustainable principles and considering the neighborhood context to guide project design.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Systems, Materials, & Assemblies: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and covers the understanding of building systems such as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing, along with structural and specialty systems. It also involves selecting appropriate materials and assemblies to align with program needs, budgets, and regulations.

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With Project-Planning-Design certificate, you will harvest many points of theories that others ignore and can offer strong prove for managers. So the Project-Planning-Design exam is a great beginning. However, since there was lots of competition in this industry, the smartest way to win the battle is improving the quality of our practice materials, which we did a great job. With passing rate up to 98 to 100 percent, you will get through the Project-Planning-Design Exam with ease. Trust us and you will get success for sure!

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

Refer to the exhibit (stair connecting four stories, occupant load 100, not accessible exit).

Not including the permitted projection for handrails and stringers, what is the minimum clear width of the stair at dimension X?

- A. 36 inches
- B. 48 inches
- C. 60 inches
- D. 44 inches

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

For stairs serving 100 occupants, building codes such as IBC require a minimum clear width of 44 inches to accommodate occupant egress.

36 inches is typical minimum for stairs serving smaller occupant loads.

Wider widths like 48 or 60 inches are required for higher occupant loads.

Handrails and projections may reduce nominal width but are not included in minimum clear width measurements.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations, Egress Requirements

IBC 2018 Chapter 10 - Means of Egress

NEW QUESTION # 68

An architect has just received client approval of the Schematic Design documents for a three-story, outpatient medical clinic. The clinic is located within a mixed-use development governed by a City-approved Planned Development (PD) document. The medical clinic design utilizes standardized departmental layouts and includes outpatient clinics, as well as treatment spaces, administrative spaces and public/lobby spaces.

The site needs to accommodate four different vehicular traffic flows: patient traffic, staff traffic, service and delivery traffic, and emergency services traffic. In addition, a pedestrian plaza must connect to the mixed-use development sidewalks. The plaza must provide space for bicycle parking and will serve as the future bus stop.

The site design addresses several challenges related to building orientation. The southeast facade, with excellent visibility from the highway, is the location of all service equipment. The building entrance faces northwest, convenient to the parking but not visible from the highway.

The client believes future patient volumes will outgrow the clinic. The PD document allows for a planned Phase 2 development on the adjacent vacant site to the southwest. Phase 2 would include a second building (2 story, 80,000 BGSF) and/or a parking deck.

Other considerations for the project include:

- * Protected tree requirements are defined in the PD document.
- * Easy pedestrian access must be provided from Sycamore Boulevard.
- * All required parking for the clinic must be accommodated on site.
- * Programmed area includes 109,450 Departmental Gross Square Feet (DGSF) / 130,184 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF).
- * Exterior material percentages are dictated by the PD document and shall not exceed specific percentages for Primary and Secondary Finishes.
- * All service equipment needs to be screened; see PD document for restrictions.
- * Signage opportunities are important to the client.
- * Acoustical privacy is a concern of the healthcare system.

The following resources are available for your reference:

- * Drawings, including a perspective, plans, and exterior elevations

- * Building Program, including client's departmental program and detailed program for Treatment 01 (Infusion)
- * Exterior Material Cost Comparisons
- * Planned Development Document
- * IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections
- * ADA Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design After construction, the owner asks the architect to integrate sustainable features that would offset building operational costs and have minimal changes to the existing design and future development.

Which of the following sustainable features should the architect consider?

- A. Building-mounted vertical sunshades
- B. Ground-mounted PV panels
- C. Roof-mounted PV panels

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Roof-mounted photovoltaic (PV) panels are the most appropriate sustainable feature to offset building operational costs with minimal design changes, especially in a mixed-use development with planned future expansion.

Building-mounted vertical sunshades (A) require design integration and may affect exterior finishes and daylighting.

Ground-mounted PV panels (C) require additional land and site preparation, which could conflict with future development plans and site constraints.

Roof-mounted PV panels maximize use of existing roof space, reduce energy costs, and are relatively easy to integrate with minimal impact on building massing or future phases.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Renewable Energy

Planned Development Document

NEW QUESTION # 69

Refer to the exhibit (four building sections with fan locations (F) and boiler/chiller equipment (*)).

Which of the fan locations (F) indicated for a four-story office building would allow the most efficient provision for weekend cooling?

- A. D
- B. A
- C. C
- D. B

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

For efficient weekend cooling in a multi-story office building, placing fan equipment centrally between the conditioned spaces reduces duct lengths, allows better zoning, and minimizes energy use.

In option C, fans are located mid-building between office floors and other uses, allowing for more efficient distribution and individual zone control.

Other options (A, B, D) place fans either all at one end or stacked at one side, increasing duct runs and reducing flexibility in zoning, which can lead to inefficiency during reduced loads like weekends.

NCARB PPD guidelines emphasize mechanical system design that optimizes equipment placement to balance energy efficiency, occupant comfort, and system flexibility.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, HVAC System Design

The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Mechanical Equipment Layout

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following design elements will affect pedestrian security within a site? Check the four that apply.

- A. Impervious pavement
- B. Type of landscaping
- C. Location of adjacent activity

- D. Transparency of fences and barriers
- E. Number of site access points
- F. Parking quantity

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pedestrian security depends on the design and management of the site to reduce hiding spots, increase visibility, and encourage natural surveillance:

Type of landscaping (B): Dense, tall, or thorny plants can deter access or obstruct views, while low, transparent landscaping improves visibility and security.

Number of site access points (D): More access points can increase vulnerability unless properly controlled.

Transparency of fences and barriers (E): Transparent or see-through fences improve visibility and reduce concealment areas, enhancing security.

Location of adjacent activity (F): Adjacent active uses or areas with high foot traffic provide natural surveillance, discouraging crime.

Impervious pavement (A) relates to surface permeability and drainage but not directly to security.

Parking quantity (C) impacts traffic and congestion more than pedestrian security.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Site Planning and Security The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

NEW QUESTION # 71

An architect is designing an office building on an infill lot. The client wants to look at site design strategies to prevent erosion and collection of excess surface water resulting from the new construction.

Which one of the following strategies directly addresses the client's requirement?

- A. Install a catchment area
- B. Install horizontal overhangs
- C. Install pervious paving

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Pervious paving allows water to infiltrate through surfaces, reducing runoff and preventing erosion and surface water accumulation on site. It is an effective stormwater management technique suited to infill sites where space is limited.

A catchment area (B) collects water but does not prevent erosion or surface water by itself.

Horizontal overhangs (C) provide shading and weather protection but do not affect surface water runoff.

NCARB PPD guidelines emphasize permeable surfaces as key components of sustainable site design to manage stormwater onsite.

References:

ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Site and Stormwater Design The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable Site Design

NEW QUESTION # 72

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