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USGBC LEED-AP-Homes Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

>> New LEED-AP-Homes Exam Pattern <<

LEED-AP-Homes Reliable Braindumps Questions & LEED-AP-Homes Reliable Exam Materials

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USGBC LEED AP Homes (Residential) Exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
What is the intent of Innovation Prerequisite: Preliminary Rating?

- A. To maximize opportunities for integrative, cost-effective adoption of green design and construction strategies
- B. To define the credits that can be achieved most cost-effectively
- C. To encourage exceptional performance for current credits and promote innovative performance in pioneering areas
- D. To define the mandatory certification level at the beginning and declare it to all parties

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)includes theInnovation (IN) Prerequisite: Preliminary Rating, which requires the project team to conduct an early assessment to identify achievable credits and set sustainability goals.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
IN Prerequisite: Preliminary Rating
The intent is to maximize opportunities for integrative, cost-effective adoption of green design and construction strategies by establishing a preliminary rating early in the design process. This involves identifying potential credits and setting performance goals with the project team.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Innovation Prerequisite:
Preliminary Rating, p. 186.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
IN Prerequisite: Preliminary Rating
The goal is to foster an integrative process that identifies cost-effective green strategies and aligns the project team on sustainability objectives from the outset.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isto maximize opportunities for integrative, cost-effective adoption of green design and construction strategies(Option C), as this reflects the prerequisite's focus on early planning for sustainability.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IN Prerequisite: Preliminary Rating, p. 186.
B). To define the mandatory certification level at the beginning and declare it to all parties: The prerequisite does not mandate a certification level; it sets goals for credits.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IN Prerequisite: Preliminary Rating, p. 186.
D). To encourage exceptional performance for current credits and promote innovative performance in pioneering areas: This is the intent ofIN Credit: Innovation, not the prerequisite.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, IN Credit: Innovation, p. 190.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes IN prerequisites, including Preliminary Rating, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of integrative planning.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Innovation Prerequisite:
Preliminary Rating, p. 186.
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 preliminary rating intent.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which of the following products could earn one point for being reclaimed under the Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products?

- A. Brick for the home's exterior cladding
- B. Steel garage doors with opener
- C. Stained glass window
- D. Downspouts and gutters

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)awards points for theMaterials and Resources (MR) Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Productswhen products are reclaimed (reused or salvaged from another project), contributing to the required percentage of material cost (e.g., 25% for 1 point).
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)
Use products that are reused or salvaged from the same or another project for at least 25% (by cost) of the total materials to earn 1 point. Reclaimed products include salvaged architectural elements like stained glass windows, which are reused in their original form.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products
Reclaimed materials, such as salvaged stained glass windows, qualify for points if they contribute to the required material cost percentage (e.g., 25% for 1 point).
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The correct answer isstained glass window(Option A), as it is a salvaged architectural element commonly reused in its original form, qualifying as a reclaimed material under the credit.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
C). Steel garage doors with opener: Garage doors are usually new or refurbished, not reclaimed, and the opener is a mechanical component, not typically salvaged.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
D). Brick for the home's exterior cladding: While brick can be reclaimed (as in Question 42), it is not specified as salvaged here, unlike the stained glass window, which is a classic reclaimed item.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 reclaimed materials, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of reclaimed architectural elements.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
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 reclaimed material criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 55
A project team targets concrete as a material to receive Environmentally Preferable Products credit for fly ash content. Due to weather conditions, the structural engineer suggests reducing the fly ash content in a small portion of the suspended slab areas to

speed the curing process and achieve the required strength. The adjusted calculation shows that reduced fly ash in these areas will result in failure to achieve the targeted point. Which of the following is the most effective strategy that the LEED AP could pursue?

- A. Submit a CIR requesting the low fly ash suspended slab be removed from the calculations
- B. Ignore the engineer's recommendation and proceed with the original design
- C. Demand the project team slow the construction schedule so additional curing time will allow the required amount of fly ash to be used
- D. Apply for a Regional Priority exemption since the local climate interfered with the project team's best effort to achieve the point

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)awards points for theMaterials and Resources (MR) Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Productsbased on the use of materials with sustainable attributes, such as concrete with fly ash (a recycled material that reduces the environmental impact of cement production). The scenario indicates that reducing fly ash content in some suspended slab areas due to weather-related curing concerns would cause the project to fall short of the credit's threshold (e.g., 25%, 50%, or 90% by cost).
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)
Use products that meet one or more of the following criteria for at least 25%, 50%, or 90% (by cost) of the total materials in the project:
* Recycled content: Materials with pre- or post-consumer recycled content, such as fly ash in concrete.
The percentage is calculated based on the total cost of qualifying materials across the project.Source:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms this:
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products
Concrete with fly ash qualifies as an environmentally preferable product if it contributes to the required percentage of material cost. Project teams must ensure compliance across all relevant components.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
The most effective strategy is toignore the engineer's recommendation and proceed with the original design(Option B). This ensures the project maintains the intended fly ash content to meet the credit threshold.
Fly ash typically slows concrete curing, but modern mix designs and admixtures (e.g., accelerators) can mitigate weather-related delays without reducing fly ash content. The LEED AP should collaborate with the structural engineer to explore alternative solutions, such as adjusting the mix or using curing blankets, to maintain both structural integrity and credit compliance.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Introduction, p. 12 (discusses CIR process).
C). Apply for a Regional Priority exemption since the local climate interfered with the project team's best effort to achieve the point: Regional Priority (RP) credits provide bonus points for addressing local environmental priorities, not exemptions for failing to meet credit requirements. Weather conditions do not justify an exemption for MR credits.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Regional Priority Credit, p. 190.
D). Demand the project team slow the construction schedule so additional curing time will allow the required amount of fly ash to be used: Slowing the construction schedule is impractical and costly, especially when alternative solutions (e.g., admixtures) can address curing time without compromising fly ash content. This option is less effective than maintaining the original design with adjustments.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161 (discusses practical implementation).
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes the need to understand MR credits and practical strategies for compliance, referencing theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource. The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of maintaining fly ash content.
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 fly ash criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Envelope leakage is minimized by:

- A. Specifying HERS Grade II Insulation.
- B. Installing a continuous air barrier.
- C. Conducting a blower door test.
- D. Installing a drainage plane.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Minimizing envelope leakage is a critical component of improving energy efficiency in homes, as it reduces unintended air infiltration and exfiltration through the building envelope. This concept is addressed in the LEED for Homes Rating System (v4)under theEnergy and Atmosphere (EA)category, specifically in credits related toAir InfiltrationandBuilding Envelope Performance.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4), the primary method to minimize envelope leakage is to install acontinuous air barrier:
EA Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance
To reduce air infiltration, projects must include a continuous air barrier system that is sealed at all penetrations, joints, and interfaces to prevent air leakage. The air barrier must be installed around the entire building envelope, including walls, roofs, and floors.
Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112.
Additionally, theLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system reinforces this requirement:
EA Credit: Air Infiltration
Install a continuous air barrier system to control air leakage through the building envelope. The air barrier must be airtight, durable, and continuous, with all seams, penetrations, and transitions sealed.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
Acontinuous air barrieris a system of materials (e.g., house wraps, sealed drywall, or spray foam) that forms a complete barrier to air movement, significantly reducing energy losses due to leakage. This is a proactive design and construction strategy to achieve energy efficiency goals.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Sustainable Sites Credit:
Rainwater Management, p. 76, which discusses drainage planes in the context of moisture control.
B). Conducting a blower door test: A blower door test is a diagnostic tool used tomeasureair leakage in a building, not to minimize it. It quantifies the air tightness of the envelope (in air changes per hour, ACH) but does not physically reduce leakage. It is required for verification in LEED v4 (EA Credit: Air Infiltration) but is not a solution for minimizing leakage.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
D). Specifying HERS Grade II Insulation: HERS (Home Energy Rating System) insulation grades refer to the quality of insulation installation, with Grade II indicating moderate defects. While proper insulation reduces conductive heat loss, it does not directly address air leakage, which is managed by the air barrier system.Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, EA Credit: Insulation, p.
120, which discusses HERS insulation grades but not air leakage.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes the importance of understanding EA credits, including air infiltration, for the exam, referencing theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key study resource. The handbook confirms that the exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of the continuous air barrier requirement.
References:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, USGBC, Energy and Atmosphere Prerequisite: Minimum Energy Performance, p. 112, and EA Credit: Air Infiltration, p. 124.
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 air barrier requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 57
A project team plans to use certified lumber for all the floors on a project. Which of the following measures does the builder need to take to achieve points that contribute to Materials and Resources Credit, Environmentally Preferable Products?

- A. Notify all suppliers of project requirement for Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified lumber
- B. Purchase all lumber from Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certified mills
- C. Collect all vendor chain of custody (COC) certificates to document the use of FSC certified materials
- D. Include Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certified lumber in all plans and specifications

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheLEED for Homes Rating System (v4)awards points for theMaterials and Resources (MR) Credit:
Environmentally Preferable Productswhen using certified lumber, specificallyForest Stewardship Council (FSC)certified wood, which ensures sustainable forestry practices. Documentation is critical to verify compliance.
According to theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction (v4):
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products (1-4 points)
Use products that meet one or more of the following criteria for at least 25%, 50%, or 90% (by cost) of the total materials:
* FSC-certified wood: Wood products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council.Projects must provide chain of custody (COC) certificates from vendors to document that the wood is FSC-certified, verifying sustainable sourcing.Source: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, Materials and Resources Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160-161.
TheLEED v4.1 Residential BD+Crating system confirms:
MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products
To earn points for FSC-certified wood, projects must collect chain of custody (COC) certificates from suppliers to document that the lumber meets FSC standards.
Source: LEED v4.1 Residential BD+C, Credit Library, accessed via USGBC LEED Online.
To achieve points, the builder mustcollect all vendor chain of custody (COC) certificates to document the use of FSC certified materials(Option D). COC certificates trace the wood from FSC-certified forests to the project, ensuring compliance with the credit's requirements.
Why not the other options?
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
B). Include Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certified lumber in all plans and specifications: SFI is not acceptable for this credit, and plans alone do not verify actual use; COC documentation is required.
Reference: LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 160.
C). Notify all suppliers of project requirement for Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified lumber:
Notification is a good practice but insufficient without COC certificates to document compliance.Reference:
LEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Construction, v4, MR Credit: Environmentally Preferable Products, p. 161.
TheLEED AP Homes Candidate Handbookemphasizes MR credits, including Environmentally Preferable Products, and references theLEED Reference Guide for Homes Design and Constructionas a key resource.
The exam is based onLEED v4, ensuring the relevance of FSC COC documentation.
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 FSC documentation requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 58
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