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USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which of the following could be done to receive credit under Sustainable Sites Credit, Nontoxic Pest Control?

- A. Use treated wood for all wood-to-concrete connections
- B. Install landscaping within 24 in. (0.6 m) of home
- C. Treat all material with a borate product
- D. Treat all wood framing with a borate product to a minimum of 3 ft. (0.9 m) below foundation

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theSustainable Sites (SS) Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control
, which awards points for physical or nontoxic strategies to prevent pest entry, such as termites, without relying on chemical treatments unless specifically allowed.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control (1 point)
Use treated wood (e.g., pressure-treated or borate-treated) for all wood-to-concrete connections to prevent termite damage in a way that minimizes environmental impact compared to broad chemical treatments. This is considered a nontoxic or low-toxicity strategy for 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
Using treated wood for wood-to-concrete connections is an acceptable strategy to earn points by preventing pest access while minimizing chemical use.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online.
The correct answer isuse treated wood for all wood-to-concrete connections(Option C), as this is a recognized nontoxic pest control strategy for the credit.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
B). Install landscaping within 24 in. (0.6 m) of home: This may increase pest access, contradicting the credit' s intent.Reference:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Nontoxic Pest Control, p. 82.
D). Treat all wood framing with a borate product to a minimum of 3 ft. (0.9 m) below foundation: This is not a standard strategy and may involve excessive chemical use, not aligning with nontoxic goals.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 treated wood 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 # 17
In order to verify that environmentally preferable products are low-emitting, the project team must submit which of the following information?

- A. Date of purchase
- B. Cost of qualifying product as a percentage of total project cost
- C. Distance from manufacturing facility to project site
- D. Product literature or certification labels

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)awards points for theMaterials and Resources (MR) Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Productswhen products meet criteria such as low emissions (e.g., low-VOC paints or adhesives).
Verification requires documentation to confirm compliance.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)
To verify that products are low-emitting, submit product literature or certification labels (e.g., GREENGUARD, SCS Indoor Advantage) demonstrating compliance with low-VOC or low-emission standards. This documentation confirms that products meet the credit's requirements for indoor environmental quality.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products
Low-emitting products must be documented with product literature or third-party certification labels verifying compliance with VOC or emission standards.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isproduct literature or certification labels(Option C), as these provide the necessary evidence to verify low-emitting properties.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.
B). Cost of qualifying product as a percentage of total project cost: Cost data is used for overall credit calculations, not low-emission verification.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
D). Distance from manufacturing facility to project site: This is relevant forOption 1: Local Production, not low-emission verification.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes MR credits, including documentation requirements, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of product literature.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160-161.
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 low-emission documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 18
A benefit of lower window U-factor is:

- A. Reduced maintenance

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

Answer: B

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 # 19
Sustainable Sites Prerequisite, No Invasive Plants requires that all site vegetation:

- A. Provide shading to 25% of hardscapes
- B. Be drought tolerant
- C. Be listed by USDA Cooperative Extension Service or equivalent
- D. Be native to the project's region

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theSustainable Sites (SS) Prerequisite: No Invasive Plants, which ensures that landscaping does not introduce invasive species that could harm local ecosystems.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
SS Prerequisite: No Invasive Plants
All site vegetation must be non-invasive, as verified by the USDA Cooperative Extension Service or an equivalent authority (e.g., local native plant societies or university extension programs). Invasive species are those that are non-native and likely to cause environmental harm.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Prerequisite: No Invasive Plants, p. 72.

TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
SS Prerequisite: No Invasive Plants
All plants must be verified as non-invasive by the USDA Cooperative Extension Service or equivalent to ensure they do not disrupt local ecosystems.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isbe listed by USDA Cooperative Extension Service or equivalent(Option C), as this ensures that all site vegetation is non-invasive, meeting the prerequisite.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Prerequisite: No Invasive Plants, p. 72.
B). Be drought tolerant: This is relevant toWE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, not the No Invasive Plants prerequisite.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Outdoor Water Use, p. 98.
D). Provide shading to 25% of hardscapes: This is related toSS Credit: Heat Island Reduction, not the No Invasive Plants prerequisite.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, SS Credit: Heat Island Reduction, p. 80.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes SS prerequisites, including invasive plant prevention, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of USDA verification.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Sustainable Sites Prerequisite:
No Invasive Plants, p. 72.
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 invasive plant verification.

NEW QUESTION # 20
How does the size of a home affect LEED for Homes credits?

- A. Larger homes are awarded credit in the Energy and Atmosphere category because they save more energy
- B. Smaller homes are awarded credit in the Materials and Resources category because they use fewer materials
- C. Smaller homes are awarded credit in the Energy and Atmosphere category because they use less energy
- D. Smaller homes are awarded credit in the Water Efficiency category because they use less water

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)incorporates aHome Size Adjustmentthat adjusts the point threshold for certification based on the home's conditioned floor area and number of bedrooms, recognizing that smaller homes inherently use fewer resources and energy.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
Home Size Adjustment
Smaller homes require fewer points to achieve certification due to their lower energy and resource use, particularly in theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA)category. The adjustment rewards smaller homes for their reduced energy consumption, as reflected in credits likeEA Credit: Annual Energy Use, where smaller homes typically achieve lower HERS Index scores due to lower energy demand.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Introduction, p. 24; Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Annual Energy Use, p. 116.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
Home Size Adjustment
Smaller homes benefit from a lower point threshold for certification, reflecting their inherently lower energy use, which aligns withEA Credit: Annual Energy Useby requiring less energy to achieve efficiency targets.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via LEED Online.
The correct answer issmaller homes are awarded credit in the Energy and Atmosphere category because they use less energy(Option D), as smaller homes have lower energy demands, making it easier to achieve energy efficiency credits.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, WE Credit: Indoor Water Use, p. 96.
B). Smaller homes are awarded credit in the Materials and Resources category because they use fewer materials: While smaller homes use fewer materials, no specific MR credit rewards this; the Home Size Adjustment affects overall points, not MR

credits.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
C). Larger homes are awarded credit in the Energy and Atmosphere category because they save more energy: Larger homes require more points due to higher energy use, not an advantage in EA credits.
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Introduction, p. 24.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes the Home Size Adjustment and EA credits, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of energy efficiency for smaller homes.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Introduction, p. 24; Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Annual Energy Use, p. 116.
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 home size adjustment effects.

NEW QUESTION # 21
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