

USGBC AP ND

**USGBC LEED ACCREDITED PROFESSIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD
DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

AP ND

Certified LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development (AP ND)

100 Questions Exam – 170 out of 200 Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your AP ND Certification Well:

The AP ND is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the USGBC LEED Accredited Professional. Before you start your AP ND preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development materials like AP ND syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the AP ND PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress-free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the AP ND syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the AP ND exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the AP ND exam at the first attempt?

Passing the AP ND exam makes you Certified LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development (AP ND). Having the LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

USGBC AP ND LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development Certification Details:

Exam Name	USGBC LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development
Exam Code	AP ND
Exam Fee	Combined exam: \$550 (\$400 for USGBC members) Specialty only: \$350 (\$250 for USGBC members)
Exam Duration	120 Minutes
Number of Questions	100
Passing Score	170 out of 200
Format	Multiple Choice Questions
Schedule Exam	USGBC
Sample Questions	USGBC LEED AP ND Exam Sample Questions and Answers

Practice Exam	<u>Certified LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development (AP ND) Practice Test</u>
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AP ND Syllabus:

Topic	Details
LEED Process (13 Questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LEED interpretations - Components of a LEED scorecard - Project boundary/context; LEED boundary; pre-project conditions; site vicinity; previously developed - Prerequisites and/or minimum program requirements for LEED certification - Knowing the evolutionary characteristics of LEED (e.g., development cycles of the rating systems; continuous improvement) - Integrative process (e.g., roles and responsibilities; facilitating collaboration) - Ways to earn Innovation credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative methods (e.g., criteria for new innovative method; using credit that has been used before) • Exemplary performance (e.g., which credits have exemplary performance paths; what are the thresholds of exemplary performance) • Pilot credits - Identifying development program; no buildable and buildable land; building/street frontage
Smart Location & Linkage (21 Questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preferable locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing context (e.g., infill sites; adjacent sites with connectivity; transit corridor; nearby neighborhood assets; existing/planned utilities) • Connectivity (e.g., street design and intersection density) • Designated high-priority locations (e.g., high-priority redevelopment areas) • Brownfield (e.g., contaminated soil or groundwater; remediation) • Existing transit service

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicycle network (e.g., short- and long-term storage; bikeable location; bicycle network) • Housing and jobs (e.g., jobs-housing balance) <p>- Sensitive feature avoidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperiled species and ecological communities (e.g., habitat conservation plan) • Wetland and water bodies (e.g., classification of wetlands and water bodies; minor development impacts; buffer delineation) • Agricultural land (e.g., prime and unique farmland; affected soils) • Floodplain (e.g., flood hazard, National Flood Insurance Program [NFIP]; ASCE 24) • Steep slope (e.g., restoration and protection of steep slopes) <p>- Site design and development: habitat and water body design, restoration, and long- term conservation</p>
<p>Neighborhood Pattern & Design (23 Questions)</p>	<p>- Community resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkable streets (e.g., functional entry; building height-to-street width ratio; continuous sidewalks; street/ building frontages; property setbacks; on-street parking) • Connected and open community (e.g., surrounding connectivity; internal connectivity; through connections; gates) • Tree-lined and shaded streetscapes (e.g., tree-lined blocks; shaded sidewalks; street tree plantings) • Access to civic and public space, recreation facilities • Local food production (e.g., neighborhood gardens; community-supported agriculture; farmers market) • Transit facilities and transportation demand management • Neighborhood schools (e.g., continuous sidewalks; traffic controls/bicycle lanes) <p>- Compactness:</p>

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compact development (e.g., residential density [DU/acre]; nonresidential density [FAR]; buildable land) • Reduced parking footprint (e.g., location and size of parking lots) <p>- Diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed-use neighborhoods (e.g., specific use types and categories) • Housing types and affordability (e.g., Simpson Diversity Index score, housing categories) • Visit ability and universal design (e.g., Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA]; universal design features) • Stakeholder engagement: Community outreach and involvement (e.g., pre-design meeting; charrette; ongoing means of communications)
<p>Green Infrastructure & Buildings (21 Questions)</p>	<p>- Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy production (e.g., solar; wind; geothermal; small-scale; micro-hydroelectric; biomass) • District heating and cooling • Infrastructure energy efficiency (e.g., traffic lights; street lights; water; wastewater pumps) • Recycled and reused infrastructure (e.g., roadways; parking lots; water retention tanks; water piping) • Solid waste management <p>- Buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certified green buildings (e.g., LEED; ISO-compliant) • Energy use (e.g., design; building loads; energy efficiency; ASHRAE 90.1-2010; Energy STAR®/HERs) • Indoor water use (e.g., fixture selection) • Materials reuse (e.g., building reuse; historic preservation; adaptive use) <p>- Site design and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activity pollution prevention and minimized site disturbance

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor water use (e.g., reduced potable water use for irrigation) and management of wastewater • Heat island reduction and solar orientation • Lighting pollution reduction • Rainwater management (e.g., EPA Technical Guidance Section 438; percentile rainfall event; low impact development; green infrastructure)
Project Surroundings and Public Outreach (7 Questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning process and local framework (e.g., land use change amendments; public hearings; zoning; transportation) - Government agencies (e.g., Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]; FEMA; HUD; USDA; local/state agency equivalents)

USGBC AP ND Sample Questions:

Question: 1

What is a key characteristic of connectivity in smart location and linkage?

- a) Isolated streets
- b) Cul-de-sacs
- c) Street design and intersection density
- d) Dead-end roads

Answer: c

Question: 2

Who can request a LEED interpretation?

- a) Only the project owner.
- b) LEED Accredited Professionals only.
- c) Anyone involved in the LEED project.
- d) Only USGBC members.

Answer: c

Question: 3

Why is recycling asphalt beneficial for road construction?

- a) Increases material cost
- b) Requires more energy
- c) Decreases durability
- d) Reduces carbon footprint

Answer: d

Question: 4

How do neighborhood schools contribute to walkable communities?

- a) By increasing school bus usage
- b) By integrating continuous sidewalks
- c) By reducing the number of schools
- d) By building larger parking lots

Answer: b**Question: 5**

FEMA is most closely associated with which type of government activity?

- a) Environmental regulation
- b) Disaster response and emergency management
- c) Housing development
- d) Agricultural support

Answer: b**Question: 6**

In the context of urban planning, what is the role of transportation planning?

- a) To reduce public transit options
- b) To increase vehicle congestion
- c) To promote isolated development
- d) To improve the efficiency and connectivity of transportation networks

Answer: d**Question: 7**

Which of the following would meet one of the minimum requirements for the Green Infrastructure and Building Credit, Solid Waste Management Infrastructure for a 25,000 ft² (2,323 m²) mixed-use building?

- a) Provide at least one recycling area for paper, corrugated cardboard, glass plastics and metals
- b) Provide at least one recycling area of 250 ft² (23 m²) for paper, corrugated cardboard, glass plastics and metals
- c) Provide at least one recycling area of 500 ft² (46 m²) for paper, corrugated cardboard, glass plastics and metals
- d) Provide at least one recycling area of 1,000 ft² (93 m²) for paper, corrugated cardboard, glass plastics and metals

Answer: a

Question: 8

What irrigation type has the highest irrigation efficiency (IE) for landscaped areas?

- a) Drip line
- b) Pop-up
- c) Impact rotor
- d) Area flooding

Answer: a

Question: 9

What aspect of transit facilities is crucial for effective transportation demand management?

- a) Limited bus routes
- b) Expensive fare prices
- c) Large parking structures
- d) High frequency of service

Answer: d

Question: 10

Which factor is crucial for evaluating housing types and affordability in a neighborhood?

- a) Total number of houses
- b) Simpson Diversity Index score
- c) Distance from city center
- d) Average building height

Answer: b

Study Guide to Crack USGBC LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development AP ND Exam:

- Getting details of the AP ND syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the AP ND exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the USGBC provided training for AP ND exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.

- Read from the AP ND sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on AP ND practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for AP ND Certification

Make ProcessExam.com your best friend during your USGBC LEED Accredited Professional Neighborhood Development exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the AP ND exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual AP ND exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the AP ND exam.

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