

Hot LEED-AP-Homes Spot Questions | Test LEED-AP-Homes Dumps Pdf



DOWNLOAD the newest ExamDiscuss LEED-AP-Homes PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ztK-16GBZNAkCsk4WUXaugCcPPICdfA>

The reality is often cruel. What do we take to compete with other people? More useful certifications like LEED-AP-Homes certificate? In this era of surging talent, why should we stand out among the tens of thousands of graduates and be hired by the company? Perhaps the few qualifications you have on your hands are your greatest asset, and the LEED-AP-Homes Test Prep is to give you that capital by passing exam fast and obtain certification soon. Don't doubt about it. More useful certifications mean more ways out. If you pass the LEED-AP-Homes exam, you will be welcome by all companies which have relating business with LEED-AP-Homes exam torrent.

USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

>> Hot LEED-AP-Homes Spot Questions <<

Hot LEED-AP-Homes Spot Questions | Pass-Sure USGBC LEED-AP-Homes: LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam

This is a crucial part of your study to know your mistakes and overcome them before the USGBC LEED-AP-Homes final test. Customizable test sessions allow you to modify the setting of the LEED-AP-Homes mock test according to your training needs. Both USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Practice Tests desktop and web-based create a scenario that gives an exact feeling of the USGBC LEED-AP-Homes real test.

USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99

Energy simulation software used for ENERGY STAR Homes certification is approved by the:

- A. Department of Energy (DOE)
- **B. Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET)**
- C. U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)
- D. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) integrates ENERGY STAR Homes certification as part of the Energy and Atmosphere (EA) category, specifically for the EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance and EA Credit: Annual Energy Use. ENERGY STAR Homes certification requires energy simulation software to model the home's performance, and this software must be approved by a specific authority.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance

Projects pursuing ENERGY STAR for Homes certification must use energy simulation software accredited by the Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET) to demonstrate compliance with ENERGY STAR performance requirements.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

The Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET) is the organization responsible for accrediting energy modeling software used for ENERGY STAR Homes certification, such as REM/Rate or Ektrope. RESNET establishes standards for Home Energy Rating Systems (HERS) and ensures software accuracy for energy performance calculations.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system aligns with this:

EA Prerequisite: Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR Homes certification requires the use of RESNET-accredited energy modeling tools to verify performance targets, such as HERS index scores.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

While the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oversees the ENERGY STAR program, it does not directly approve the simulation software; that responsibility lies with RESNET.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

B). U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC): The USGBC administers LEED but does not approve ENERGY STAR software. It references ENERGY STAR requirements in LEED credits. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

C). Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The EPA manages ENERGY STAR but delegates software accreditation to RESNET for consistency in HERS ratings. Reference: ENERGY STAR Residential New Construction Program Requirements, accessed via www.energystar.gov.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes EA prerequisites and credits, including ENERGY STAR integration, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of RESNET's role.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.

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>).

RESNET Standards, accessed via www.resnet.us, confirming software accreditation.

NEW QUESTION # 100

What is the advantage of using native and adapted plant species instead of conventional turf?

- **A. Decreased frequency of mowing**
- B. Increased stormwater runoff
- C. Increased use of potable water

- D. Decreased wildlife habitat

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) promotes the use of native and adapted plants in the Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use and Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat to reduce maintenance and environmental impacts compared to conventional turf.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use (1-4 points)

Native and adapted plant species require less maintenance, including decreased frequency of mowing, compared to conventional turf grass, which often needs frequent cutting to maintain appearance.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use

Using native and adapted plants reduces maintenance demands, such as mowing frequency, compared to turf grass, while also lowering irrigation needs.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is decreased frequency of mowing (Option C), as native and adapted plants typically require less frequent maintenance than turf grass.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Rainwater Management, p. 76.

B). Decreased wildlife habitat: Native plants increase wildlife habitat, not decrease it, as per Question 75.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, p. 74.

D). Increased use of potable water: Native plants reduce potable water use due to lower irrigation needs.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes WE and SS credits, including benefits of native plants, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource.

The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of maintenance reduction.

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 native plant advantages.

NEW QUESTION # 101

How is credit earned under Regional Priority Credit, Regional Priority when the credit has multiple thresholds?

- A. Points are awarded at particular levels of achievement
- **B. Points are awarded when the maximum threshold has been exceeded**
- C. Points are awarded at the maximum threshold
- D. Points are awarded at the minimum threshold

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes Regional Priority (RP) Credits, which provide bonus points for achieving existing credits identified as environmentally significant for a project's region. For credits with multiple thresholds, exemplary performance can earn additional points.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

Regional Priority Credits (1-4 points)

Regional Priority Credits are awarded for achieving designated credits that address location-specific environmental priorities. For credits with multiple thresholds (e.g., Water Efficiency Credit: Outdoor Water Use), an additional bonus point is awarded when the maximum threshold has been exceeded, demonstrating exemplary performance.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Regional Priority Credits, p. 190; Innovation Credit: Innovation, p. 190.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

Regional Priority Credits

When an RP credit has multiple thresholds, a project earns the bonus point by meeting the base credit requirements, and an additional point may be earned for exemplary performance by exceeding the maximum threshold of the underlying credit.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is points are awarded when the maximum threshold has been exceeded (Option C), as RP credits with multiple thresholds award bonus points for exemplary performance beyond the highest threshold.

Why not the other options?

* A. Points are awarded at the minimum threshold: RP credits require achieving the base credit, not just the minimum threshold.

* B. Points are awarded at the maximum threshold: Points are awarded for exceeding the maximum threshold, not just meeting it.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Regional Priority Credits, p. 190.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes RP credits and exemplary performance, referencing the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of exceeding thresholds.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Regional Priority Credits, p. 190; Innovation Credit: Innovation, 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 exemplary performance criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 102

What is the minimum number of required hours the project team must meet in order to earn the Integrative Process Credit, Option 2: Design Charrette?

- A. Four hours
- B. Six hours
- C. Twelve hours
- D. Eight hours

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) includes the Integrative Process (IP) Credit: Integrative Process, Option 2: Design Charrette, which requires a collaborative meeting to integrate green strategies early in the design process.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

IP Credit: Integrative Process, Option 2: Design Charrette (1 point)

Conduct a design charrette with the project team lasting at least four hours to identify and integrate green strategies across all aspects of the building design, including energy, water, materials, and indoor environmental quality.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Integrative Process Credit: Integrative Process, p. 45.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C rating system confirms:

IP Credit: Integrative Process, Option 2: Design Charrette

The project team must hold a design charrette of at least four hours to collaboratively develop sustainable design strategies.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is four hours (Option A), as this is the minimum duration required for the design charrette to earn the credit.

Why not the other options?

* B. Six hours: This exceeds the minimum requirement of four hours.

* C. Eight hours: This is unnecessarily long for the credit's requirement.

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IP Credit: Integrative Process, p. 45.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes IP credits, including the design charrette, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the four-hour requirement.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Integrative Process Credit:

Integrative Process, p. 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 charrette duration.

NEW QUESTION # 103

The use of native plants in place of conventional turf grass can increase which of the following?

- A. Fertilizer demand
- **B. Native wildlife habitat**
- C. Pesticide demand
- D. Irrigation demand

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LEED for Homes Rating System (v4) encourages the use of native plants in the Sustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat and Water Efficiency (WE) Credit: Outdoor Water Use to enhance environmental benefits, including support for local ecosystems.

According to the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):

SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat (1-2 points)

Using native plants in place of conventional turf grass increases native wildlife habitat by providing food, shelter, and breeding areas for local species, supporting biodiversity.

Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, p. 74.

The LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C Rating system confirms:

SS Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat

Native plants enhance native wildlife habitat by creating ecosystems that support local fauna, unlike turf grass, which offers minimal ecological value.

Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.

The correct answer is native wildlife habitat (Option B), as native plants are adapted to local conditions and support indigenous species, unlike turf grass.

Why not the other options?

Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

C). Irrigation demand: Native plants reduce irrigation needs compared to turf grass, which requires more water. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.

D). Pesticide demand: Native plants are more resistant to local pests, reducing pesticide use compared to turf grass. Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.

The LEED AP Homes Candidate Handbook emphasizes SS credits, including habitat restoration, and references the LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction as a key resource. The exam is based on LEED v4, ensuring the relevance of native plants for wildlife.

References:

LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Sustainable Sites Credit: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat, p. 74.

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 wildlife habitat benefits.

• • • • •

Test LEED-AP-Homes Dumps Pdf: <https://www.examdumps.com/USGBC/exam/LEED-AP-Homes/>

- P.S. Free & New LEED-AP-Homes dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ExamDiscuss: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ztK-16GBZNAkCsk4WUXaugCcPPICdfA>