

3.7.5 Energy Benchmarks for Existing Retail Buildings, by Selected City and End-Use
 (thousand Btu per square foot)

	IECC Climate Zone	Heating		Cooling		Ventilation	
		Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre
Miami	1A	0.5	0.7	23.0	25.2	14.3	16.1
Houston	2A	11.6	12.4	16.2	18.9	14.6	16.9
Phoenix	2B	8.3	10.2	17.2	21.3	14.2	17.5
Atlanta	3A	24.9	26.2	9.2	11.2	15.1	17.4
Los Angeles	3B	6.9	7.7	3.3	3.9	13.4	14.1
Las Vegas	3B	15.4	17.9	11.6	14.8	12.7	16.9
San Francisco	3C	22.4	22.5	0.7	1.0	10.6	12.1
Baltimore	4A	43.0	46.9	6.2	7.9	13.3	16.2
Albuquerque	4B	30.2	33.8	5.3	6.8	13.7	16.5
Seattle	4C	38.4	42.0	0.9	1.3	11.1	13.7
Chicago	5A	59.5	62.9	4.4	5.3	15.3	18.7
Boulder	5B	43.3	47.2	3.2	4.2	15.2	18.7
Minneapolis	6A	75.5	82.2	3.7	4.3	19.5	21.1
Helena	6B	60.3	66.1	1.9	2.3	20.8	22.2
Duluth	7	92.8	103.7	1.2	1.4	21.1	21.9
Fairbanks	8	156.4	173.4	0.5	0.5	27.1	30.0

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 24,683 square feet and 1 floor. Benchmark interior lighting energy = 37.28 thousand Btu/SF. Interior equipment energy consumption = 7.63 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.