

3.10.4 Energy Benchmarks for Existing Large Hotels, by Selected City and End-Use
 (thousand Btu per square foot)

	IECC Climate Zone	Heating		Cooling		Water Heating		Ventilation	
		Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre
Miami	1A	1.4	0.1	155.0	142.0	30.1	29.4	8.9	11.2
Houston	2A	7.1	1.9	119.9	117.9	38.1	37.1	8.8	10.8
Phoenix	2B	4.5	1.1	113.2	111.5	33.5	32.7	9.1	11.4
Atlanta	3A	13.1	3.8	91.3	88.5	45.7	44.6	8.8	10.5
Los Angeles	3B	3.1	0.7	77.5	74.9	44.3	43.1	8.9	10.4
Las Vegas	3B	7.4	2.2	78.9	83.0	39.0	38.0	9.0	11.2
San Francisco	3C	8.0	2.6	48.8	49.6	50.8	49.5	8.7	10.0
Baltimore	4A	20.8	6.9	82.8	74.4	51.8	50.5	8.8	10.1
Albuquerque	4B	13.7	5.4	51.3	54.8	50.6	49.4	9.1	10.9
Seattle	4C	18.2	6.4	46.7	40.4	54.9	53.5	8.9	9.9
Chicago	5A	29.1	9.7	71.1	63.4	57.1	55.6	8.8	9.6
Boulder	5B	20.5	8.0	47.6	44.8	56.8	55.4	9.0	10.1
Minneapolis	6A	37.2	12.6	67.5	59.8	61.6	60.1	8.8	9.6
Helena	6B	30.3	11.5	43.4	37.9	62.5	60.9	9.0	9.8
Duluth	7	45.5	15.9	51.3	40.6	69.2	67.4	8.9	9.3
Fairbanks	8	74.5	24.3	32.3	23.8	78.3	76.3	9.2	9.1

Note(s): Commercial building energy benchmarks are based off of the current stock of commercial buildings and reflect 2004 ASHRAE 90.1 Climate Zones. They are designed to provide a consistent baseline to compare building performance in energy-use simulations. 'Post' refers to buildings construction in or after 1980. 'Pre' refers to buildings construction before 1980. The benchmark building had 122,075 square feet and 6 floors. Benchmark interior lighting energy = 17.56 thousand Btu/SF. Interior equipment energy consumption = 24.77 thousand Btu/SF.

Source(s): DOE/EERE/BT, Commercial Building Benchmark Models, Version 1.3_5.0, Nov. 2010, accessed January 2012 at http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/commercial_initiative/new_construction.html.