

USGBC® LEED AP ID+C - Quiz Questions with Answers

1. LEED Process

1. LEED Process

1.

According to LEED requirements, a project's entire gross floor area must be certified under which of the following?

A single rating system

Up to two rating systems

At least three rating systems

No rating system is required, but it is highly recommended

Correct answer: A single rating system

Every LEED project must be certified under only one rating system. LEED projects cannot use more than one rating system per building.

2.

Which of the following credit categories offers project teams up to six points?

Innovation

Regional Priority

Integrative process

Water Efficiency

Correct answer: Innovation

The Innovation category offers up to six points for projects. There are many ways to achieve these points, including having a LEED professional on the project, creating innovative strategies that are not touched on anywhere else in LEED, and trying a pilot credit.

The Integrative Process category can earn projects up to one point. The Regional Priority category can earn projects up to four points. The Water Efficiency category can earn projects up to 11 points.

3.

A team is starting a new project and is having a hard time choosing a rating system. Their project's gross floor area is 42% retail and 58% office space. Which of the following rating systems should they use?

Either ID+C: Retail or ID+C: Commercial Interiors is appropriate

The team must use ID+C: Retail

The team must use ID+C: Commercial Interiors

There is no appropriate rating system in ID+C; the project should choose from BD+C rating systems

Correct answer: Either ID+C: Retail or ID+C: Commercial Interiors is appropriate

According to the 40/60 rule, if the floor area using one rating system in a project is between 40% and 60%, then the choice of rating system is at the project team's discretion. Either of these two rating systems would be appropriate for this project.

The team could use ID+C: Retail or ID+C: Commercial Interiors, but they don't have to use one or the other. The team does not have to choose from BD+C rating systems; there are options for this team in ID+C.

4.

One of the minimum program requirements for all LEED projects is "Have a reasonable LEED project boundary." Why is a reasonable boundary so important?

Defining a reasonable LEED boundary will ensure an accurate evaluation of the project

Defining a reasonable LEED boundary helps to maintain pollution caused by construction

Defining a reasonable LEED boundary ensures that habitats are protected

Defining a reasonable LEED boundary is important only for the Sustainable Sites credit category

Correct answer: Defining a reasonable LEED boundary ensures accurate evaluation of the project

Defining a reasonable LEED boundary is one of LEED's three Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs). These requirements establish a baseline to ensure that all projects are appropriate for pursuing LEED certification. This particular MPR ensures that the evaluation of the project is accurate, which is important because most of the credits relate to the area around the building, not just to the building itself.

Defining a reasonable LEED boundary does not pertain only to the Sustainable Sites category and doesn't necessarily ensure that habitats will be protected or that pollution caused by construction will be maintained.

5.

What is the purpose of defining a reasonable LEED boundary?

To ensure accurate evaluation of the project

To give the project an advantage

To evaluate buildings and spaces

To allow project teams to exclude portions of the building

Correct answer: To ensure an accurate evaluation of the project

To meet the MPRs, project teams must use a reasonable LEED boundary to define their project boundary. This requirement aims to ensure that the project is evaluated accurately and to prevent project teams from excluding portions of the building that may not qualify for LEED.

This will not give the project an advantage or disadvantage; it will just ensure an accurate evaluation.

The MPRs come before the evaluation of the building/spaces.

6.

Which of the following credit categories offers four potential points?

Regional Priority

Innovation

Sustainable Sites

Integrative Process

Correct answer: Regional Priority

The Regional Priority credit category offers up to four points to projects that achieve credits corresponding to local environmental concerns.

Innovation offers a total of six possible points, Sustainable Sites offers a total of ten possible points, and Integrative Process offers a total of two possible points.

7.

What is the minimum requirement for a project to qualify for LEED for Interior Design and Construction?

At least 60% of the project's gross floor area must be complete

At least 60% of the project's gross floor area must be incomplete

At least 40% of the project's gross floor area must be complete

More than 40% of the project's gross floor area must be incomplete

Correct answer: At least 60% of the project's gross floor area must be complete

To qualify for any of the rating systems within ID+C, a project must have its gross floor area at least 60% complete by the time of certification.

BD+C: Core and Shell projects must be more than 40% incomplete by the time of certification.

8.

Which of the LEED ID+C rating systems should be used for projects that are neither retail or hospitality?

ID+C: Commercial Interiors

ID+C: Retail

ID+C: Core and Shell

ID+C: Hospitality

Correct answer: ID+C: Commercial Interiors

ID+C: Commercial Interiors should be used by all projects that do not function as retail or hospitality. This includes schools, offices, and hospitals.

ID+C: Retail is used only for retail projects. ID+C: Hospitality is used only for hospitality projects. ID+C: Core and Shell does not exist.

9.

LEED ID+C: Retail is dedicated to which type of interior space?

Sale of consumer product goods

Transitional lodging

Interior fit-out

Hotels

Correct answer: Sale of consumer product goods

LEED ID+C: Retail was created for projects whose function is to sell consumer product goods.

LEED ID+C does focus on the interior fit-out, but this is then broken down into three different rating systems that each have their own focus. Transitional lodging and hotels fall under LEED ID+C: Hospitality.

10.

Defining an appropriate LEED boundary is an element in which of the following requirements?

MPRs

LEED prerequisites

CIRs

LEED credits

Correct answer: MPRs

The Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs) must be met for a project to qualify for LEED certification. These requirements include defining an appropriate LEED boundary, being a permanent fixture of the land, and complying with the size requirement of the desired LEED rating system.

LEED credits are not required. Prerequisites are required, but defining an appropriate LEED boundary is not one of the prerequisites. Credit Information Requests (CIRs) are not a set of requirements; they are a tool to help teams when they struggle to understand how to fulfill a credit or prerequisite.

11.

A project that will hold over 65% of computer equipment, mostly storage systems for the company, wants to become LEED Certified. Which of the following rating systems would be best for this project?

LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors

LEED ID+C: Data Centers

LEED ID+C: Retail

LEED ID+C: Warehouses and Distribution Centers

Correct answer: LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors

Because this project is neither a hospitality nor a retail project, its only option in the ID+C rating system is ID+C: Commercial Interiors.

LEED ID+C: Data Centers and LEED ID+C: Warehouses and Distribution Centers do not exist. Since this is not a retail project, it cannot use LEED ID+C: Retail.

12.

A team is starting a new construction project and is having a hard time choosing a rating system. The project's gross floor area is 38% retail and 62% office space. Which of the following rating systems should they use?

ID+C: Commercial Interiors

ID+C: Retail

ID+C: Office

ID+C: Hospitality

Correct answer: ID+C: Commercial Interiors

Because the project is a new construction project and the retail space makes up only 38% of the gross floor area while 62% is office space, LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors is the best choice.

Not enough of the gross floor area is retail for the project to use ID+C: Retail as the rating system. ID+C: Office does not exist. None of the project's gross floor area consists of hospitality, so it should not use ID+C: Hospitality.

13.

A project team wants to leave their interior 50% incomplete so that renters can change the design to suit their purposes. Which of the following is true?

This project does not qualify for ID+C rating systems

This project must use ID+C: Core and Shell

This project should use ID+C: Commercial Interiors

This project can use any ID+C rating system except ID+C: Hospitality, which requires interiors to be completed by the time of certification

Correct answer: This project does not qualify for ID+C rating systems

ID+C projects must have at least 60% of their interiors completed by the time of certification. Since this project plans on leaving 50% of its interior incomplete, it does not qualify.

There is no such rating system as ID+C: Core and Shell. The project can't use ID+C: Commercial Interiors or any other ID+C rating system because, to be able to use ID+C rating systems, the project's interiors must be at least 60% completed by the time of certification. ID+C: Hospitality does not require projects to be fully completed by the time of certification; they have to be at least 60% completed, however.

14.

A project team wants to leave their interior incomplete by 50% so that renters can change the design to suit their purposes. Which of the following is true about the project's ability to use one of the ID+C rating systems?

This project does not qualify for ID+C rating systems

This project qualifies only for the ID+C: Retail and ID+C: Commercial Interior rating systems

This project qualifies only for the ID+C: Retail rating system

This project qualifies only for the ID+C: Commercial Interior rating system

Correct answer: This project does not qualify for ID+C rating systems

ID+C project interiors must be at least 60% completed by the time of certification; since this project intends to leave 50% of its interiors incomplete, it does not meet this requirement.

This project would not qualify for either the ID+C: Retail or the ID+C: Commercial Interior rating system because it does not meet the requirement of having at least 60% of the interior finished before certification.

15.

A project team is using the Campus Approach. What does this mean for this project?

The project includes multiple different buildings in the same location that are all owned by the same entity

The project includes multiple different buildings in different locations that are all owned by the same entity

The project includes multiple similar buildings in the same location that are all owned by the same entity

The project includes multiple different buildings in the same location that are all owned by separate entities

Correct answer: The project includes multiple different buildings in the same location that are all owned by the same entity

The Campus Approach helps streamline the certification process for projects that include multiple types of buildings in the same location that are owned by the same entity.

The Campus Approach does not work for projects that include multiple buildings that are in different locations, are owned by different entities, or are similar in kind because these kinds of projects do not meet its qualifications. Projects with multiple buildings of a similar kind can use the LEED Volume Program, but those with buildings on different sites and/or owned by different entities still do not qualify and have to become certified individually.

16.

For a team to choose LEED ID+C, how much of the gross floor area must be complete at the time of certification?

At least 60%

At least 50%

At least 40%

At least 30%

Correct answer: At least 60%

To qualify for LEED ID+C, the project's gross floor area must be at least 60% complete by the time of certification.

Projects with floor areas only 30%, 50%, or 40% complete would not qualify.

17.

For a team to choose LEED ID+C: Core and Shell, how much of the interior must be complete at the time of certification?

60%

50%

40%

30%

Correct answer: 60%

To qualify for LEED ID+C: Core and Shell, project interiors must be at least 60% complete by the time of certification.

Interiors that are 50%, 40%, or 30% complete by the time of certification do not meet the requirement for ID+C.

18.

Which of the following is not a rating system for LEED ID+C?

ID+C: Schools

ID+C: Commercial Interiors

ID+C: Retail

ID+C: Hospitality

Correct answer: ID+C: Schools

The rating systems in LEED ID+C include ID+C: Hospitality, ID+C: Retail, and ID+C: Commercial Interiors. There is no ID+C: Schools rating system.

19.

Which type of building is not eligible for LEED certification?

Movable building

Permanent building

A building that meets the rating system size requirement

A project with reasonable LEED boundaries

Correct answer: Movable building

Movable buildings are ineligible for LEED certification.

Permanent buildings, buildings that meet rating system size requirements, and projects with reasonable LEED boundaries meet the LEED MPRs and qualify for certification.

20.

What range of points should a project team aim for to achieve LEED Silver?

50–59

60–69

40–49

79–80

Correct answer: 50–59

To achieve the second level of LEED certification, LEED Silver, projects should aim to earn anywhere from 50 to 59 points. Projects earning 40–49 points achieve LEED Certified, while those earning 60–79 points achieve LEED Gold and those earning 80+ points achieve LEED Platinum.

21.

According to the 40/60 rule, how much floor area is considered appropriate for a particular rating system?

More than 60%

Less than 40%

40%–60%

100%

Correct answer: More than 60%

The 40/60 rule dictates that when a rating system applies to more than 60% of the gross floor area of a LEED project building or space, that rating system should be used.

A rating system that applies to less than 40% of the gross floor area of a LEED project building or space should not be used. There is no need for a rating system to apply to 100% of a project for it to be effective. A rating system that applies to 40%–60% of the gross floor area of a LEED project building or space can be used or not; the decision is up to the project team.

22.

Which of the following is the minimum number of points necessary to achieve LEED certification?

40

60

30

80

Correct answer: 40

The minimum number of points for a project hoping to be LEED Certified is 40. To get a higher level of certification, more points are needed.

23.

A project team is struggling to choose a rating system for their building. LEED recommends using the 40/60 rule to help choose a rating system. What is this rule based on?

The gross floor area of the building

The number of relevant credits

The surrounding density

The number of credit points available

Correct answer: The gross floor area of the building

The 40/60 rule is based on the gross floor area. If 60% or more of the gross floor area suits a rating system, the team should choose that rating system even if the rest of the project does not fit.

The 40/60 rule is not based on the number of relevant credits, the surrounding density, or the number of credit points available.

24.

In the context of the LEED MPRs, what does "a permanent location on existing land" refer to?

Permanent structures

Ecosystems

Artificial land masses

LEED projects that move

Correct answer: Permanent structures

According to LEED's Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs), projects must be in a permanent location on existing land. This means the structure being certified must be a permanent structure rather than one that is designed to move locations. This is because the project's location is such an important part of the sustainability of the project, and sustainability factors are measured in LEED.

Ecosystems and artificial land masses are not taken into account in the LEED MPRs. LEED does not certify movable projects.

25.

A project team is using the 40/60 rule to help them decide which rating system to use. What is this rule based on?

The amount of gross floor area

The number of relevant credits

The surrounding density

The number of credit points available

Correct answer: The amount of gross floor area

If a rating system is appropriate for less than 40% of the gross floor area of a project, the team should not choose that rating system. If a rating system suits more than 60% of the gross floor area, project teams must use that rating system. If the project's gross floor area suits between 40% and 60%, the team can choose whether to use that rating system.

The 40/60 rule is based on gross floor area, not credits, surrounding density, or the number of points available. Basing the 40/60 rule on floor area guides project teams to the rating system that best supports their building and their sustainability goals.

26.

Which of the following is the first step a project must take to become LEED certified?

Ensure the project meets the three LEED Minimum Program Requirements

Create an integrative team of professionals

Register the project on LEED Online

Choose a LEED rating system

Correct answer: Ensure the project meets the three LEED Minimum Program Requirements

Projects hoping to become LEED certified must be sure to align with LEED's Minimum Program Requirements. Projects that don't meet these requirements are not eligible for LEED certification.

Creating an integrative team of professionals, registering the project on LEED Online, and choosing a rating system are all steps taken early in the process, but they are not the first step.

27.

What step should teams move on to after confirming that their project meets the Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs) and selecting a rating system?

Registering the project on LEED Online

Assembling an integrative team of professionals

Submitting documentation for credits

Conducting a four-hour charrette

Correct answer: Registering the project on LEED Online

Once a project has chosen a rating system they would like to use, they should register the project on LEED Online. At LEED Online, projects can upload documentation and submit credits.

Assembling an integrative team of professionals should begin after online registration. Projects can't submit credit documents until they register their project. Conducting a four-hour charrette is not required in the ID+C rating systems.

28.

What is the range of points needed for projects to achieve the LEED Gold certification?

60–79

50–69

40–59

80–110

Correct answer: 60–79 points

LEED Gold is the second-highest certification level a project can achieve. Projects hoping to earn this certification must earn 60 to 79 points. Projects earning 80 or more points qualify for the Platinum certification, while those earning less than 60 achieve Certified (40–49) or Silver (50–59).

29.

A project team is using the Group Approach. What does this mean for this project?

The project includes multiple similar buildings in the same location that are all owned by the same entity

The project includes multiple different buildings in the same location that are all owned by the same entity

The project includes multiple similar buildings in different locations that are all owned by the same entity

The project includes multiple similar buildings in the same location that are all owned by different entities

Correct answer: The project includes multiple similar buildings in the same location that are all owned by the same entity

The Group Approach should be used by teams that are trying to certify multiple similar buildings under one rating system.

It should not be used by projects with multiple different buildings, with buildings in different locations, or with buildings that are owned by different entities because it is available only to projects with multiple similar buildings that are within the same location and are owned by the same owner or entity. Projects with multiple different buildings should use the LEED Campus Program, but these projects are also required to be owned by the same entity and to be located at the same site.

30.

How many points are available for ID+C projects?

110

80

75

90

Correct answer: 110

Projects using the ID+C rating system can achieve up to 110 points. However, to reach the highest level of certification, projects need to achieve at least 80 of the total 110 points.

31.

If less than 40% of the floor area is appropriate for a particular rating system, what should be done?

The project should not use that rating system

The project should use that rating system

The rating system is at the project team's discretion

The project should use the rating system along with one other

Correct answer: The project should not use that rating system

According to LEED's 40/60 rule, projects in which less than 40% of the gross floor area is appropriate for a rating system should not choose to use that system.

Only one rating system may be used at a time. Projects whose floor area is between 40% and 60% appropriate for a rating system may use their own discretion. A rating system must be used if it is applicable to more than 60% of the project's gross floor area.

32.

Which of the following is true about Innovation Credit–LEED Accredited Professional?

The LEED AP has to be accredited in a relevant rating system for the project

The LEED AP must have at least ten years of experience

The LEED AP has to have at least two accreditations

The LEED AP should have a real estate license in the project's state

Correct answer: The LEED AP has to be accredited in a relevant rating system for the project

To be eligible for the point, the LEED Accredited Professional (AP) needs to be accredited in a relevant rating system. For example, LEED ID+C project teams likely will not achieve Innovation Credit–LEED Accredited Professional if their LEED AP is accredited in LEED Operations and Maintenance.

LEED APs don't need to have ten years of experience, at least two accreditations, or a real estate license to earn this credit.

33.

LEED ID+C: Hospitality is dedicated to what type of interior space?

Businesses within the service industry that provide transitional or short-term lodging with or without food

Businesses whose purpose is retail sale of consumer product goods

Rental spaces intended for office or other professional use

Buildings used for educational purposes, including lower and higher education

Correct answer: Businesses within the service industry that provide transitional or short-term lodging with or without food

LEED ID+C: Hospitality covers any business within the service industry that provides transitional or short-term lodging with or without food, including a hotel, a bed and breakfast, and an inn.

Retail sale of consumer product goods is the focus of ID+C: Retail. Rental spaces intended for office or other professional use and buildings used for educational purposes, including lower and higher education, fall under ID+C: Commercial Interiors.

34.

Which of the following projects would qualify for the ID+C rating system?

An office project with 319 SF (30 square meters) gross floor area

A retail project with 457 SF (44 square meters) gross floor area, which will leave 52% of its interior incomplete for renters

A bed and breakfast with 224 SF (21 square meters) gross floor area

A school with 199 SF (18 square meters) gross floor area

Correct Answer: An office project with 319 SF (30 square meters) gross floor area

ID+C projects are required to have at least 250 SF (22 square meters) of gross floor area. Since this project has more than 250 SF (22 square meters), it qualifies for ID+C.

The size of the retail project does qualify, but the project's interiors must be at least 60% completed by the time of certification to qualify for the ID+C rating system. The sizes of the bed and breakfast and the school do not qualify them for the ID+C rating system.

35.

Which rating system has a size requirement of a minimum of 250 SF (22 square meters)?

LEED ID+C

LEED BD+C

LEED Neighborhood Development

LEED O+M

Correct answer: LEED ID+C

Projects must meet the size requirements of their chosen rating system according to the LEED Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs).

LEED O+M and LEED BD+C projects must be at least 1,000 SF (93 square meters). LEED Neighborhood Development projects must have at least two habitable buildings and be no larger than 1,500 acres.

36.

To use the LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors rating system, the building must not be which of the following types of projects?

Hospitality or Retail

Healthcare or Schools

Office or Warehouses and Distribution Centers

Core and Shell or Data Centers

Correct answer: Hospitality or Retail

The LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors rating system is chosen when ID+C projects are neither retail nor hospitality project types.

Healthcare, schools, offices, warehouses and distribution centers, core and shell, and data centers all fall under the ID+C: Commercial Interiors rating system.

37.

Which of the following is the minimum number of points needed for projects to achieve LEED Platinum?

80

110

90

100

Correct answer: 80

A minimum of 80 points must be earned to achieve LEED Platinum. In ID+C rating systems, the maximum number of points that can be achieved is 110.

38.

ID+C projects can achieve a point for having a relevant LEED Accredited Professional on the team in which of the following credit categories?

Innovation

Regional Priority

Integrative Process

Materials and Resources

Correct answer: Innovation

There are six possible points within the Innovation credit category. One of the credits awards projects for having a LEED Accredited Professional (AP) on the team.

Neither Regional Priority, Integrative Process, nor Materials and Resources awards a point for having a LEED AP on the team.

39.

Which of the following strategies should be used by a project with multiple similar buildings on the same site that are owned by the same entity?

Use the Group Approach

Use the Campus Approach

Certify each building individually

Submit a CIR

Correct answer: Use the Group Approach

The Group Approach streamlines the certification process for projects with multiple similar buildings that are all on the same site and owned by the same entity.

A CIR isn't necessary in this situation. CIRs are used by projects to get answers to questions about specific credits or prerequisites. The project does not qualify for the Campus Approach because it is certifying multiple similar buildings rather than multiple different buildings. There is no need to certify each building one at a time; this would take longer and would not be as efficient as using the LEED Group Approach.

40.

A team is doing a complete interior fit-out of a new ten-story apartment building. Which of the following LEED rating systems should the team use?

ID+C: Commercial Interiors

ID+C: Retail

ID+C: Hospitality

ID+C: Homes and Multifamily Highrise

Correct answer: ID+C: Commercial Interiors

ID+C: Commercial Interiors is for projects that are neither retail nor hospitality. Since this project is neither short-term lodging nor a retail space, it qualifies only for ID+C: Commercial Interiors.

ID+C: Homes and Multifamily Highrise does not exist. A ten-story apartment building does not qualify for ID+C: Retail or ID+C: Hospitality.

2. Integrative Strategies

2. Integrative Strategies

41.

All of the following should be considered when choosing a site except:

Lighting levels

Building site attributes

Transportation

Occupant and community well-being

Correct answer: Lighting levels

Lighting levels is not a site consideration. It is one of the options that projects can choose to assess in their simple box energy model analysis. The minimum site considerations include building site attributes, transportation, and occupant and community well-being.

42.

When is the best time to incorporate the integrative process?

During the early design stages

After the OPR and the BOD are complete

During the construction phase

After occupancy and operation

Correct answer: During the early design stages

For the integrative process to be most effective, project teams should incorporate it during the early design stages.

Implementing the integrative process during the construction phase or after occupancy and operation of the building would not be effective. The OPR and the BOD are created in the early stages of the design phases.

43.

What should team members do during the integrative process?

Collaborate to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of every system

Work individually without coordination

Meet once to establish broad project goals

Have a charette of at least four hours

Correct answer: Collaborate to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of every system

The integrative process was designed to encourage collaboration among all project team members. This collaboration should enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

The integrative process encourages team members to work together, not individually or without any coordination. Ideally, project teams that are using the integrative process will meet multiple times throughout the project. A four-hour charette is not required to earn the integrative process credit.

44.

Once the water budget analysis is complete and the results have been documented, what should the team's next step be?

Show how at least one on-site, nonpotable water supply was used to reduce the demand on the municipal water supply

The team has completed the requirements for this part of the credit, and nothing more needs to be done

Take samples for a simple water quality test

Install submeters

Correct answer: Show how at least one on-site, nonpotable water supply was used to reduce the demand on the municipal water supply

The team has not yet completed all the steps to this part of the credit. Having completed water budget analysis and documented the resulting effects on the building design, the team should next show how one or more on-site, nonpotable water supplies reduced the demand for municipal water. Submeters and water samples are not required for this credit.

45.

What is an example of a programmatic solution for reducing plug and process loads?

Implementing equipment and purchasing policies

Replacing exterior materials

Upgrading HVAC systems

Increasing insulation levels

Correct answer: Implementing equipment and purchasing policies

Projects can reduce plug and process loads through equipment and purchasing policies or layout options.

Replacing exterior materials, upgrading HVAC systems, and increasing insulation levels would not help with reducing the plug and process loads because these systems are not considered plug and process loads.

46.

Site selection and the analysis of energy-related systems should inform which of the following?

Owner's project requirements, Basis Of Design (BOD), design documents, and construction documents

Water demand, process water demand, and supply sources

Lighting levels, thermal comfort ranges, and plug and process load needs

Building occupancy schedule, setpoints for HVAC equipment, and equipment run-time schedules

Correct answer: Owner's project requirements, Basis Of Design (BOD), design documents, and construction documents

Building occupancy schedules, setpoints for HVAC equipment, and equipment run-time schedules are part of the operations and maintenance plan developed from the commissioning process. Lighting levels, thermal comfort ranges, and plug and process load needs are energy-related systems that project teams can choose to evaluate. Water demand, process water demand, and supply sources should be part of the water budget analysis.

47.

Which is not one of the options that teams can choose to assess for the simple box energy modeling analysis required by IP Credit–Integrative Process?

Supply sources

Site conditions

Envelope attributes

Thermal comfort ranges

Correct answer: Supply sources

The assessment of supply sources refers to water supply sources, not energy supply sources. This credit does not require the assessment of energy supply sources.

Teams performing a simple box energy modeling analysis for IP Credit–Integrative Process must assess at least two of the following: site conditions, massing and orientation, basic envelope attributes, lighting levels, thermal comfort ranges, and plug and process load needs.

48.

What is the purpose of analyzing on-site nonpotable water supply sources?

To assess water sources other than potable water

To reduce rainwater runoff

To protect water bodies near the project

To preserve the local watershed

Correct answer: To assess water sources other than potable water

LEED encourages projects to reduce the amount of potable water used. One strategy to accomplish this is to use nonpotable water sources, such as on-site rainwater or gray water.

Analyzing on-site nonpotable water supply sources is not a strategy for reducing rainwater runoff (although the use of rainwater as a potable water alternative can help reduce rainwater runoff). Nor would analyzing the nonpotable water supply sources protect water bodies on the project or preserve the local watershed.

49.

What does the IP ANSI Consensus National Standard Guide provide?

Step-by-step guidance and a methodology for improving building design, construction, and operations through a replicable, integrative process

Information about efficient water strategies

Requirements for sustainable building design through the use of the integrative process

Methods for discovering potential sustainable project sites

Correct answer: Step-by-step guidance and a methodology for improving building design, construction, and operations through a replicable, integrative process

LEED recommends that project teams review the IP ANSI Consensus National Standard Guide as it provides step-by-step guidance and a methodology for improving building design, construction, and operations through a replicable, integrative process. This is especially important for projects hoping to achieve IP Credit–Integrative Process.

This guide does not provide information about water efficiency, choosing a project site, or the requirements of sustainable buildings.

50.

What is the purpose of reducing plug and process loads?

To lower energy consumption

To increase occupant comfort

To improve indoor air quality

To maximize daylighting

Correct answer: To lower energy consumption

Plug and process loads include computers, printers, shredders, and anything else that can be plugged in that is included in the everyday use of the space. Reducing these loads can significantly reduce energy consumption.

Reducing plug and process loads would not affect the indoor air quality, occupant comfort, or amount of daylight.

51.

Which option is not a requirement of the Integrative Process credit?

Establish a project team

Perform a simple box energy modeling analysis

Conduct a water budget analysis

Document how findings will be implemented in the design

Correct answer: Establish a project team

The Integrative Process credit encourages projects to perform analysis on the project early to find interrelationships (or synergies) between systems. Establishing a project team, while important, does not support this aim and is therefore not a requirement for this credit.

Requirements for the Integrative Process credit include performing a simple box energy modeling analysis, conducting a water budget analysis, and documenting how the results of these analyses will be implemented in the design.

52.

Which of the following must be assessed for IP Credit–Integrative Process?

Building site attributes, transportation, building features, and occupants' well-being

Transportation, historical designation, building features, and landscaping

Population density, occupants' well-being, recreational facilities, and building materials

Building features, landscaping, demographics, and local population

Correct answer: Building site attributes, transportation, building features, and occupants' well-being

Before site selection, a project team must assess at least two of the following:

- *Building site attributes*
- *Transportation*
- *Building features*
- *Occupants' well-being*

Historical designation, landscaping, build materials, local population, demographics, recreational facilities, and population density are not among the options for IP Credit–Integrative Process.

53.

Which of the following should project teams provide as documentation for IP Credit–Integrative Process?

Integrative Process worksheet and a narrative explaining methods to gather feedback

Action plan from preliminary rating goals

A narrative explaining how the health mission statement addresses credit requirements

Phase I ESA or local equivalent assessment

Correct answer: Integrative Process worksheet and a narrative explaining methods to gather feedback

To earn IP Credit–Integrative Process, teams should submit the Integrative Process worksheet and a narrative explaining methods to gather feedback.

An action plan from preliminary rating goals and a narrative explaining how the health mission statement addresses credit requirements are documentation for an integrative process prerequisite in the BD+C rating system for healthcare projects. A Phase I ESA or local equivalent assessment is part of the documentation for a site assessment, which is not required in this rating system.

54.

Encouraging teams to perform early analysis on their projects is the goal of which of the following?

IP Credit–Integrative Process

IN Credit–Innovation

EA Prerequisite–Fundamental Commissioning and Verification

EQ Prerequisite–Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance

Correct answer: IP Credit–Integrative Process

The purpose of IP Credit–Integrative Process is to encourage projects to perform analyses early in the project and to document how they will use their knowledge to inform the design of the building.

IN Credit–Innovation encourages projects to achieve greater or more innovative performances in certain credits. The intent of EA Prerequisite–Fundamental Commissioning and Verification is to ensure that project teams utilize the commissioning process to support the design, construction, and operation of the project. EQ Prerequisite–Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance aims to ensure the comfort and well-being of occupants.

55.

How many potential project sites should be identified according to the recommendations in IP Credit–Integrative Process?

At least two

At most three

At least one

Exactly four

Correct answer: At least two

The LEED ID+C guide recommends that project teams identify and collect data on at least two potential sites.

One is not recommended because it does not give the team any choice if their assessments find the site unfavorable. Four and three are perfectly acceptable but are not the minimum recommended.

56.

Reviewing the ANSI Consensus National Standard Guide would help project teams with which of the following?

Integrative Process

Materials and Resources

Location and Transportation

Regional Priority

Correct answer: Integrative Process

The ANSI Consensus National Standard Guide is the standard used for IP Credit–Integrative Process.

This guide is not used in Materials and Resources, Location and Transportation, or Regional Priority.

57.

Which of the following credits or prerequisites would a project team be attempting by assessing the basic envelope attributes and site conditions of the project?

IP Credit–Integrative Process

EA Credit–Optimize Energy Performance

EA Prerequisite–Fundamental Commissioning and Verification

MR Credit–Long-Term Commitment

Correct answer: IP Credit–Integrative Process

Teams hoping to achieve IP Credit–Integrative Process are required to do a simple box energy model analysis. Teams must choose at least two of six applicable aspects of the project.

Based on the assessments being made, the project is not attempting MR Credit–Long-Term Commitment, EA Credit–Optimize Energy Performance, or EA Prerequisite–Fundamental Commissioning and Verification in the scenario.

58.

What is the second phase in the integrative process?

Design and construction

Occupancy

Discovery

Operation

Correct answer: Design and construction

The design and construction phase comes after the discovery phase. The design and construction phase is when the data and strategies formed in the discovery phase are put into practice.

Occupancy comes after the design and construction phase. There is no operation phase.

59.

What is one method used to gather feedback regarding occupants' satisfaction?

Surveys and data collection

Review of utility bills

Building audits

Evaluation of lighting levels

Correct answer: Surveys and data collection

It's important to receive feedback from occupants about their experience in the building. LEED project teams do this by sending out surveys and collecting data.

Reviewing bills and conducting building audits will help give an idea of energy consumption, but not of occupant satisfaction. Evaluating lighting levels and optimizing them for occupant comfort may improve occupant satisfaction, but only by collecting feedback can project teams be sure that their occupants are satisfied.

60.

Which phase of the integrative process measures performance and sets up feedback mechanisms?

Occupancy

Discovery

Design

Construction

Correct answer: Occupancy

Project teams employing the integrative process should measure performance and receive feedback in the occupancy phase. This is usually accomplished through surveys.

During the design, discovery, and construction phases, there are generally no occupants to gather feedback from. It's most efficient to wait for the occupancy phase to collect feedback.

61.

During which phase should project teams start identifying synergies in their strategies and using those opportunities across disciplines and building systems?

Predesign and design

Construction and occupancy

Occupancy

Construction

Correct answer: Predesign and design

By identifying and utilizing synergies early in the project, the team can streamline the process of becoming LEED certified.

Identifying synergies in the occupancy or construction phases would not be helpful to the project as it may be too late to act on some of the strategies.

62.

What aspects of the base building must be assessed to comply with IP Credit–Integrative Process?

Envelope, mechanical and electrical systems

VOC and CO₂ levels

Office layouts

Elevator locations

Correct answer: Envelope, mechanical and electrical systems

To comply with IP Credit–Integrative Process, project teams who have chosen to assess the building features must assess the building envelope and the mechanical and electrical systems.

VOC and CO₂ levels, office layouts, and elevator locations are not covered by this credit's assessment.

63.

What should be analyzed before site selection according to IP Credit–Integrative Process?

Project goals

Building design

Commissioning report

Water budget analysis

Correct answer: Project goals

The site used by the project plays an important role in which credits the project can earn and what strategies will be the most effective. Choosing a site with the project goals in mind will make the process of certification easier.

The design and commissioning report usually comes after the site is selected. Water budget analysis is part of the site selection process for this credit.

64.

Which of the following standards should be used to guide project teams in pursuing IP Credit–Integrative Process?

ANSI Consensus National Standard Guide

EPA Construction General Permit

US Department of Housing and Urban Development Standard Guide

ISO 14044-2006 guidelines

Correct answer: ANSI Consensus National Standard Guide

The requirements of IP Credit–Integrative Process are based on the ANSI Consensus National Standard Guide.

The EPA Construction General Permit, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development Standard Guide, and the ISO 14044-2006 guidelines are not related to the Integrative Process category's prerequisite and credit.

65.

Which of the following should be considered when assessing transportation?

Convenient access to alternative transportation that meets occupants' needs

Proximity to restaurants and grocery stores

Availability of free parking

Adjacency to a bicycling network

Correct answer: Convenient access to alternative transportation that meets occupants' needs

Project teams must choose to assess at least two potential strategies. One of these options is transportation, of which convenient access to alternative transportation that meets occupants' needs should be considered.

Proximity to restaurants and grocery stores, availability of free parking, and adjacency to a bicycling network are not priorities for this option of IP Credit–Integrative Process.

66.

Which of the following is not a factor used to collect information for a preliminary energy analysis?

Nonpotable water sources

Local climate

Site conditions

Transportation options

Correct answer: Nonpotable water sources

Nonpotable water sources are not analyzed for energy research but may be analyzed for preliminary water research.

Project teams should gather information about the local climate, site conditions, energy sources, transportation options, and potential building features.

67.

Teams performing a water budget analysis for IP Credit–Integrative Process must assess all of the following except:

Site conditions

Indoor water demand

Process water demand

Supply sources

Correct answer: Site conditions

The assessment of site conditions is one of the options for the simple box energy modeling analysis. The water budget analysis covers indoor and outdoor water demand, process water demand, and supply sources.

68.

What aspect of the project design do project teams prove the preliminary water budget analysis informs?

Plumbing systems

Lighting systems

Structural systems

HVAC systems

Correct answer: Plumbing systems

For IP Credit–Integrative Process, project teams hoping to earn Option 1: Water-Related Systems must prove that the water budget analysis they conducted informed the design of the plumbing systems, sewage conveyance and/or on-site treatment systems, process water systems, methods planned to gather feedback on the performance and efficiency of water systems, and any other applicable systems.

The water budget analysis would not affect the lighting, structural, or HVAC systems.

69.

What is the main goal of IP Credit–Integrative Process?

Achieve high levels of building performance through early analysis of project systems

Reduce construction costs

Satisfy local building code requirements

Maximize profit margins

Correct answer: Achieve high levels of building performance through early analysis of project systems

This credit's intent is to encourage projects to perform early analysis of different project systems, such as energy and water. Project teams are then encouraged to use the information to achieve high levels of performance.

There are no credits in LEED whose intents are to reduce construction costs or to maximize profit margins, but certain strategies can also have these effects on a project. LEED recommends using whichever requirements are the most stringent so that the local codes are satisfied as well as any LEED requirement.

70.

What is the first phase of a project that is essential to achieving environmental goals cost-effectively?

Discovery

Design

Occupancy

Construction

Correct answer: Discovery

The first phase of the integrative process is the discovery phase. In this phase, the project team assesses various systems of the project and uses the information gathered to choose the most efficient strategies.

The information gathered in the discovery phase informs the design and construction phases. The occupancy phase comes after the goals have long been set and when the project team receives feedback about the building.

3. Location and Transportation

71.

To earn points in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit, how far from the building site can a streetcar stop be?

Within a 1/4-mile (400-meter) walking distance

Within a 1/3-mile (530-meter) walking distance

Within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) walking distance

Within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance

Correct answer: Within a 1/4-mile (400-meter) walking distance

To earn points in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit, projects must be within a 1/4-mile (400-meter) walking distance of an existing or planned bus, streetcar, or rideshare stop or within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of an existing or planned rapid transit bus stop, light or heavy rail station, commuter rail station, or commuter ferry terminal.

Streetcars need to be within a 1/4-mile (400-meter) walking distance; heavier modes of transportation can be within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance. A 1-mile walking distance is too far to be counted, and a 1/3-mile walking distance is not used in this credit.

72.

Which of the following LEED Neighborhood Development locations should a project avoid to be eligible for points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location?

LEED ND Pilot Stage 1 for Neighborhood Development Pre-reviewed Plan

LEED 2009 Stage 2 Pre-certified LEED for Neighborhood Development Plan

LEED ND Pilot Stage 3 LEED for Neighborhood Development Certified Project

LEED v4 Neighborhood Development Certified Built Project

Correct answer: LEED ND Pilot Stage 1 for Neighborhood Development Pre-reviewed Plan

Not all LEED Neighborhood Developments will earn project points in the Location and Transportation credit category. LEED ND Pilot Stage 1 for Neighborhood Development Pre-reviewed Plan, LEED 2009 Stage 1 Conditional Approval at LEED ND Plan, and LEED v4 LEED for Neighborhood Development Conditional Approval are not eligible locations for points in the Location and Transportation credit category.

Building in locations with the LEED 2009 Stage 2 Pre-certified LEED for Neighborhood Development Plan, LEED ND Pilot Stage 3 LEED for Neighborhood Development Certified Project, or LEED v4 Neighborhood Development Certified Built Project, however, does provide opportunities to earn points in the Location and Transportation category.

73.

What is the minimum average residential and nonresidential density to meet the requirements for Option 1: Density of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses?

Residential density must be at least 7 DU/acre (17.5 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 0.5 FAR

Residential density must be at least 0.5 DU/acre (1.25 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 7 FAR

Residential density must be at least 22,000 DU/acre (55,000 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 35,000 FAR

Residential density must be at least 12 DU/acre (30 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 0.8 FAR

Correct answer: Residential density must be at least 7 DU/acre (17.5 DU/hectare), and nonresidential density must be at least 0.5 FAR

Projects wanting to achieve Option 1: Density of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses can calculate the density within a 1/4-mile (400-meter) radius of the project boundary using combined density or by using separate residential and nonresidential densities. The minimum requirement for residential density is 7 DU/acre (17.5 DU/hectare), and the minimum nonresidential density is 0.5 FAR.

The next threshold for residential density, not the minimum, is 12 DU/acre. The next threshold for nonresidential density is 0.8 FAR. Projects that meet the next threshold get more points than those that meet the minimum.

74.

Your project has a functional entrance within a 200-yard (180-meter) bicycling distance from a bicycle network that connects to an employment center. For the project to earn LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities, the employment center needs to be within what distance of the project boundary?

A 3-mile (4,800-meter) bicycling distance

A 4-mile (6,437-meter) walking distance

A 200-yard (180-meter) bicycling distance

A 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance

Correct answer: A 3-mile (4,800-meter) bicycling distance

All destinations on the bicycle network must be within a 3-mile (4,800-meter) bicycling distance of the project boundary.

A 4-mile (6,437-meter) bicycling distance is too far to meet this requirement, and the measurement must be bicycling distance, not walking distance. A 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance is used for LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, not for LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities. A 200-yard (180-meter) bicycling distance is how far the project's functional entry needs to be from a bicycle network.

75.

Which certification level in LEED ND is associated with ten points for ID+C projects hoping to earn LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location?

Silver

Gold

Certified

Platinum

Correct answer: Silver

The number of points a project can earn due to being within a LEED Neighborhood Development (ND) depends on the level of certification that the LEED ND has achieved. Certified earns projects eight points, Silver earns ten points, Gold earns 12 points, and Platinum earns 18 points.

76.

Projects attempting to earn LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location are not eligible to earn points in which category?

Location and Transportation

Materials and Resources

Water Efficiency

Energy and Atmosphere

Correct answer: Location and Transportation

Project teams hoping to earn LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location become ineligible to earn additional points in the other credits in the Location and Transportation category.

Earning LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location does not prevent project teams from earning points in Materials and Resources, Water Efficiency, or Energy and Atmosphere.

77.

What is the maximum possible distance of surrounding diverse uses to earn project points in Option 2: Diverse Uses of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses?

Within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of the main entrance

Within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) radius around any functional entrance

Within a 1/4-mile (800-meter) walking distance of any functional entrance

Within a 1/4-mile (800-meter) radius of the main entrance

Correct answer: Within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of the main entrance

The only eligible diverse uses that can be counted for Option 2: Diverse Uses of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses must be within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of the main entrance.

A distance of 1/4 mile is not relevant to this credit, and the distance must be measured using walking distance rather than a radius. This credit also measures distance from the main entrance of the project rather than from any functional entrance.

78.

Which of the following is true for a project team that is hoping to earn LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint but hasn't earned either LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses or LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit?

The team can earn LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint if they reduce their parking capacity by 20% from the baseline

The team cannot earn LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint

The team must earn LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities to be eligible for LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint

The team can earn LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint if they reduce their parking capacity by 10% from the baseline

Correct answer: The team can earn LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint if they reduce their parking capacity by 20% from the baseline

Projects that have not achieved LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses or LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit can still earn one point in LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint by reducing their parking capacity by 20% from the baseline. Reducing it by 40% would provide two points.

The team can earn LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint and isn't required to achieve LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities first. A reduction of 10% is not enough to earn LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint.

79.

Which of the following credits aims to discourage project teams from developing on inappropriate sites?

LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

IP Credit–Integrative Process

RP Credit–Regional Priority

WE Credit–Indoor Water Use Reduction

Correct answer: LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

The intent of LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location is to dissuade project teams from developing on inappropriate sites, reduce the distance of occupants' commutes, enhance livability, and improve human health by providing a walkable environment.

IP Credit–Integrative Process encourages project teams to work in collaboration and perform initial analysis. RP Credit–Regional Priority encourages projects to prioritize the credits that are most impactful to the needs of the project's local environment. WE Credit–Indoor Water Use Reduction encourages project teams to reduce their indoor water use from the baseline.

80.

To earn a project one point in Option 2: Diverse Uses of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, a project's main entrance must be within a 1/2-mile walking distance from how many diverse uses?

Four to seven

Eight to ten

Three to six

Six to eight

Correct answer: Four to seven

For the second option of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, the project's main entrance must be within a 1/2-mile walking distance of four to seven diverse uses to earn one point and within a 1/2-mile walking distance of eight or more diverse uses to earn two points.

There is no cap on the number of diverse uses a project team can be near; any number above seven will earn a project team two points. Three diverse uses won't earn a project team any points.

81.

How much of a parking reduction from its base ratios does a project need to achieve to earn one point if it has earned LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses or LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit?

40%

20%

30%

10%

Correct answer: 40%

Projects that are able to earn either LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses or LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit should not need as much parking as other projects. Therefore, the percentage of parking reduction they must achieve is higher. These projects need to achieve a 40% reduction to earn one point and a 60% reduction to earn two points.

A 20% parking reduction is the requirement for projects that have not achieved either LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses or LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit. Reductions of 30% and 10% are not high enough for projects that have achieved either of these credits.

82.

Your project is located in a LEED Neighborhood Development. What determines the number of points it can earn from this location?

The LEED Neighborhood Development's certification level

The size of the LEED Neighborhood Development

The level of certification the project receives when it is complete

The size of the LEED project

Correct answer: The LEED Neighborhood Development's certification level

The number of points a project can achieve by being located in a LEED Neighborhood Development depends on the level of certification of that development.

The number of points it can achieve for this location does not depend on the size of the project, the size of the LEED Neighborhood Development, or the level of certification the project receives when it is complete.

83.

What is true about projects that are located near an eligible LEED Neighborhood Development (ND)?

Projects located near eligible LEED NDs are not eligible for LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

Projects located near eligible LEED NDs are eligible for LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

The number of points a project located near an eligible LEED ND receives depends on how close it is to the LEED ND project boundary

For documentation, a project located near an eligible LEED ND must submit a map showing how far the LEED ND is from a functional entry

Correct answer: Projects located near eligible LEED NDs are not eligible for LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

To earn points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, the project must be within the LEED ND project boundary, not just near the LEED Neighborhood Development. This project has not earned the credit.

These projects do not need to submit a map showing how far the LEED ND is from a functional entry. The points these projects receive will not depend on how close they are to the LEED ND project boundary.

84.

A project team has decided to build within a LEED Neighborhood Development. The neighborhood was built under the LEED 2009 version and certified under the Stage 1 Conditional Approval of LEED ND Plan. Which of the following is true?

This project is not eligible to earn points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

This project is eligible to earn points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

This project is not eligible to earn points in any other LT credit

This project is not eligible to earn points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location and cannot earn points in any other LT credit

Correct answer: This project is not eligible to earn points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

Not all LEED ND sites are eligible for points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location. It should be Stage 2 or Stage 3 under the Pilot or 2009 rating systems and Certified Plan or Certified Project under the LEED v4 rating system. The LEED 2009 version Stage 1 LEED for Conditional Approval of LEED ND Plan is one of the ineligible versions.

Since the project has not earned LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, it may be eligible to earn points in the rest of the LT credits.

85.

Suppose a project aims to earn two points in Option 2: Diverse Uses of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses. Its main entrance must be within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of how many diverse uses?

Eight or more

Seven or more

Six or more

Five or more

Correct answer: Eight or more

A project whose main entrance is a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance from eight or more diverse uses earns two points for Option 2: Diverse Uses of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses.

Five to seven diverse uses would earn a project one point, not two.

86.

To earn points in LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities, a functional entry or bicycle storage must be within what distance from a bicycle network?

A 200-yard (180-meter) walking or bicycling distance

A 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking or bicycling distance

A 300-yard (274-meter) walking or bicycling distance

A 1/4-mile (400-meter) walking or bicycling distance

Correct answer: A 200-yard (180-meter) walking or bicycling distance

LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities requires projects to have at least one functional entrance or bicycle storage site within 200 yards (180 meters) of a bicycle network by walking or biking. This network must also connect with ten or more diverse uses, a school or employment center, or a rapid transit bus stop as well as with a light or heavy rail station, a commuter rail station, or a ferry terminal.

Half-mile (800-meter) and 1/4-mile (400-meter) walking distances apply in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit, not in LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities. A distance of 300 yards (274 meters) is too far to qualify for LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities.

87.

A ferry service or commuter rail that is within 1/2 mile (800 meters) of a functional entrance must provide at least how many trips to qualify for points in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit?

24 weekday trips and six weekend trips

40 weekday trips and eight weekend trips

20 weekday trips and four weekend trips

72 weekday trips and 40 weekend trips

Correct answer: 24 weekday trips and six weekend trips

Commuter rail and ferry services must offer a minimum of 24 weekday trips and six weekend trips to qualify for points. Transit services that meet these minimums will earn projects one point.

Commuter rail and ferry services that provide 40 weekday and eight weekend trips meet the next threshold, not the minimum, and give projects two points. Those that provide 20 weekday trips and four weekend trips do not have enough trips to qualify for points. Commuter rail and ferry services offering 72 weekday trips and 40 weekend trips provide projects with three points; however, these are not the minimum numbers of trips.

88.

An ID+C project, based on calculations, has provided one short-term bicycle storage space. Which of the following is true?

This project has not met the requirements

This project has met the requirements

ID+C projects are not required to provide short-term bicycle storage spaces

Projects are required to provide no more than two short-term bicycle storage spaces for every two tenant spaces

Correct answer: This project has not met the requirements

No fewer than two short-term storage spaces are required. Even if this project calculated that only one short-term storage space is required, it needs to provide at least two.

This project does not meet the requirements because it doesn't have enough short-term storage spaces. ID+C projects are required to provide short-term bicycle storage to earn LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities. Projects are required to provide no more than two short-term bicycle storage spaces per tenant space (rather than one storage space per two tenant spaces).

89.

For ID+C: Retail projects, how much short-term bicycle storage needs to be provided to earn LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities?

At least two short-term bicycle storage spaces for every 5,000 SF (465 square meters)

At least one short-term bicycle storage space for every 5,000 SF (465 square meters)

At least two short-term bicycle storage spaces for every 3,000 SF (279 square meters)

At least one short-term bicycle storage space for every 4,000 SF (372 square meters)

Correct answer: At least two short-term bicycle storage spaces for every 5,000 SF (465 square meters)

ID+C: Retail projects must provide two short-term bicycle storage spaces for every 5,000 SF (465 square meters) but no fewer than two storage spaces per tenant space. ID+C: Commercial Interiors and ID+C: Hospitality projects must provide bicycle storage spaces for 2.5% or more of all peak visitors but no fewer than two storage spaces.

The figures 0.5%, 1%, and 2% are not used in this credit and are not high enough to meet the requirements for short-term bike storage.

90.

How many existing and publicly available diverse uses are required to earn two points in Option 2: Diverse Uses of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses?

Eight or more

Three to six

Ten or more

Four to seven

Correct answer: Eight or more

Project teams hoping to earn Option 2: Diverse Uses of LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses can earn two points for having the building's main entrance within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of eight or more existing and publicly available diverse uses.

Four to seven diverse uses that are 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance from the main entrance can earn the project one point. Ten or more and three to six are not the ranges used in this credit. However, ten or more would earn the project two points.

91.

What is the LEED requirement regarding the local code requirements for parking capacity in LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint?

Do not exceed the minimum local code requirements

Exceed the local code requirements by at least 5%

LEED projects are exempt from following local code requirements

LEED parking requirements should be followed only when they do not conflict with local code requirements

Correct answer: Do not exceed the minimum local code requirements

LT Credit–Reduced Parking Footprint requires projects to comply with the minimum local code requirements. This requirement aims to keep parking capacity at the very minimum.

LEED projects are not exempt from local code requirements, but local codes don't necessarily have precedence over LEED requirements. When LEED requirements and local codes overlap, project teams should follow whichever standards are more stringent.

92.

A project team has decided to build on a site within a LEED Neighborhood Development that was certified under the LEED ND Pilot Stage 2 LEED for Neighborhood Development Certified Plan. Which of the following is true about this project?

It has achieved points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location but cannot achieve any more points from the other credits

Its location is not eligible for LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location

It has achieved points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location and can achieve more points from the other credits in this category

It has not achieved points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location and cannot achieve any more points from the other credits in this category

Correct answer: It has achieved points in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location but cannot achieve any more points from the other credits in the LT category

This is an eligible LEED ND project, but project teams must be aware that by achieving LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, they become ineligible for points in any other credit in the Location and Transportation category.

93.

What is the maximum number of points that can be earned in LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location?

18 points

12 points

Ten points

Eight points

Correct answer: 18 points

Projects that are located in a LEED Neighborhood Development (ND) that is LEED Platinum have the potential to earn the maximum 18 points for this credit.

The number of points a project can earn due to being within a LEED ND depends on the level of certification that the LEED ND has achieved: Certified earns projects eight points, Silver earns ten points, Gold earns 12 points, and Platinum earns 18 points.

94.

To be eligible for LT Credit–LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, where does the project need to be located?

Within the LEED ND project boundary

Within a 1/2-mile radius of the LEED ND project boundary

Within a 1/4-mile walking distance of the LEED ND project boundary

Within 200 yards of the LEED ND project boundary

Correct answer: Within the LEED ND project boundary

Projects must be fully within the LEED Neighborhood Development (ND) project boundary. Those that are close to the boundary, even as close as within 200 yards, are not eligible for this credit.

95.

A bus stop that is within 1/4 mile (400 meters) of one of the project's functional entrances provides 70 weekday trips and 42 weekend trips. Which of the following is true?

The bus stop does not provide enough weekday trips to qualify for points

The bus stop is not close enough to qualify for points

This project has earned one point in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit

This project has earned two points in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit

Correct answer: The bus stop does not provide enough weekday trips to qualify

The minimum number of weekday trips for buses, streetcars, rails, or ferries is 72, and the minimum number of weekend trips for these public transportation options is 40.

This project has not earned one or two points in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit, not because the bus stop is not close enough but because the bus stop does not provide enough weekday trips.

96.

Which of the following is not one of the criteria for counting diverse uses for Option 2: Diverse Uses of LT Credit—Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, which awards points to a project if its main entrance is within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance of diverse uses?

A use must be beneficial to at least 30% of all project occupants

A use can't count as multiple types

A team can count only two uses per type

The uses counted must represent at least three of the five types

Correct answer: A use must be beneficial to at least 30% of all project occupants

A use does not have to be beneficial to any percentage of the project building's occupants. What matters to LEED is that projects are being built on sites that encourage people to walk rather than drive. With a variety of easily accessible uses, people don't need to rely on cars or even public transit to accomplish daily tasks.

These are the criteria for counting diverse uses:

- A use can't count as multiple types*
 - No more than two uses in each use type may be counted*
 - The uses counted must represent at least three of the five types*
-

97.

A hotel is being built in a town, so the project team is hoping to achieve Option 1: Surrounding Density in LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses. The surrounding density needs to meet the requirements within what distance?

1/4-mile radius

1/2-mile walking distance

1/4-mile walking distance

1/2-mile radius

Correct answer: 1/4-mile radius

To be eligible for Option 1: Density in LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, the density within a 1/4-mile radius of the project boundary must be within the required range.

Walking distance is not used for this option of the credit. A 1/2-mile radius is too large for this option of the credit.

98.

What does the minimum combined density need to be for a project to qualify for Option 1: Density in LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses?

22,000 SF per buildable land (5,505 m²/hectare)

7 DU/acre (17.5 DU/hectare)

0.5 FAR

8035 mixed-use nonresidential land

Correct answer: 22,000 SF per buildable land (5,505 m²/hectare)

The minimum average combined density that projects need to meet to earn Option 1: Density in LT Credit–Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses is 22,000 SF per buildable land (5,505 m²/hectare).

The minimum average residential density is 7 DU/acre (17.5 DU/hectare). The minimum average nonresidential density is 0.5 FAR. However, 8035 mixed-use nonresidential land is a fictitious number.

99.

To qualify for points in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit, how far can a heavy rail station be from a project?

Within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance

Within a 1/4-mile (400-meter) walking distance

Within a 1-mile (1,609-meter) walking distance

Within a 1 1/2-mile (2,414-meter) walking distance

Correct answer: Within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance

The project in this scenario can earn points in LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit if the heavy rail station is within a 1/2-mile (800-meter) walking distance from a functional entrance.

If the heavy rail station is a 1/4-mile (400-meter) walking distance from a main entrance, it counts, but this is not the maximum distance for this type of public transportation. Any distance greater than 1/2 mile is too far to earn points for LT Credit–Access to Quality Transit.

100.

Which of the following does not meet the requirements of LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities, which requires a functional entrance or bicycle storage within 200 yards (180 meters) of a bicycle network that connects to one of three options?

A nature trail

Ten or more diverse uses

A light or heavy rail station

A rapid transit bus stop

Correct answer: A nature trail

LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities requires projects to have a functional entrance or bicycle storage within a 200-yard (180-meter) walking or bicycling distance from a bicycle network that connects to one of three options. A nature trail is not one of the options that, by itself, would grant a project points in LT Credit–Bicycle Facilities.

These are the three options that a bicycle network must connect to:

- 1. Ten or more diverse uses*
 - 2. A rapid transit bus stop, light or heavy rail station, commuter rail station, or ferry terminal*
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