

**3.10.5 Energy Benchmarks for Newly Constructed Large Hotels, by Selected City and End-Use
(thousand Btu per square foot)**

	<u>IECC Climate Zone</u>	<u>Heating</u>	<u>Cooling</u>	<u>Water Heating</u>	<u>Ventilation</u>
Miami	1A	1.3	69.1	29.4	8.7
Houston	2A	5.9	53.7	37.1	8.6
Phoenix	2B	3.8	47.4	32.7	8.8
Atlanta	3A	10.2	43.0	44.6	8.7
Los Angeles	3B	3.1	34.7	43.1	8.5
Las Vegas	3B	6.0	35.4	38.0	8.8
San Francisco	3C	6.6	23.2	49.5	8.9
Baltimore	4A	17.2	37.0	50.5	8.6
Albuquerque	4B	12.3	23.9	49.4	8.8
Seattle	4C	15.0	21.1	53.5	8.5
Chicago	5A	24.2	31.6	55.6	8.6
Boulder	5B	18.4	21.7	55.4	8.8
Minneapolis	6A	31.7	29.0	60.1	8.6
Helena	6B	27.1	18.6	60.9	8.7
Duluth	7	39.6	21.9	67.4	8.7
Fairbanks	8	60.9	13.2	76.3	8.4

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. The benchmark building had 122,075 square feet and 6 floors. Benchmark interior lighting energy = 11.28 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.