Continuing Education Course #098
LEED for Existing Buildings

1. Sustainable Design is:
- ○ a. A process to prepare for LEED certification.
- ○ b. A strategy which utilizes fewer nonrenewables while increasing the use of renewable resources and recycled materials.
- ○ c. A process that allows points to be achieved in the areas of site management, water and energy efficiency, and indoor environmental quality.

2. What LEED – EB:OM Category has the highest point allocation?
- ○ a. Energy and Atmosphere
- ○ b. Sustainable Sites
- ○ c. Materials and Resources

3. LEED Version 3 rebalanced the credit allocation specific to Operations and Maintenance, including:
- ○ a. Increased occupancy rate requirements.
- ○ b. Changed the definition of site boundary.
- ○ c. Removal of the pre-requisite related to erosion on the construction site.

4. Minimum Performance Requirements, MPRs, include:
- ○ a. Providing the USGBC access to whole-building energy and water usage data.
- ○ b. The structure must be a building
- ○ c. All of the above

5. Reasons for builders to increasingly choose the LEED – EB:OM rating system are:
- ○ a. Increased energy costs, limited natural resources, improved health of building users.
- ○ b. More access to and cheaper alternative energy sources, materials and resources.
- ○ c. Increased energy costs and the need to keep stakeholder costs low.

6. Empirical data finds that sale prices of energy efficient buildings provide paybacks of:
- ○ a. Up to 20% of the building costs.
- ○ b. Up to 10% higher per square foot than a conventional building.
- ○ c. Up to 75% reduction in operating costs, resulting in higher revenues.

7. In addition to the research substantiating the financial benefits of LEED buildings, an additional reason that LEED – EB:OM is particularly coming into favor is:
- ○ a. It costs less to certify under LEED – EB:OM than it does for LEED – NC.
- ○ b. The rating system is overall easier to navigate than other.
- ○ c. Fewer buildings will be built in the future and building owners realize the value of proper maintenance.

8. LEED – NC creates the potential for sustainable performance, but LEED – EB:OM creates:

○ a. The system for continued sustainable performance.
○ b. The system for improved sustainable performance.
○ c. A roadmap prerequisite for LEED version 3 compliance.

9. The first diagnostic to determining whether a building should seek LEED – EB:OM certification is to:
○ a. Look at the costs of certification and develop a capital budget.
○ b. Conduct a third-party analysis of the current maintenance status of the building and review the current operational practices.
○ c. Assess the competition and determine if the certification will provide a market advantage.

10. Energy and Atmosphere prerequisite 2 for minimum energy efficiency performance frequently determines if overall LEED – EB:OM certification is viable.
○ a. True
○ b. False

11. Which series is not a pre-requisite for a LEED – EB:OM project:
○ a. Minimum Water Efficiency, Waste Management Policy, Sustainable Purchasing Policy
○ b. Low flow fixtures, Green Cleaning Purchasing, Smoke Reduction Policy
○ c. Fundamental Refrigeration Management, Green Cleaning Policy, Energy Audit and Best Manufacturing Practices

12. After the team determines which LEED credits to pursue, and has created the checklist, the next steps are to:
○ a. Secure contractors for the various projects
○ b. Determine the estimated costs for the 'yes' and 'maybe' points that were chosen
○ c. Register the project with USGBC

13. The performance period for a credit is:
○ a. A time of data collection to determine if the intent of the credit has been met.
○ b. A time of data collection to see in which month energy usage was highest.
○ c. A time of data collection as required by ASHRAE.

14. Benchmarking is:
○ a. A minor aspect in the certification process.
○ b. Required of all categories that have a pre-requisite.
○ c. The discovery of how a building will change as a result of LEED certification.

15. Which are the high-level parameters written to provide guidance for point attributes that need to be continuously monitored?
○ a. Programs
○ b. Policies
○ c. Plans

16. Minimum Performance Periods before final project submission include:
○ a. 1 year for Energy and Atmosphere prerequisite 2 and Credit 1
○ b. 3 months for all credits except Energy and Atmosphere Credit 1
○ c. 6 months for all pre-requisites

17. Once certified, a building must recertify every one to five years for the lifecycle of the building.
○ a. True
○ b. False

18. One possible explanation for a credit to be denied would be:

- a. The time frame for data collection was shorter than 24 months
- b. The time frame for data collection was longer than 12 months
- c. Errors in data capturing were found which negated the intent of showing a reduction in recycled materials use.

19. A challenge of the occupant survey requirement for Indoor Environmental Quality Credit 2.1 is:
- a. The installation of programmable thermostats in all offices to monitor compliance.
- b. Achieving the 30% response rate from the entire tenant base.
- c. Determining corrective actions based on the responses received.

20. Federal and State incentives to building owners for instituting sustainable practices include:
- a. Density Bonuses
- b. Expedited Permitting
- c. All of the above