LEED v4 Building Design and Construction

Quiz #1

INTRO

1. Which of these types of incentives is the most effective and among the more popular strategies to encourage green building? [Choose two]
2. Material
3. Financial
4. Tangible
5. Structural
6. Experience
7. Which of these is an example of a type of structural incentive that could be used to encourage green building? [Choose two]
8. Tax Credits
9. Fee Reduction/Waiver
10. Expedited Review/Permitting Processes
11. Density and Height Bonuses
12. Grants
13. Revolving Loan Funds
14. The LEED Green Building Rating System serves as a guideline and assessment mechanism for which of these areas of high-performance green buildings and neighborhoods? [Choose three]
15. Design
16. Construction
17. Demolition
18. Operation and Maintenance
19. The Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI) oversees which of these areas of LEED? [Choose three]
20. Rating System Development
21. Building Certification
22. Credentials
23. Credential Maintenance Program
24. USGBC Local Chapters
25. Which of these entities approves changes to LEED?
26. USGBC Board of Directors
27. LEED Steering Committee (LSC)
28. USGBC Membership
29. USGBC Staff
30. What must substantive revisions to LEED go through? [Choose two]
31. Pilot testing
32. Public comment
33. USGBC member ballot
34. USGBC Board of Director approval
35. What is the purpose of the LEED Pilot Credit Library? [Choose three]
36. Test existing and revised LEED credit and prerequisite language
37. Test new and revised LEED credit and prerequisite language
38. Test new and revised alternative compliance paths to existing credits
39. Test new and innovative green building technologies and concepts
40. Which of these is used for the implementation and maintenance of the current LEED version? [Choose two]
41. Addenda
42. Updates
43. Credit Library
44. Pilot Credit Library
45. Which of these building types is the LEED rating system designed to rate? [Choose four]
46. Movable Prefabricated Structures
47. Parking Structures
48. Commercial
49. Institutional
50. Residential
51. Neighborhood Development
52. Which of these is a goal of the Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs)? [Choose three]
53. Give clear guidance to customers
54. Guarantee Project Certification
55. Protect the integrity of the LEED program
56. Reduce complications that occur during the LEED certification process
57. Which of these may happen if a project is found to be in noncompliance of any MPR after the project has been certified?
58. Owner is fined $1000
59. The project’s LEED Certification is reduced to the lowest level of Certified
60. The project’s LEED Certification is revoked
61. The project must return the LEED plaque
62. Which of these is a bonus credit category for LEED for BD+C: Core and Shell? [Choose two]
63. Integrative Process (IP)
64. Awareness and Education (AE)
65. Innovation (IN)
66. Smart Location and Linkages (LL)
67. Regional Priority (RP)
68. A LEED for BD+C: Healthcare project is currently under construction and the project team has attempted 58 main credit points and 2 bonus points. How many additional points would they need to earn to achieve LEED Gold project certification?
69. 0
70. 1
71. 2
72. 4
73. What are the principle types of requirements that all LEED standards contain? [Choose four]
74. Prerequisites
75. Core Credits
76. Innovation Credits
77. Regional Priority Credits
78. Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs)
79. What must every project team complete in order to LEED certify the project? [Choose three]
80. Satisfy all prerequisites for the rating system being used
81. Earn the minimum number of points for the desired level of certification for the rating system being used
82. Earn at least 40 points for the rating system being used
83. Satisfy the MPRs
84. Which of these is used to allocate points for a LEED credit? [Choose two]
85. Direct human benefit
86. Direct environmental benefit
87. Global warming
88. Indoor Environmental Quality
89. Air and Water Pollutants
90. What is the allocation of points among LEED credits called?
91. Credit Allocating
92. Credit Impact
93. Credit Weighting
94. Credit Priority
95. What tools does the USGBC develop and maintain to support the LEED rating system? [Choose three]
96. Reference Guides
97. Project Checklists
98. Project Scorecards
99. LEED Online
100. Workshops & Education
101. What tool is the primary resource for managing the LEED documentation process?
102. LEED Reference Guide
103. LEED Project Scorecard
104. LEED Project Checklist
105. LEED Project Portfolio
106. LEED Online
107. What can project teams do using the tool LEED Online? [Choose five]
108. Earn Credential Maintenance Program (CMP) credit hours
109. Manage project details
110. Complete documentation requirements for LEED credits and prerequisites
111. Upload supporting files
112. Submit applications for review
113. Receive reviewer feedback
114. What is the purpose of the LEED Steering Committee (LSC)? [Choose two]
115. Approve changes to the LEED rating system
116. Develop new LEED credits and prerequisites
117. Modify existing LEED alternative compliance paths
118. Ensure the use of the consensus process to evolve LEED
119. Preserve the integrity of the LEED rating system
120. Which of these requires balloting approval?
121. LEED Addenda
122. LEED Addenda requiring a substantive changes
123. LEED Addenda requiring non-substantive changes
124. LEED Updates
125. Which of these can a LEED project team adhere to?
126. LEED projects are required to use current addenda available at time of registration.
127. LEED projects are required to use current addenda available at time of application for certification.
128. LEED projects are not required to use current addenda.
129. LEED projects are required to use current addenda available at schematic design.
130. Which of these is an example of a type of financial incentive that could be used to encourage green building? [Choose four]
131. Marketing Assistance
132. Revolving Loan Funds
133. Tax Credits
134. Technical Assistance
135. Permitting Fee Reduction/Waiver
136. Grants
137. What is the purpose of LEED interpretations?
138. Fix unintentional inaccuracies, errors and/or omissions in content
139. Define or expand upon existing content to provide clarity where a misunderstanding of language has occurred
140. Provide additional options to content that address unique project needs and advancements in science and technology
141. Modify existing credit or prerequisite language
142. What percentage of all carbon dioxide emissions do buildings account for in the U.S.?
143. 2%
144. 12%
145. 28%
146. 35%
147. 38%
148. LEED rating systems are designed for what categories of buildings? [Choose four]
149. Commercial
150. Modular
151. Institutional
152. Prefabricated
153. Residential
154. Neighborhood developments
155. Who reviews improvements and changes to LEED before being submitted to a vote? [Choose two]
156. USGBC Members
157. LEED Steering Committee
158. USGBC Board of Directors
159. USGBC Member-based volunteer committees
160. Which of these is the basis for determining the weighting of the points for LEED credits?
161. LEED Certification Level
162. LEED Goals
163. LEED Project Size
164. LEED Steering Committee
165. LEED prerequisites and credits have been created to address which of these issues? [Choose two]
166. Climate Change
167. Isolated Design and construction
168. Development in Urban Areas
169. Social equity
170. Owner’s bottom line
171. Which of these initiates the LEED certification process? [Choose two]
172. Design charrette
173. Construction Documents
174. Register the project
175. Select the LEED rating system
176. After the LEED project has been submitted for certification what reviews does it go through? [Choose two]
177. Initial
178. Final
179. Preliminary
180. Design
181. What is the team provided during the final review?
182. A LEED plaque
183. Technical advice on credits that require additional work for achievement
184. The project’s final score and certification level
185. Suggestions for additional credits to pursue
186. What can a project team do if a prerequisite or credit is not achieved? [Choose two]
187. File a complaint with Consumer affairs
188. Appeal
189. Accept the decision
190. Pay additional fees for the prerequisite or credit to be approved
191. How many levels of LEED accreditation are there?
192. None
193. One
194. Two
195. Three
196. Four
197. Which of these must be included in the credit structure for all LEED prerequisites and credits? [Choose two]
198. Referenced Standards
199. Exemplary Performance
200. Intent
201. Requirements
202. Related Credit Tips
203. Which of these describes the LEED Campus Project approach to certification?
204. Campus refers to the Campus Program for Projects on a Military Base or University campus.
205. Campus refers to the Campus Program for Commercial Mixed Use projects.
206. Campus refers to the Campus Program for Projects on multiple Sites, which certifies multiple buildings under the control of a single entity.
207. Campus refers to the Campus Program for Projects on a Shared Site, which certifies multiple buildings located on one site and under the control of a single entity.
208. What are the approaches for certifying multiple builds under the Campus program? [Choose two]
209. Group
210. Campus
211. Shared
212. Single
213. The process of engaging all project team members in discovering beneficial interrelationships and synergies between systems and components is known as?
214. Collaborative Design
215. Integrative Design
216. Conventional Design
217. Conceptual Design
218. Co-located Design
219. Isolated Design
220. At what time in the design and construction process should the coordination of building and site systems be addressed before?
221. Conceptual
222. Schematic
223. Pre-schematic
224. Construction
225. What are the phases of an integrative process? [Choose three]
226. Discovery
227. System Design and Analysis
228. Schematic design
229. Design and Construction (implementation)
230. Occupancy, operations, and performance feedback
231. Predesign
232. Which of these should be included in the LEED Work Plan? [Choose two]
233. Costs
234. Goals
235. Scorecard
236. LEED AP
237. At what time should buildings and spaces that earn LEED certification be completed?
238. Substance Completion
239. Punch list
240. Final application
241. Preliminary application
242. A LEED project is earning LEED BD+C: New Construction and Major Renovations. What percentage of the certifying gross floor areas may consist of incomplete space?
243. 0%
244. 10%
245. 25%
246. 40%
247. A new LEED commercial office building is designed to be 20,000 square feet and is on a site with 15,000 square feet of buildable nonresidential land area which includes 5,000 square feet of structured parking. What is the Floor-Area-Ratio (FAR)?
248. 0.5
249. 1.0
250. 1.3
251. 2.0
252. A LEED BD+C: Retail project will have 15 full-time employees, 10 staff members, and 5 part-time employees that each work 4 hours daily. On average there will be 150 customers each day. What is the total of regular building occupants for the project?
253. 18
254. 25
255. 28
256. 178
257. 180
258. In LEED calculations, occupant types are typically counted in what ways? [Choose two]
259. Daily average
260. Monthly average
261. Peak totals at noon
262. Peak totals in a typical 24-hour period
263. The gross floor area of the LEED project should be no less than what percentage of the gross land area within the LEED project boundary?
264. 1%
265. 2%
266. 5%
267. 10%
268. A LEED BD+C project must include a minimum of how many square feet of gross floor area?
269. 100 sf
270. 250 sf
271. 1,000 sf
272. 1,500 sf
273. A university campus is designing a new building that will include classrooms, offices, and laboratories. The project team has determined that 30% of the project spaces would meet LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors and 70% meets LEED BD+C: New Construction. They also determined that 80% of the building spaces would meet LEED BD+C: Schools. Which rating system should the team use?
274. LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors
275. LEED BD+C: New Construction and LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors
276. LEED BD+C: New Construction
277. LEED BD+C: Schools
278. LEED BD+C: New Construction or LEED BD+C: Schools