

End-Use Opportunity Analysis from Progress Indicator Results for ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2013

December 2014

R Hart
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Prepared for
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Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Richland, Washington 99352

Summary

This report and an accompanying spreadsheet posted online¹ compile the end use building simulation results for prototype buildings throughout the United States. The results represent the energy use of each edition of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES² Standard 90.1, *Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings*. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory examined the simulation results to determine how the remaining energy was used.

Figure S.1 shows end-use cost data by building type weighted by national construction by climate zone. Prototype results are grouped by similar type, including Office, Warehouse (Wh), Retail, Hotel, Apartment (Apt), School, Medical, and Food Service (Food Svc). The widths of the building type (vertical) bars are scaled to represent each building type's share of impact on national building energy cost. The end uses include heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) fans and pumps (Fan Aux), Cooling (Cool), Heating (Heat), service hot water (SHW), interior lighting (Light Int), exterior lighting (Light Ext), miscellaneous loads including refrigeration, elevators and transformers (Misc), and plug loads, cooking, and information technology (IT) equipment (Equip). The area of each block represents the proportion of national energy cost for each end use. The entire width of the plot matches national building energy use based on Standard 90.1-2013.

¹ PNNL. 2014. *2013EndUseTables.xlsx*. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA. Available at <http://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2013EndUseTables.zip>.

² ANSI – American National Standards Institute; ASHRAE – American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers; IES – Illuminating Engineering Society

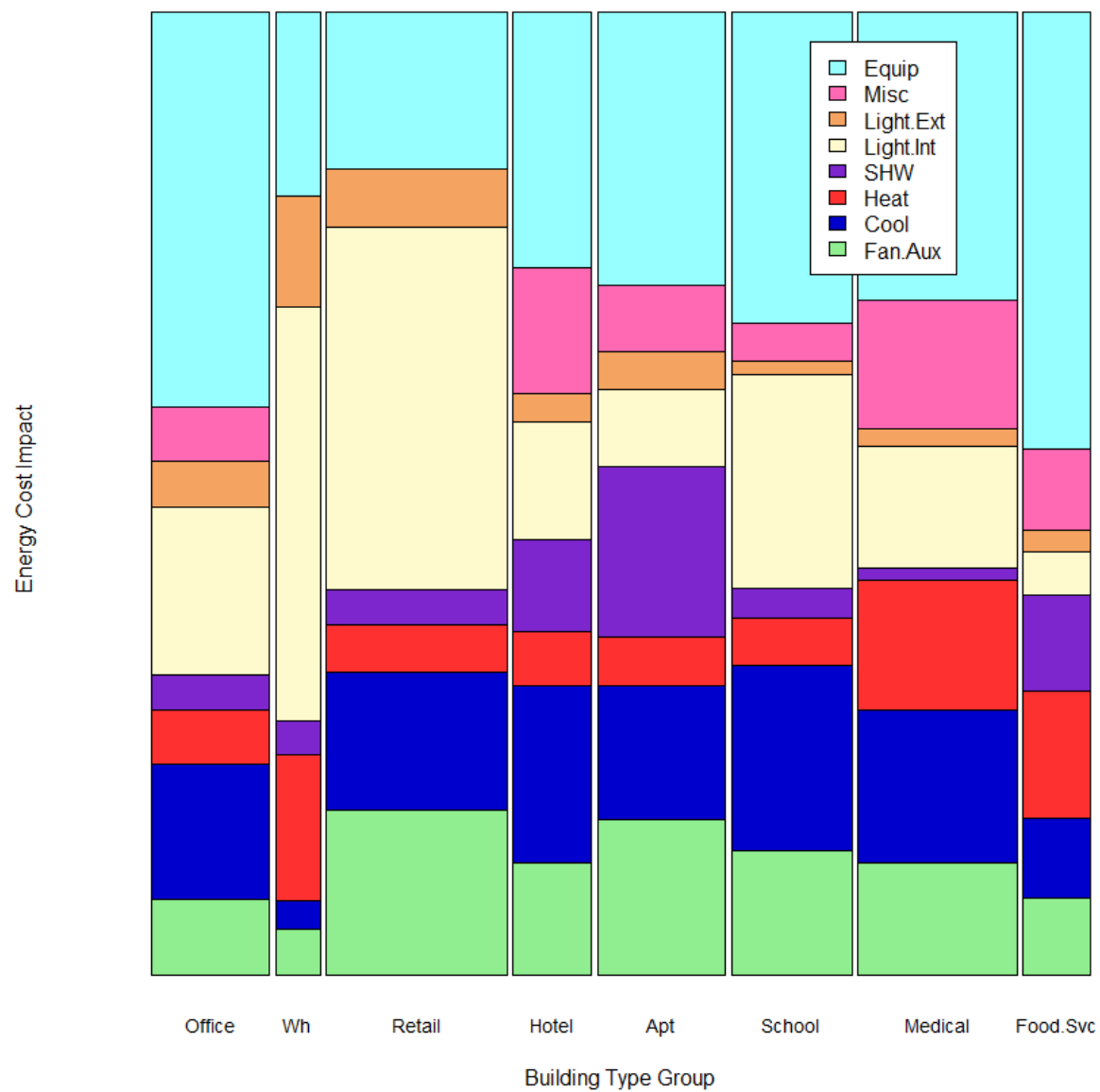


Figure S.1. Commercial energy cost impact by end use U.S. weighted, after 90.1-2013

Acknowledgments

The data that was used as the basis for this end use analysis was developed by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory codes team for the 2013 progress indicator that measured improvements in the ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2013 vs. earlier editions of Standard 90.1. Their long-term work on development and enhancement of the building prototypes used in that analysis made this report possible. Team members include Michael Rosenberg, Mark Halverson, Raul Athalye, YuLong Xie, Weimin Wang, Jian Zhang, Supriya Goel, and Vrushali Mendon, with team leadership by Bing Liu and Jamie Holladay. Editing was provided by Mike Parker and Matt Wilburn. Members of the ASHRAE Standing Standards Project Committee 90.1 provided valuable feedback to development of the prototypes and typical buildings, and funding was provided by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers
BECP	Building Energy Codes Program
CZ	climate zone
ECI	energy cost index
EUI	energy use index
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
IES	Illuminating Engineering Society
IT	information technology
MHC	McGraw-Hill Construction
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
SSPC	Standing Standard Project Committee
WBCI	weighted building cost index

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Background and Method

End Uses Analyzed

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) conducts analysis to project the energy use of each edition of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES¹ Standard 90.1, *Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings* (ASHRAE 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013). The comparison of the savings of each edition to the prior edition is called the “progress indicator.” Based on analysis of the Standard 90.1-2013 (ASHRAE 2013) progress indicator, PNNL examined the detailed results to determine how the remaining energy was used. Where helpful, miscellaneous (e.g., elevator) and equipment (cooking and information technology [IT] equipment) results were extracted to increase the precision of end-use categories. This report provides analysis results using the simple and detailed breakdowns as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Simple and detailed end-use category descriptions

Simple Breakdown Abbreviation	Color Code	Detailed Breakdown Abbreviation	End-Use Description
Light.int		Light.int	Interior lighting
Light.ext		Light.ext	Exterior lighting
SHW		SHW	Service hot water
Heat		Heat	Space heating
		Humidify	Humidification (dehumidification in heat and cool)
Cool		Cool	Mechanical cooling (including unitary heat rejection)
		Ht.Rej	Heat rejection, cooling towers (unitary is in cool)
Fan.Aux		Fans	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) supply, return and exhaust fans
		Ht.Rcvy	Heat recovery fan and wheel energy
		Pumps	Hydronic pumping, including SHW recirculation
Misc		Refrig	Refrigeration equipment and kitchen refrigerators and freezers
		Elevator	Elevators
		Txfmr	In-building transformers
Equip		Cook	Cooking equipment
		IT	Computer room IT and telephone equipment
		Equip	Other plug loads and equipment including non-kitchen refrigerators

The graphs in this report are based on energy cost index (ECI) and most use the simple breakdown.

Prototype Buildings for the Progress Indicator

To determine the savings impact from various editions of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1, PNNL developed prototype commercial building models. They have been described in detail previously in *Achieving the 30% Goal: Energy and Cost Savings Analysis of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010* (Thornton et al. 2011). As noted in that report, PNNL developed a suite of 16 prototype buildings covering the majority of the commercial building stock and mid-rise to high-rise buildings. The prototypes used in the

¹ American National Standards Institute/American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers/Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

simulations are intended to represent a cross section of common commercial building types and cover the building types that comprise 80% of new commercial construction floor area. The 16 prototype building models were reviewed extensively by building industry experts on the ASHRAE Standing Standard Project Committee (SSPC) 90.1 during development and assessment of multiple editions of Standard 90.1. These prototype models, their detailed characteristics, and their development are described in detail on the Building Energy Codes Program (BECP) web site.² A detailed description of the prototypes may also be found in the completed savings analysis of Standard 90.1-2010: *Energy and Cost Savings Analysis of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010*, which can be found on the BECP web site.³ The prototype models described in that report have since been modified as described in the document *Enhancements to ASHRAE Standard 90.1 Prototype Building Models* (PNNL 2014b), also available at the same web site.

The energy analysis of the 16 prototype buildings shown in Table 2 was completed with the EnergyPlus building simulation program (DOE 2013). The results from that analysis are further analyzed to produce this end-use analysis. Each prototype building model is defined as characteristic of a certain class of buildings, mostly corresponding to a classification scheme established in the 2003 DOE/Energy Information Administration Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (EIA 2003). Building configurations of the prototype models are shown in Figure 1.

Table 2. ASHRAE commercial prototype building models

Building Type	Prototype building	Prototype Abbreviation	Prototype Floor Area (ft ²)
Office	Small Office	OfcS	5,502
	Medium Office	OfcM	53,628
	Large Office	OfcL	498,588
Retail	Stand-Alone Retail	RtlB	24,692
	Strip Mall	RtlS	22,500
School	Primary School	SchP	73,959
	Secondary School	SchS	210,887
Medical	Outpatient Health Care	MedC	40,946
	Hospital	MedH	241,501
Hotel	Small Hotel	HotS	43,202
	Large Hotel	HotL	122,120
Warehouse	Non-Refrigerated Warehouse	Whse, Wh	52,045
Food Service	Fast Food Restaurant	Fast	2,501
	Sit-Down Restaurant	Rest	5,502
Apartment	Mid-Rise Apartment	AptM	33,741
	High-Rise Apartment	AptH	84,360

² Prototype detail on BECP web site at www.energycodes.gov/development/commercial/90.1_models.

³ BECP web site at www.energycodes.gov/achieving-30-goal-energy-and-cost-savings-analysis-ashrae-ASHRAE-Standard-901-2010.

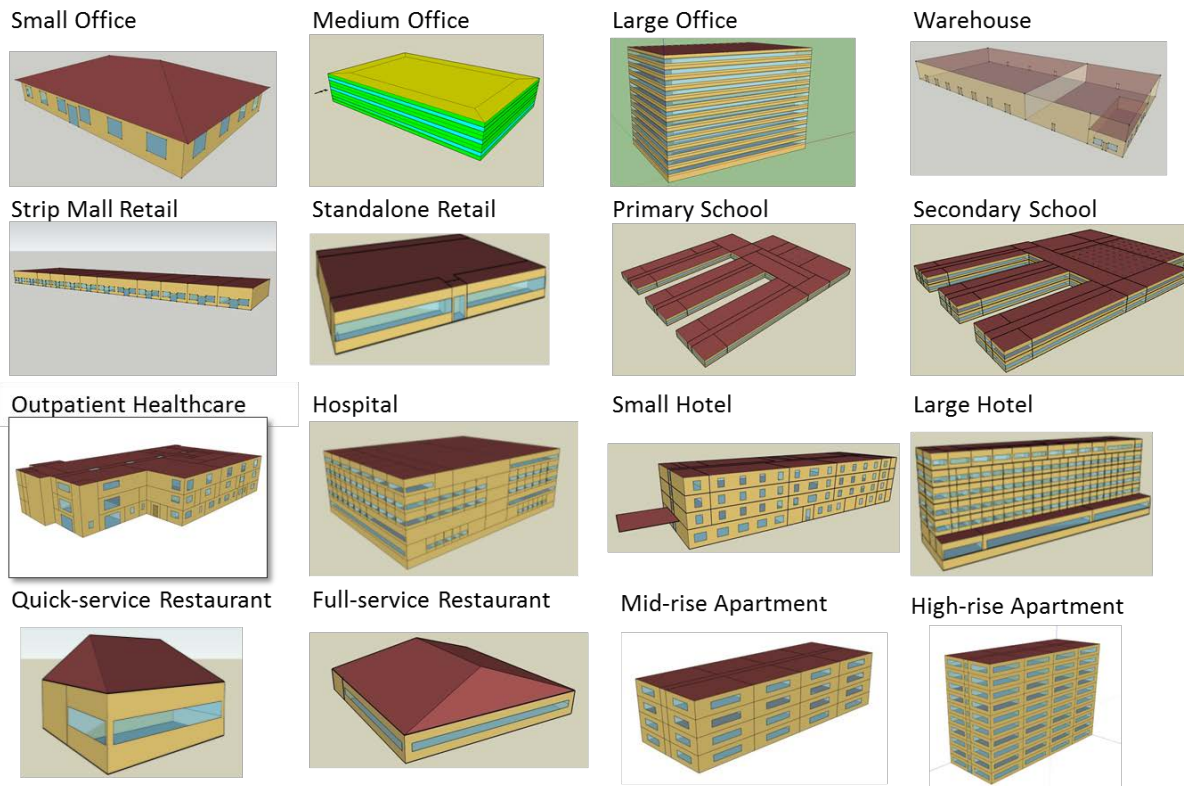


Figure 1. Prototypes analyzed for the end-use dataset

Detailed Tables and Lists

In addition to the graphs included here, an Excel workbook with detailed results for each prototype at the detailed end-use level is available online (PNNL 2014a).⁴ That workbook contains a worksheet for each prototype and a matrix of tables with summary national results and detailed results for each climate zone. In addition to ECI, site energy use index (EUI) results, source EUI results, and gas and electric end-use results are included. The workbook also contains the following tables:

- U.S. average summary results, based on construction weighting,
- climate zone detail for Standard 90.1 in 2004, 2007, 2010, and 2013, and
- percentage savings from Standard 90.1-2004 to 90.1-2013.

The workbook also includes a worksheet (i.e., the “DetPri” tab) that provides all detailed ECIs by end use and prototype, sorted by remaining use after Standard 90.1-2013 and sorted by savings from Standard 90.1-2013 when compared to 90.1-2004.

⁴ Available at <http://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2013EndUseTables.zip>.

Cost Breakdown Results

The resulting data from the analysis is presented in one of several ways:

- Weighted by U.S. 2003–2007 new construction to give an idea of the impact on total U.S. commercial energy cost (Jarnagin and Bandyopadhyay 2010). Such weightings are usually for the nation as a whole, but may focus on energy cost for a particular climate zone. The weightings are based on factors shown in Table 8. Where results are noted as weighted by building type, this data is used. While the data is from early in the first decade of this millennium, it avoids the economic and construction downturn that would be inherent in more recent data.
- Partial weighting is applied to subset building prototypes to arrive at the use and cost breakdown for a building type. For instance, to find the end-use costs for the Office type, the end-use costs for the large, medium, and small offices are weighted proportionally by the individual prototype construction weightings.
- Unweighted results represent the end-use cost experienced by a particular building type and provide a good idea of the ECI on a floor area basis.

Throughout, the cost is based on the energy rates from the Scalar Method for Standard 90.1-2013 proposal analysis: 0.1032/kWh for electricity and \$0.99/therm for fossil fuels.⁵

⁵ The ASHRAE Scalar Method identifies a fossil fuel rate that is primarily applied to heating energy use. For this reason, the fossil fuel rate is a blended heating rate and includes proportional (relative to national heating fuel use) costs for natural gas, propane, heating oil, and electric heat. Heating energy use in the prototypes for fossil fuel equipment is calculated in therms based on natural gas equipment, but in practice, natural gas equipment may be operated on propane, or boilers that are modeled as natural gas may use oil in some regions.

U.S. End-Use Cost Breakdown, 90.1-2013

Figure 2 provides a breakdown of building energy costs after implementation of Standard 90.1-2013 across U.S. climate zones, weighted by U.S. new construction.

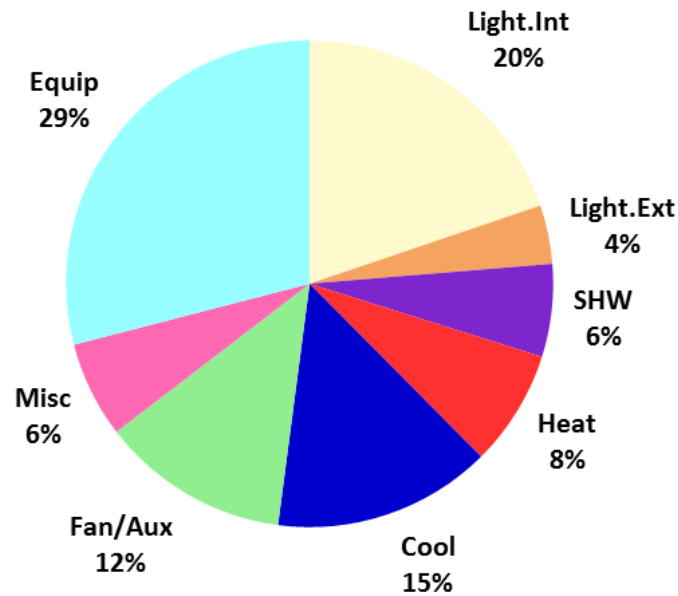


Figure 2. End-use cost for buildings in all U.S. climate zones

Figure 3 shows the same weighted national energy cost with a finer breakdown of end uses and an increase in significant digits for the percentages.

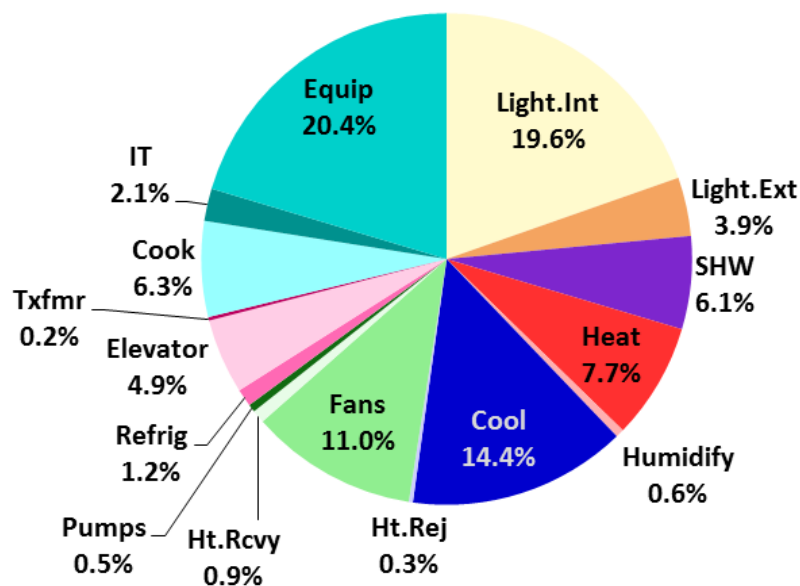


Figure 3. Detailed end-use cost for buildings in all U.S. climate zones

U.S. Weighted Cost by End Use, 2004 vs. 2013

Total U.S. weighted end-use building energy costs can be directly compared for Standards 90.1-2004 and 90.1-2013 (see Figure 4). Most categories show significant reduction; however, the cost reductions for equipment, miscellaneous, and service hot water were not significant.

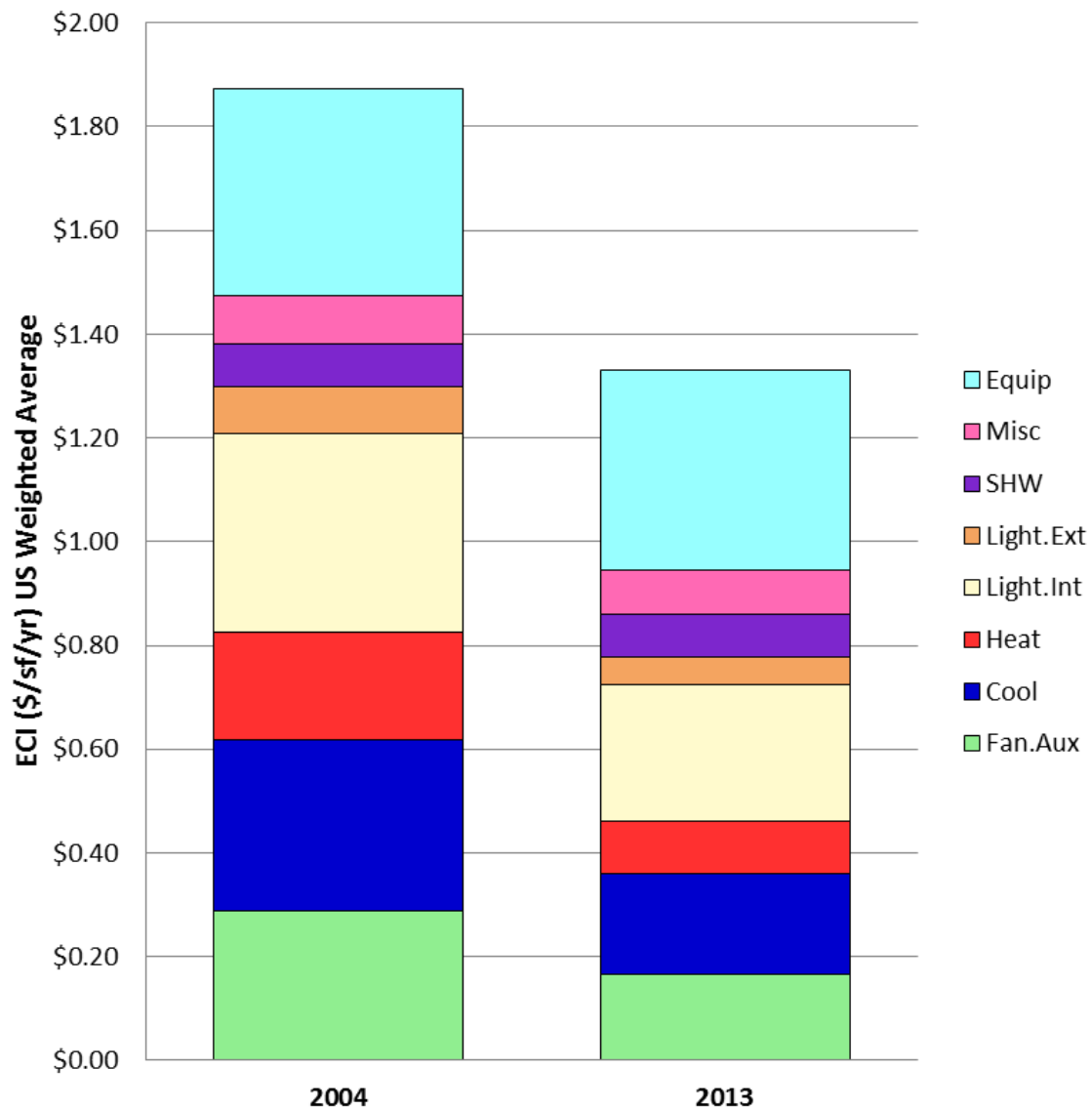


Figure 4. Standard 90.1 end-use cost improvement

U.S. Weighted Cost Impact by Building Type and End Use, 2013 Base

An examination of end-use cost data by building type is presented in this section. Figure 5 illustrates building type and energy cost impact weighted by national construction by climate zone. Prototypes are grouped by similar type. The widths of the building type (vertical) bars are scaled to represent each building type's share of impact on national building energy cost. The entire width of the plot matches national building energy use based on Standard 90.1-2013. Using the same 8.2 billion square feet of new building floor area from 2003–2007 construction data reports (Jarnagin and Bandyopadhyay 2010), the area of the plot represents a commercial new construction building energy cost of \$11 billion per year.

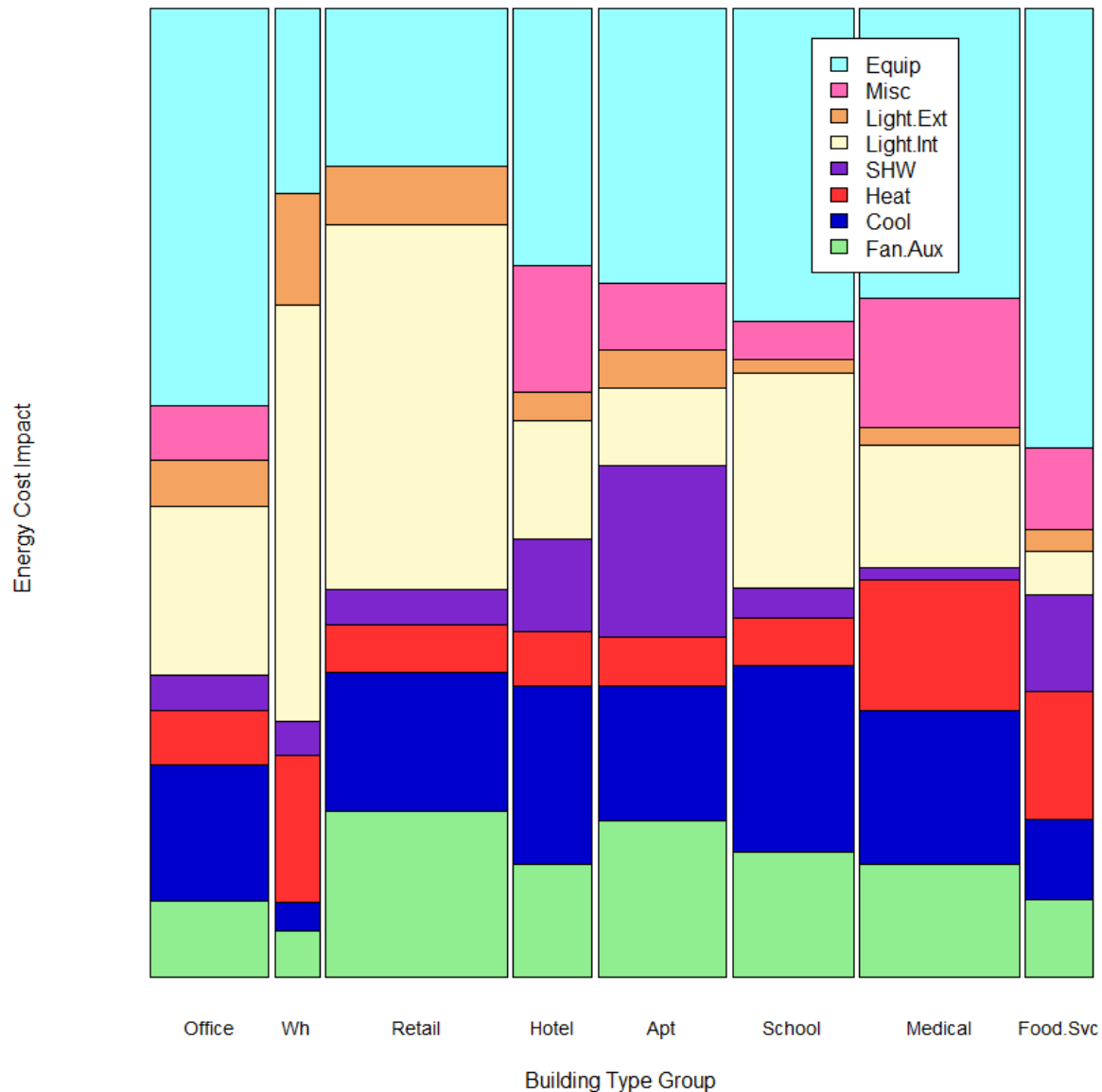


Figure 5. Commercial energy cost impact by end use U.S. weighted, after 90.1-2013

U.S. Weighted Cost Impact by Building Type and End Use, 2004 Base

Figure 6 shows the same nationally weighted results after Standard 90.1-2013 against a base of Standard 90.1-2004. Again, the widths of the building type (vertical) bars are scaled to represent each building type's share of impact on national building energy cost. The entire area of the plot matches national building energy cost based on Standard 90.1-2004, or \$15.5 billion. The white savings blocks show the difference for 90.1-2013 compared to 90.1-2004, which amounts to \$4.5 billion per year. So, we can see both the savings from the stable 2004 baseline and the remaining energy cost after 90.1-2013.

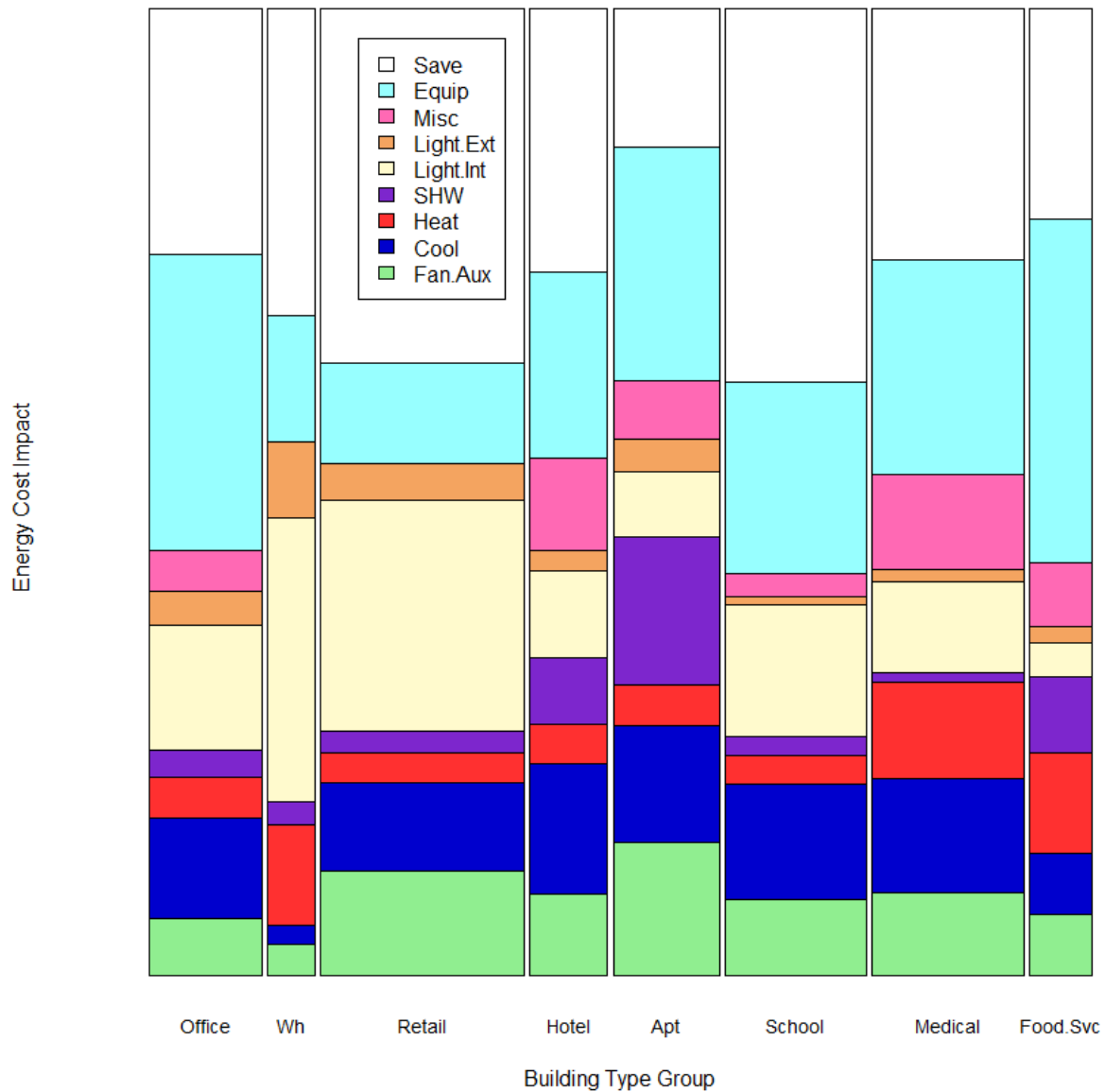


Figure 6. Commercial energy cost impact by end use U.S. weighted (90.1-2004).
White area represents savings from 90.1-2004 to 2013

U.S. Weighted End-Use Prioritization

Figure 7 shows overall progress by detailed end use, measured as cost savings from Standard 90.1-2004 to Standard 90.1-2013. The information is prioritized for end uses by national weighted building energy impact or percentage of U.S. total building use after Standard 90.1-2013.

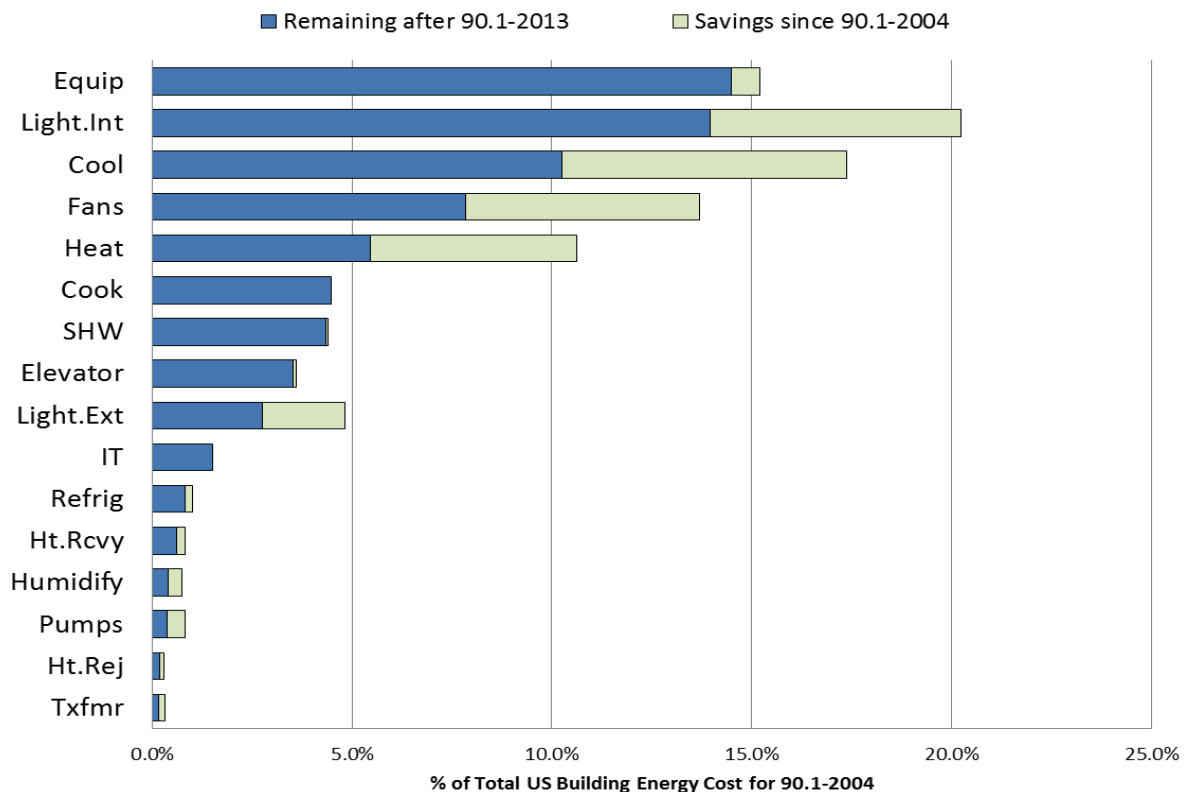


Figure 7. U.S. building energy cost by end use prioritized by post-2013 cost

Table 3 shows the breakdown by building type, with remaining energy cost after Standard 90.1-2013. Red indicates highest remaining cost impact, and white represents lowest remaining cost impact. Appendix A includes more detailed heat maps of costs and cost savings from Standard 90.1-2004 to Standard 90.1-2013.

Table 3. Impact percent of U.S. building energy cost remaining after 90.1-2013

	Light.Int	Light.Ext	SHW	Heat	Cool	Fan.Aux	Misc	Equip	Total
Office	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	1.8%	1.0%	0.7%	5.4%	13.1%
Warehouse	2.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	5.0%
Retail	7.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	2.9%	3.5%	0.0%	3.3%	20.2%
Hotel	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%	8.8%
Apt	1.1%	0.6%	2.5%	0.7%	2.0%	2.3%	1.0%	4.0%	14.3%
School	3.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	2.6%	1.7%	0.5%	4.3%	13.5%
Medical	2.2%	0.3%	0.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%	5.3%	17.6%
Food.Svc	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	3.4%	7.6%
U.S. Weighted	19.8%	3.9%	6.2%	7.7%	14.5%	12.5%	6.4%	29.0%	100%

Segment Graphs

Segment Graphs, ECI Weighted for Climate

The segment graphs for each building type (see Figure 8) show the relative end uses based on individual building ECI. Because they are weighted by climate zone construction, they represent national averages. The radius of each segment is proportional to the end-use ECI (\$/ft²/yr) for the building type shown, relative to the largest building end-use ECI in the data set. On this graph, most building graphs are quite small, but we can see the very high equipment, heating, and service water heating intensity in the food service sector. Following graphs show the other buildings and uses at a more readable scale.

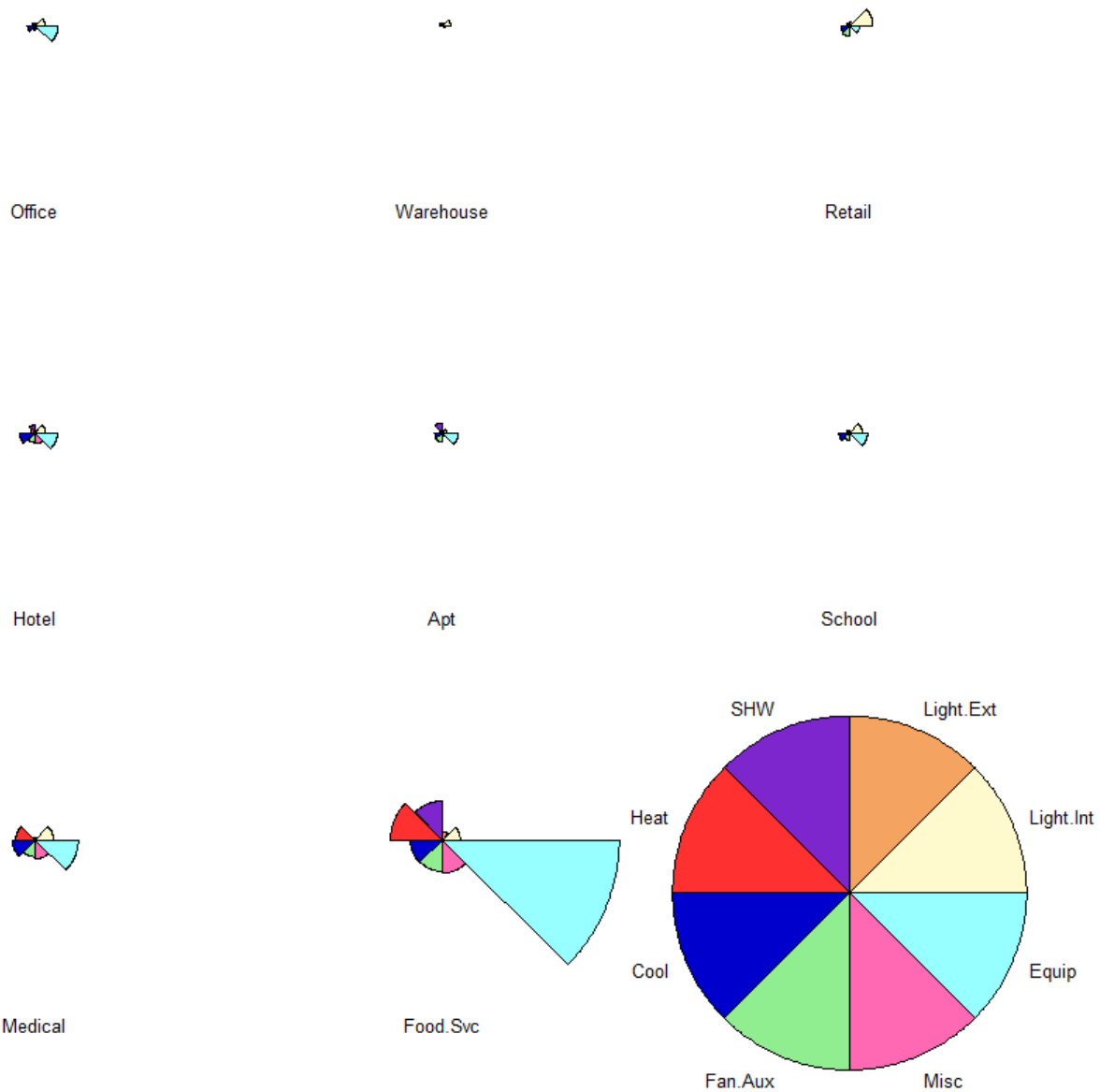


Figure 8. U.S. ECI of building end uses, after 90.1-2013

Segment Graphs, ECI by Climate with Scaled Food Equipment

Figure 9 is based on the same data as Figure 8 and shows the food service equipment (primarily cooking) at one-fourth the scale of the other segments. The radius of each segment is proportional to the end-use ECI for the building type shown, relative to the largest full-scale building end-use ECI in the data set (Food.Svc heat).

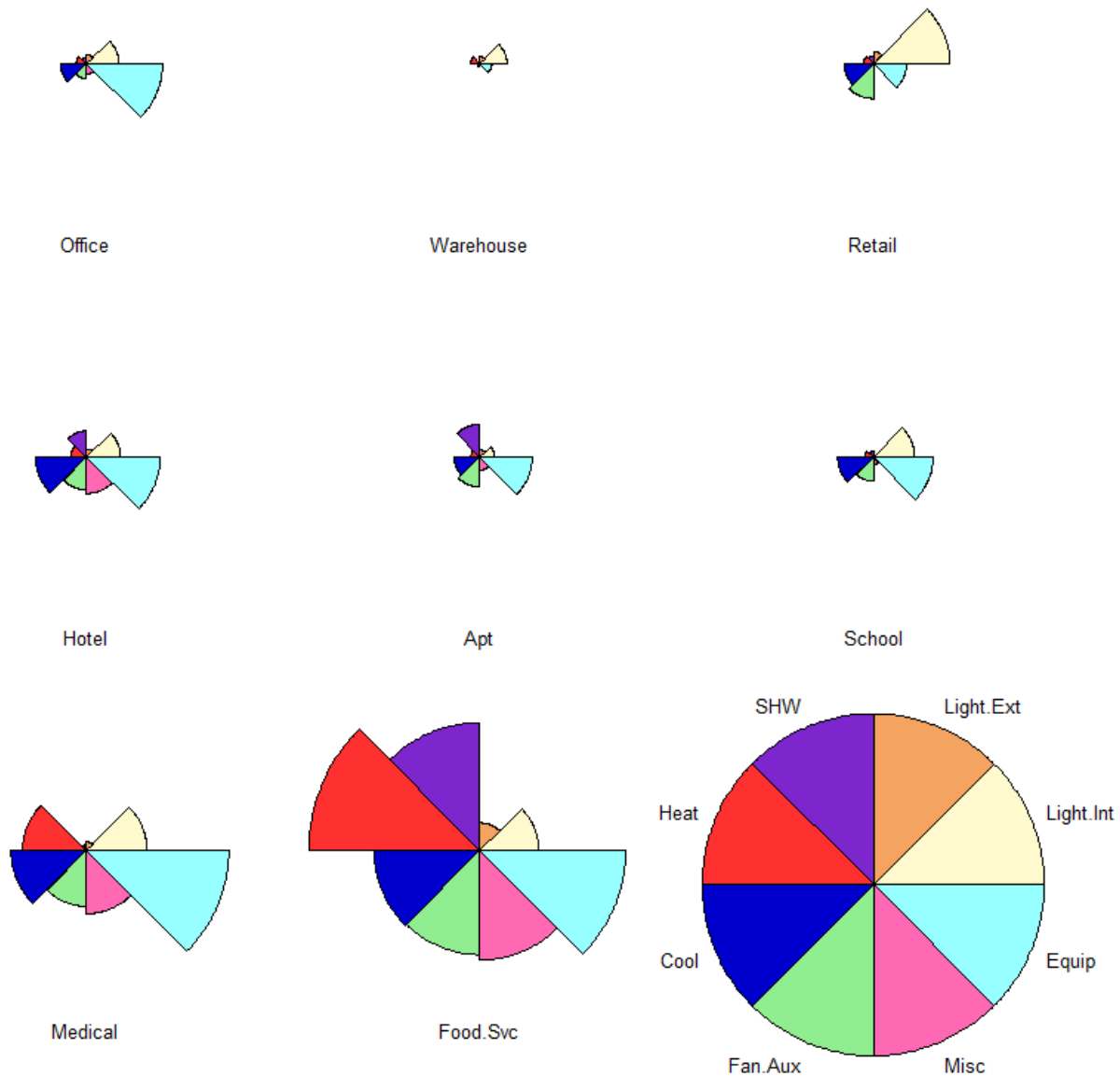


Figure 9. U.S. ECI of building end uses, after 90.1-2013 (Cooking NTS).
(Food service equipment is shown at 25% of actual scale.)

Segment Graphs, ECI Weighted for U.S. Construction

When individual building ECI results are weighted by each building's share of new construction floor area (see Figure 10), the impact on total U.S. commercial building cost by type and end use becomes apparent. This result can be referred to as the weighted building cost index (WBCI). Retail interior lighting has the largest contributing end use. Equipment dominates in most other areas; however, service water heating captures a large segment of contributing end use for apartments.

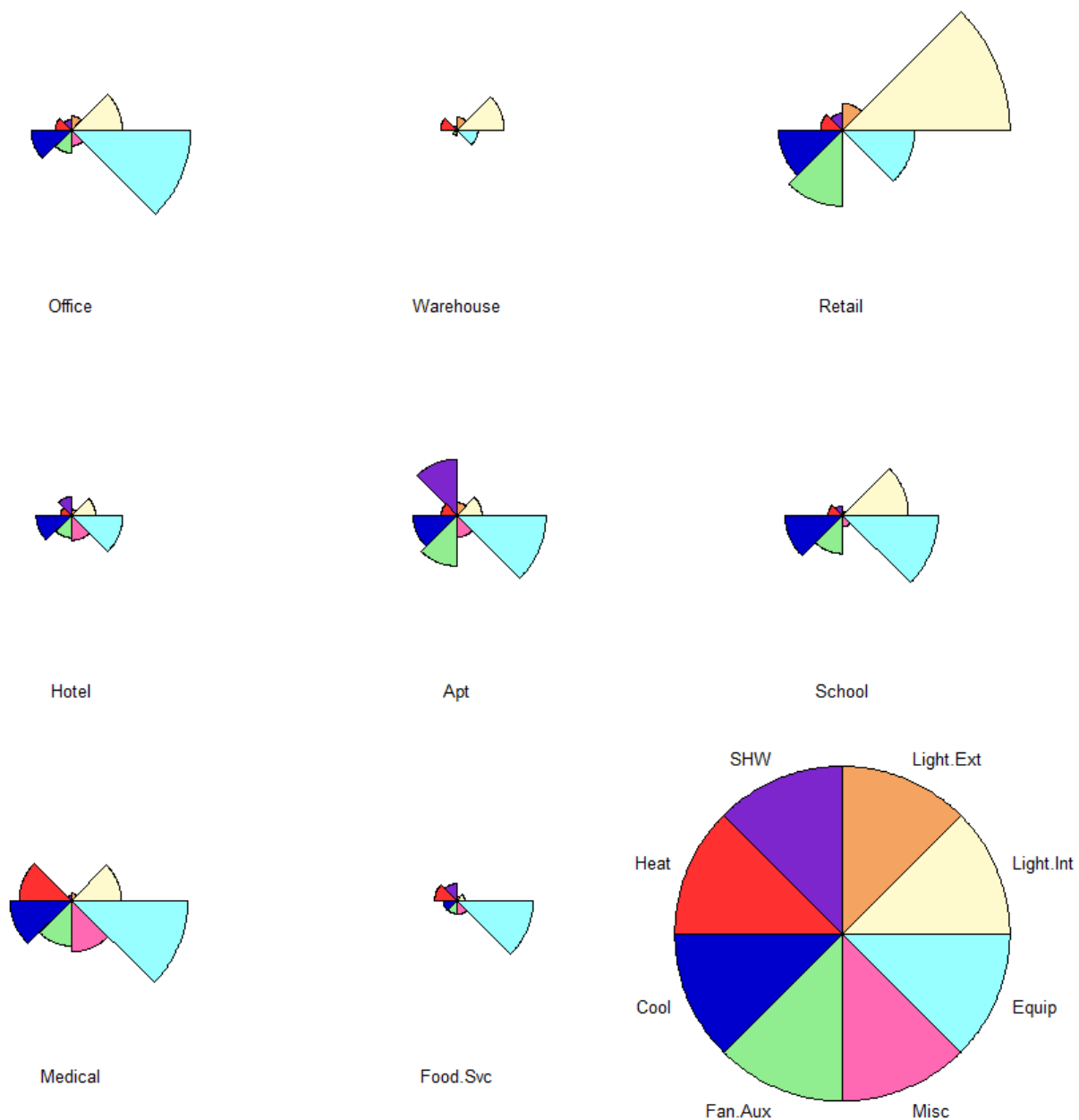


Figure 10. U.S. WBCI of building end uses, after 90.1-2013.
(WBCI = weighted building cost impact or contribution to total energy cost)

U.S. Weighted Sorted End Use ECI, with Building Splits

Figure 11 breaks down end uses based on overall weighted U.S. impact (from largest to smallest impact) and shows the breakdown in each bar by building. Separating equipment and miscellaneous (e.g., transformers, refrigeration, and elevators) helps identify which unregulated loads are impacted.

Though units are in dollars per square foot contribution to an average U.S. building (i.e., a weighted combination of all building types), it may be easier to think of this graph as showing a relative impact factor, since the results are partial. That is, the sum of all end uses shown would equal the weighted average U.S. building ECI based on total construction, or about \$1.33 per square foot.

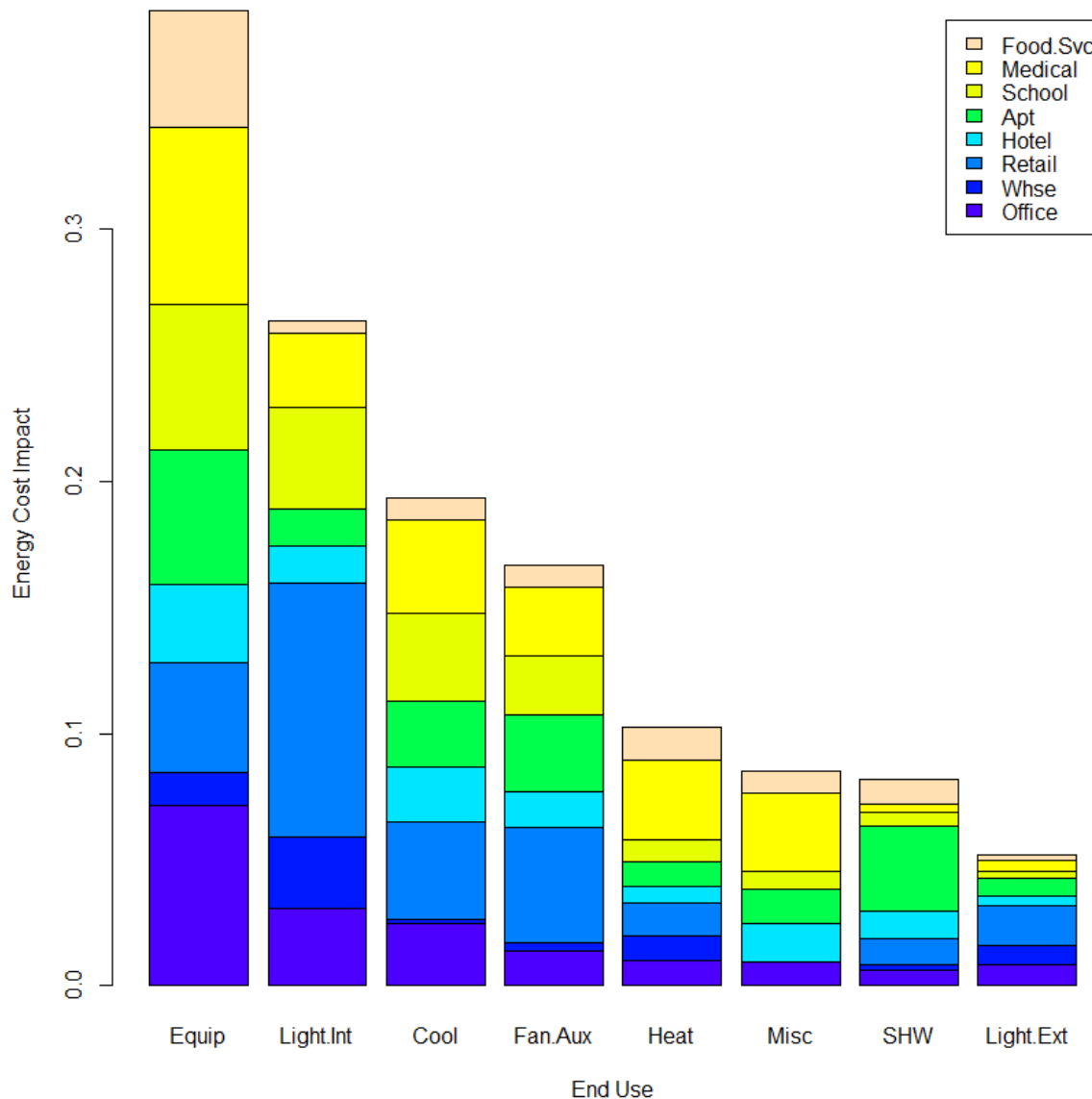


Figure 11. U.S. commercial energy cost impact by end use (weighted by new construction floor area)

Total U.S. Energy Cost by Building Type

Figure 12 shows energy costs following the implementation of Standard 90.1-2013 by building type group weighted for all climate zones. Energy cost savings from Standard 90.1-2004 vs. 90.1-2013 are also shown. Figure 12 indicates that energy cost intensity for food service is highest, based primarily on the high energy density of fast food restaurants. Medical is next, followed by hotel, retail, and office. Appendix B provides separate graphs for each end use to better illustrate the distribution of individual end-use costs by building type.

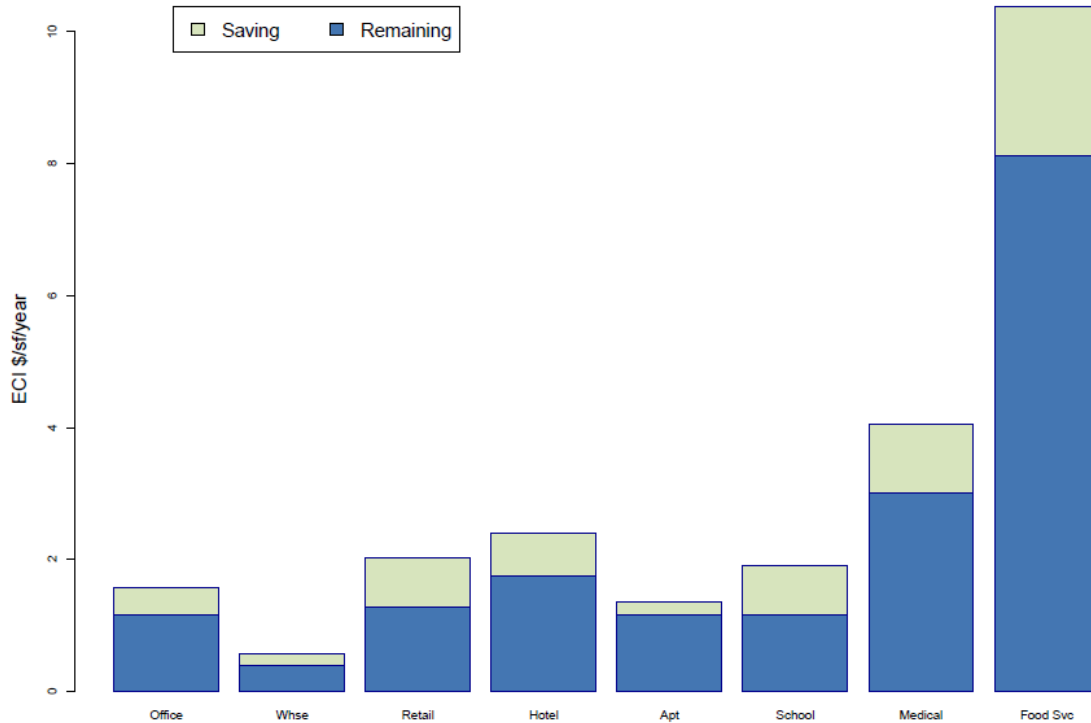


Figure 12. Total Standard 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

Focus Potential Score

The focus potential scoring method was developed, using a somewhat arbitrary numerical approach, to help focus on end uses where there may be future savings potential. While scores are simply numerical and do not include judgment about what is possible or an analysis of maximum technical potential, they provide a second look at end uses we might have dismissed. For example, the equipment end-use scores high, even though it has been considered an “unregulated” load. The focus potential scoring method combines the three factors shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Focus potential scoring method factors

Weight	Focus	Low score	High score
6	Savings from 90.1-2004 to 90.1-2013	Low (2) if high previous savings	High (6) if little previous savings
3	Individual building end-use cost (ECI)	Low (0) if building ECI low	High (3) if building ECI high
3	National end-use cost (ECI)	Low (0) if national ECI low	High (3) if national ECI high

Although the focus potential scoring approach is not perfect, it draws attention to the end uses that have not had large savings historically and that have high building-level ECI and high national weighted impact. In the heat map of focus potential scoring results (see Table 5), green indicates areas that may have high savings potential, and white indicates areas that have lower savings potential. Focus Potential Scores are rolled up at the simple end-use level and for building groups rather than the detailed level as many of the detailed uses are so small, they would score zero. Because restaurant and equipment end uses are outliers, their partial scores are capped at the maximum. The Focus Potential Scores are shown in Table 5 and charted in Figure 13 at the end-use level overall for all building types.

Table 5. Total end-use “Focus Potential Scores”

<i>Potential</i>	Light.Int	Light.Ext	SHW	Heat	Cool	Fan.Aux	Misc	Equip
Office	5.9	3.5	6.4	4.1	5.3	5.4	6.1	10.8
Warehouse	5.7	4.4	6.0	4.4	3.2	3.1		6.7
Retail	10.5	4.0	6.3	2.8	5.2	5.6		8.6
Hotel	5.5	4.9	7.3	3.3	6.4	4.9	7.5	9.5
Apt	6.6	4.5	8.3	4.1	6.0	6.8	6.5	9.6
School	6.1	3.2	6.3	3.0	5.3	4.4	5.3	9.5
Medical	8.2	3.5	6.3	6.0	8.0	6.9	9.2	11.0
Food.Svc	4.7	4.5	9.3	8.4	7.1	5.8	7.9	10.4
U.S. Weighted	7.1	4.0	6.7	3.8	5.3	5.2	4.1	9.2

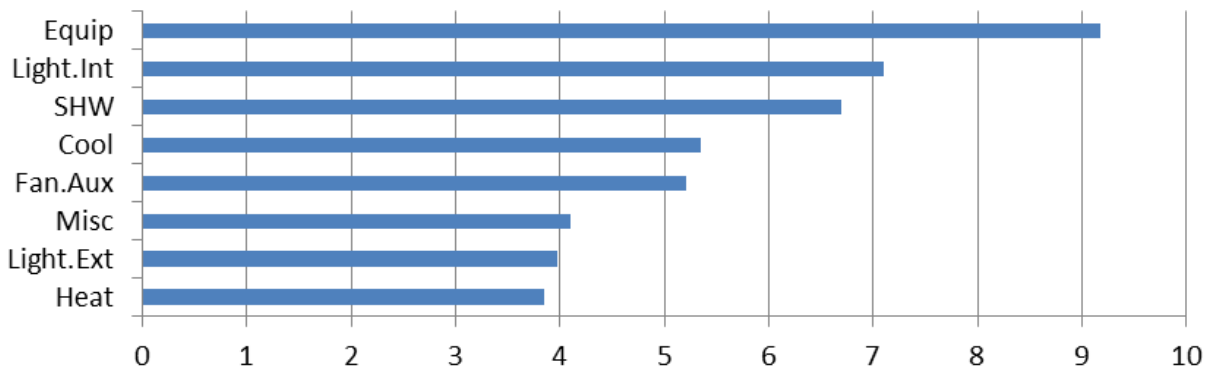


Figure 13. Total end-use “Focus Potential Scores,” prioritized

HVAC by Climate Zone

The heating and cooling ECIs by climate zone (weighted by building type construction within each climate zone) are shown in Figure 14. Climate zones are grouped by moisture regime, and climate zones 1B and 5C are excluded because they have no U.S. construction. Heat rejection is included with cooling, but humidification is not included.

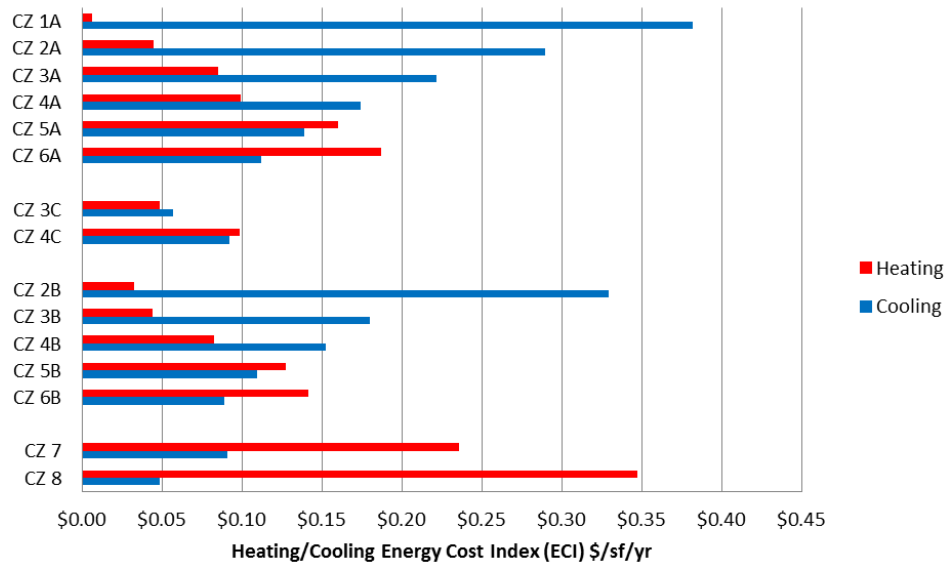


Figure 14. Building ECI heating and cooling by climate zone (CZ)

While Figure 14 shows individual climate zone ECIs, Figure 15 shows the relative contribution of each climate zone's heating and cooling to the total U.S. energy cost. This graph indicates that reducing heating in climate zone 5A is more important than reducing heating in climate zones 6, 7, or 8.

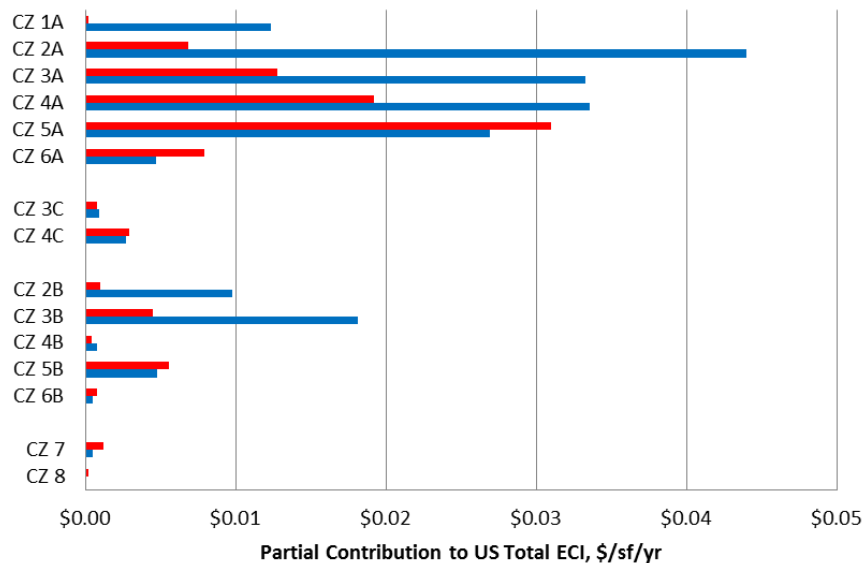


Figure 15. Weighted impact of climate zone heating and cooling on U.S. heating and cooling costs

HVAC Building ECI by Numerical Climate Zone and Space Conditioning Category

To more closely evaluate the prescriptive insulation categories in Standard 90.1, the heating and cooling data was split by building category and numerical climate zone (without moisture regimes). Climate zones 1B and 5C are not included because there are no U.S. locations. Heating and cooling energy cost indices, by climate zone, are shown in Figure 16. Apartments and hotels are grouped in the residential category, warehouses in the semi-heated category, and all other buildings in the non-residential category. Note that although some residential areas exist in hospitals, some non-residential areas can be found in large hotels, and only about half of the warehouse prototypes are semi-heated; this grouping used in Figure 16 is based on the predominant category in each individual building type. In addition, different building types have different HVAC systems and ventilation or other HVAC differences, but are not excluded from this analysis. Further, heat rejection is included with cooling, but humidification is not included.

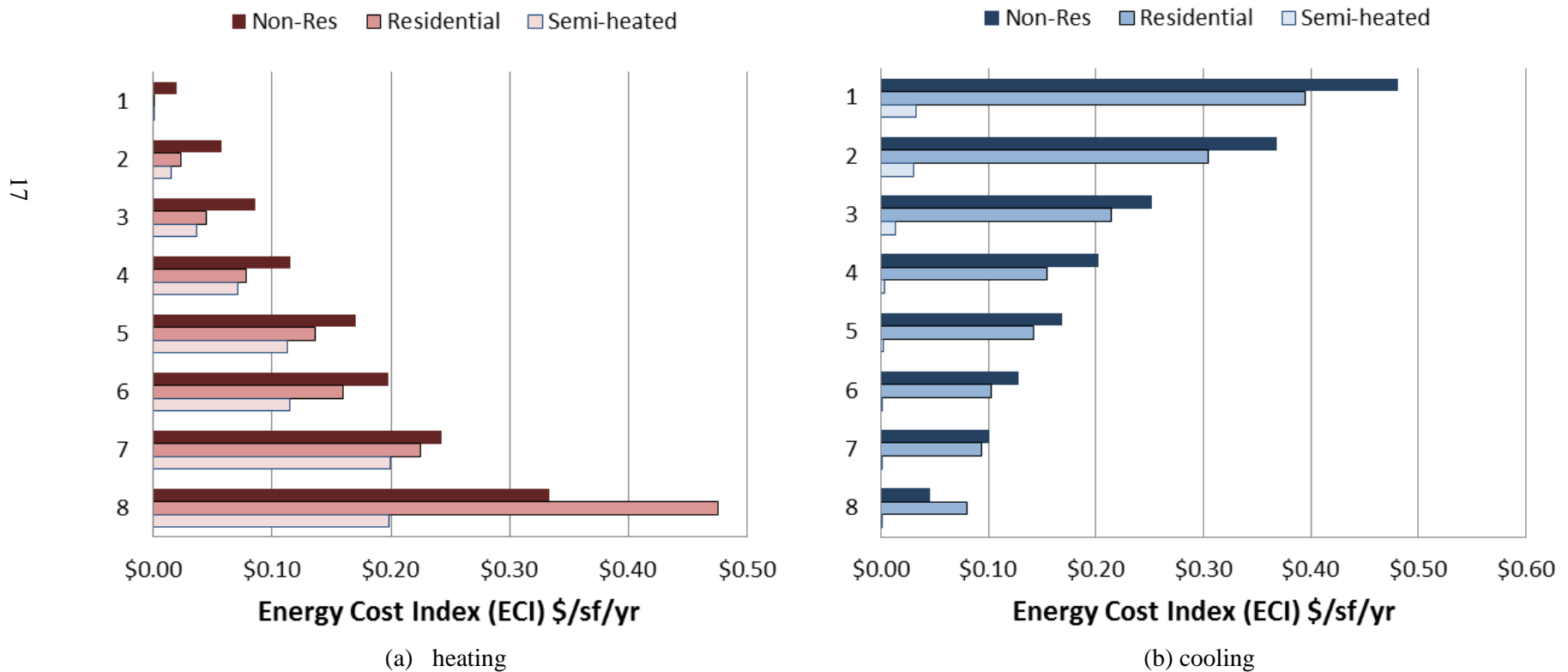


Figure 16. Total (a) heating and (b) cooling ECI by climate zone

HVAC Weighted Cost Impact by Numerical Climate Zone and Space Conditioning Category

While Figure 16 shows individual climate zone building ECIs (weighted for building type construction in each numerical climate zone), Figure 17 shows the relative contribution of each climate zone's heating and cooling to the total U.S. energy cost. Groupings for building type and climate zone are the same as in Figure 16. Figure 17 indicates the importance of reducing heating in climate zone 5 and the cooling in zones 2 and 3.

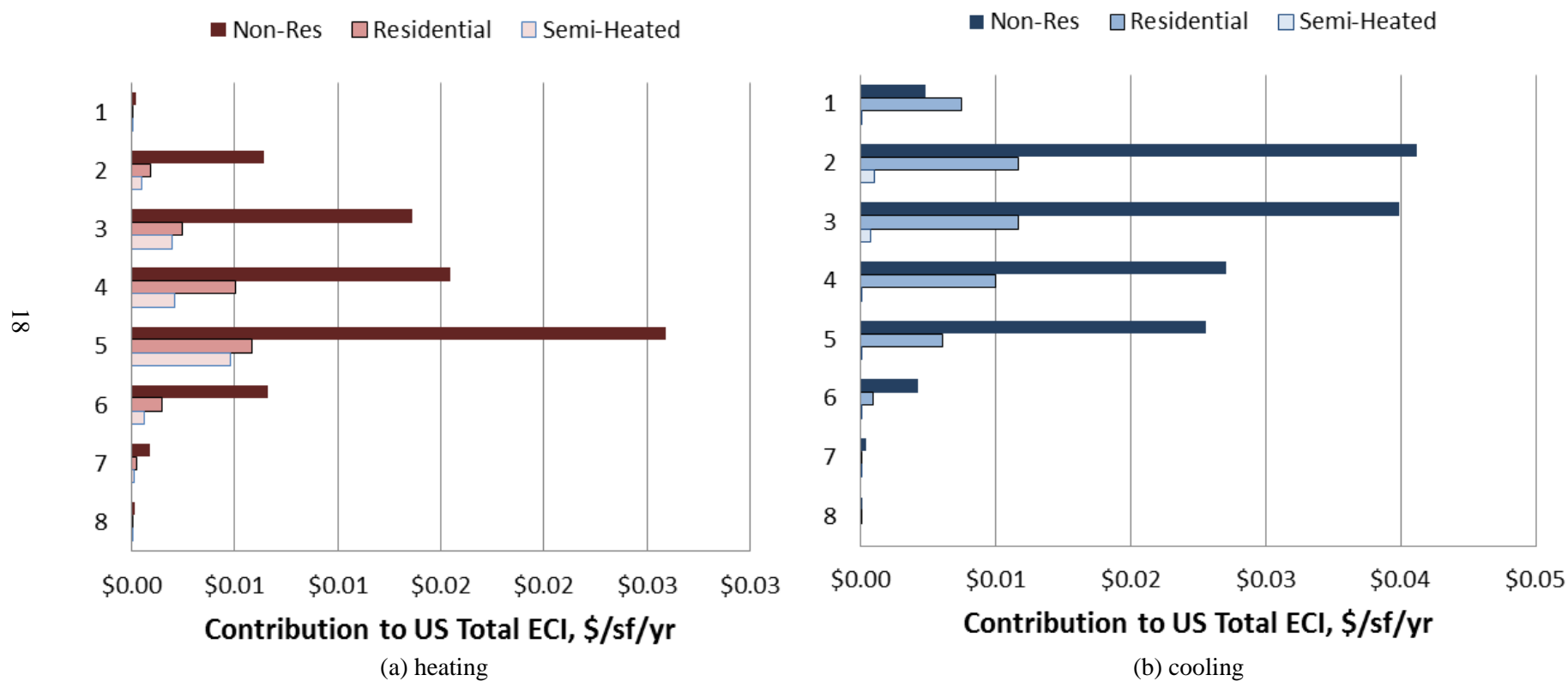


Figure 17. Weighted impacts on total U.S. (a) heating and (b) cooling costs

Heating ECI Detail by Climate Zone

A heat map (see Table 6) is used to display detailed heating ECI by climate zone. Darker red indicates a higher heating cost for the building type and climate zone. Because these values are not weighted, all climate zones are included. Heat map shading is provided separately for the medical and restaurant groups because their heating costs are much higher than the other building prototypes. Again, humidification energy is not included with heating.

Table 6. Heating ECI detail by climate zone

Building	Moist Climates						Marine Climates			Dry Climates					Cold		
	CZ 1A	CZ 2A	CZ 3A	CZ 4A	CZ 5A	CZ 6A	CZ 3C	CZ 4C	CZ 5C	CZ 1B	CZ 2B	CZ 3B	CZ 4B	CZ 5B	CZ 6B	CZ 7	CZ 8
AptH	\$0.000	\$0.021	\$0.080	\$0.089	\$0.175	\$0.202	\$0.018	\$0.059	\$0.095	\$0.001	\$0.002	\$0.016	\$0.022	\$0.069	\$0.112	\$0.270	\$0.373
AptM	\$0.000	\$0.011	\$0.043	\$0.057	\$0.108	\$0.126	\$0.010	\$0.040	\$0.061	\$0.001	\$0.002	\$0.011	\$0.020	\$0.048	\$0.079	\$0.171	\$0.250
HotL	\$0.016	\$0.059	\$0.101	\$0.096	\$0.143	\$0.167	\$0.078	\$0.096	\$0.115	\$0.031	\$0.029	\$0.044	\$0.059	\$0.101	\$0.141	\$0.200	\$0.398
HotS	\$0.001	\$0.023	\$0.072	\$0.119	\$0.211	\$0.249	\$0.016	\$0.079	\$0.106	\$0.004	\$0.009	\$0.026	\$0.057	\$0.109	\$0.181	\$0.339	\$0.547
OfcL	\$0.000	\$0.012	\$0.042	\$0.057	\$0.101	\$0.121	\$0.004	\$0.023	\$0.033	\$0.005	\$0.004	\$0.008	\$0.016	\$0.035	\$0.089	\$0.159	\$0.248
OfcM	\$0.004	\$0.043	\$0.105	\$0.087	\$0.160	\$0.188	\$0.029	\$0.079	\$0.108	\$0.011	\$0.019	\$0.032	\$0.039	\$0.092	\$0.146	\$0.184	\$0.342
OfcS	\$0.000	\$0.009	\$0.030	\$0.031	\$0.055	\$0.071	\$0.007	\$0.019	\$0.027	\$0.001	\$0.003	\$0.013	\$0.018	\$0.031	\$0.056	\$0.102	\$0.173
RtlB	\$0.002	\$0.011	\$0.028	\$0.039	\$0.069	\$0.082	\$0.031	\$0.081	\$0.114	\$0.014	\$0.014	\$0.027	\$0.050	\$0.106	\$0.052	\$0.123	\$0.255
RtlS	\$0.003	\$0.036	\$0.095	\$0.134	\$0.228	\$0.278	\$0.039	\$0.111	\$0.164	\$0.008	\$0.015	\$0.030	\$0.047	\$0.129	\$0.206	\$0.362	\$0.577
SchP	\$0.017	\$0.058	\$0.095	\$0.117	\$0.145	\$0.172	\$0.064	\$0.120	\$0.093	\$0.018	\$0.025	\$0.053	\$0.082	\$0.130	\$0.130	\$0.212	\$0.388
SchS	\$0.001	\$0.010	\$0.027	\$0.021	\$0.039	\$0.050	\$0.048	\$0.107	\$0.049	\$0.011	\$0.016	\$0.044	\$0.076	\$0.130	\$0.038	\$0.075	\$0.228
Whse	\$0.000	\$0.016	\$0.044	\$0.073	\$0.120	\$0.118	\$0.045	\$0.062	\$0.073	\$0.004	\$0.011	\$0.026	\$0.048	\$0.070	\$0.084	\$0.199	\$0.199
MedC	\$0.233	\$0.317	\$0.394	\$0.316	\$0.384	\$0.415	\$0.225	\$0.279	\$0.292	\$0.236	\$0.220	\$0.224	\$0.250	\$0.315	\$0.381	\$0.459	\$0.711
MedH	\$0.159	\$0.222	\$0.279	\$0.323	\$0.375	\$0.412	\$0.234	\$0.285	\$0.318	\$0.189	\$0.191	\$0.213	\$0.200	\$0.321	\$0.360	\$0.461	\$0.653
Rest	\$0.052	\$0.308	\$0.616	\$0.916	\$1.333	\$1.584	\$0.566	\$0.911	\$1.093	\$0.101	\$0.185	\$0.349	\$0.586	\$0.971	\$1.353	\$2.047	\$3.119
Fast	\$0.181	\$0.645	\$1.144	\$1.530	\$2.143	\$2.501	\$1.057	\$1.478	\$1.753	\$0.284	\$0.443	\$0.773	\$1.104	\$1.641	\$2.223	\$3.193	\$4.718

Cooling ECI Detail by Climate Zone

A heat map (Table 7) is also used to show detailed cooling ECI by climate zone. Darker blue indicates a higher cooling cost for the building type and climate zone. Because these values are not weighted, all climate zones are included. Heat map shading is provided separately for the medical and restaurant groups because their cooling costs are much higher than the other building prototypes.

Table 7. Cooling ECI detail by climate zone

Building	Moist Climates					Marine Climates				Dry Climates					Cold		
	CZ 1A	CZ 2A	CZ 3A	CZ 4A	CZ 5A	CZ 6A	CZ 3C	CZ 4C	CZ 5C	CZ 1B	CZ 2B	CZ 3B	CZ 4B	CZ 5B	CZ 6B	CZ 7	CZ 8
AptH	\$0.381	\$0.245	\$0.182	\$0.146	\$0.113	\$0.070	\$0.007	\$0.076	\$0.040	\$0.344	\$0.294	\$0.168	\$0.157	\$0.112	\$0.077	\$0.059	\$0.055
AptM	\$0.275	\$0.185	\$0.141	\$0.108	\$0.086	\$0.058	\$0.021	\$0.060	\$0.036	\$0.280	\$0.235	\$0.132	\$0.115	\$0.083	\$0.059	\$0.045	\$0.038
HotL	\$0.862	\$0.611	\$0.464	\$0.318	\$0.260	\$0.183	\$0.116	\$0.163	\$0.105	\$0.775	\$0.603	\$0.371	\$0.272	\$0.201	\$0.142	\$0.145	\$0.098
HotS	\$0.405	\$0.299	\$0.229	\$0.170	\$0.139	\$0.106	\$0.116	\$0.116	\$0.087	\$0.364	\$0.323	\$0.213	\$0.164	\$0.124	\$0.096	\$0.086	\$0.062
OfcL	\$0.473	\$0.365	\$0.309	\$0.268	\$0.173	\$0.133	\$0.083	\$0.118	\$0.073	\$0.449	\$0.352	\$0.250	\$0.187	\$0.144	\$0.109	\$0.103	\$0.070
OfcM	\$0.362	\$0.270	\$0.202	\$0.151	\$0.131	\$0.088	\$0.052	\$0.084	\$0.046	\$0.359	\$0.309	\$0.178	\$0.139	\$0.098	\$0.068	\$0.065	\$0.035
OfcS	\$0.190	\$0.142	\$0.107	\$0.083	\$0.070	\$0.051	\$0.038	\$0.051	\$0.037	\$0.193	\$0.170	\$0.105	\$0.087	\$0.060	\$0.046	\$0.040	\$0.029
RtlB	\$0.442	\$0.279	\$0.214	\$0.156	\$0.124	\$0.079	\$0.036	\$0.074	\$0.027	\$0.515	\$0.365	\$0.205	\$0.148	\$0.104	\$0.070	\$0.053	\$0.031
RtlS	\$0.435	\$0.328	\$0.220	\$0.147	\$0.113	\$0.073	\$0.028	\$0.073	\$0.029	\$0.472	\$0.391	\$0.185	\$0.134	\$0.100	\$0.064	\$0.048	\$0.022
SchP	\$0.435	\$0.319	\$0.242	\$0.189	\$0.158	\$0.111	\$0.070	\$0.095	\$0.073	\$0.396	\$0.350	\$0.202	\$0.139	\$0.106	\$0.086	\$0.084	\$0.049
SchS	\$0.487	\$0.356	\$0.276	\$0.205	\$0.167	\$0.113	\$0.075	\$0.104	\$0.064	\$0.452	\$0.384	\$0.233	\$0.162	\$0.128	\$0.085	\$0.085	\$0.042
Whse	\$0.033	\$0.021	\$0.014	\$0.004	\$0.002	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.130	\$0.073	\$0.014	\$0.004	\$0.002	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
MedC	\$1.159	\$0.909	\$0.721	\$0.546	\$0.456	\$0.361	\$0.357	\$0.341	\$0.262	\$0.937	\$0.850	\$0.577	\$0.440	\$0.337	\$0.260	\$0.303	\$0.209
MedH	\$0.785	\$0.584	\$0.449	\$0.339	\$0.299	\$0.228	\$0.158	\$0.187	\$0.150	\$0.456	\$0.425	\$0.312	\$0.218	\$0.192	\$0.145	\$0.177	\$0.116
Rest	\$1.532	\$1.077	\$0.766	\$0.422	\$0.314	\$0.173	\$0.037	\$0.161	\$0.029	\$1.528	\$1.284	\$0.659	\$0.332	\$0.239	\$0.132	\$0.096	\$0.035
Fast	\$1.932	\$1.380	\$0.977	\$0.537	\$0.396	\$0.210	\$0.046	\$0.194	\$0.032	\$1.908	\$1.606	\$0.775	\$0.425	\$0.305	\$0.164	\$0.114	\$0.038

Construction Weightings by Building Type and Climate Zone

To estimate the energy savings impact on a national scale, PNNL acquired disaggregated construction volume data from McGraw-Hill Construction (MHC) Project Starts Database. The MHC database contains the floor area of new construction in the United States for the years 2003 to 2007. PNNL analyzed this MHC database to develop detailed construction weights by climate zones, subzones, and states (Jarnagin and Bandyopadhyay 2010). These weights were used in developing a weighted national energy savings estimate for the impact of ASHRAE standards. Table 8 summarizes the percentage weights by building type and climate zone. The 16 prototypes cover 80% of new construction floor area and percentages; however, percentages in Table 8 have been normalized to result in 100% coverage. Weightings have been applied in the following three ways:

- For national results, weightings in Table 8 were applied to individual results for each building type and climate zone.
- For average building type results, normalized climate zone weightings, totaling 100% for each building type or group, were applied.
- For heating and cooling results within each climate zone, normalized building type results were applied.

Table 8. U.S. new construction weighting (basis 2003 to 2007 MHC database)

Building	Moist Climates						Marine Climates				Dry Climates					General		U.S.
Type	CZ 1A	CZ 2A	CZ 3A	CZ 4A	CZ 5A	CZ 6A	CZ 3C	CZ 4C	CZ 5C	CZ 1B	CZ 2B	CZ 3B	CZ 4B	CZ 5B	CZ 6B	CZ 7	CZ 8	All CZ
AptH	1.5%	1.5%	0.7%	2.5%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
AptM	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%
HotL	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
HotS	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
OfcL	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
OfcM	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
OfcS	0.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
RtlB	0.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	3.4%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	15.3%
RtlS	0.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
SchP	0.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
SchS	0.2%	1.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	10.4%
Whse	0.3%	2.6%	3.0%	2.4%	3.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
MedC	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
MedH	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Rest	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Fast	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
All Bldg	3.2%	15.2%	15.0%	19.3%	19.4%	4.2%	1.6%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	10.1%	0.5%	4.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	100%

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Appendix A

Heat Maps

Appendix A

Heat Maps

The heat maps presented in this appendix provide multiple views of prototypes by end use. The term “heat map” does not relate to the heating end use, but to a representation of relative intensity of a factor by color. Two types of heat maps (i.e., cost and savings) are used here:

- **Cost heat maps:** In the cost heat maps, red indicates the highest remaining cost impact and white indicates lowest remaining cost impact. Darker reds indicate higher remaining cost and, thus, a higher potential for future savings.
- **Savings heat maps:** In the savings heat maps, green indicates the higher cost savings from Standard 90.1-2004 to Standard 90.1-2013 and red indicates lower cost savings. Darker reds indicate a lower savings to date and, thus, a possible higher potential for future savings.

Some of the heat maps are weighted by construction and some represent individual building constructions. The weighting conditions are noted with each map. Likewise, building types and end uses presented as detailed or in groups, as noted.

Energy Cost Index by Building Type and End Use

Table A.1 shows ECI results grouped by building and end use after Standard 90.1-2013; Table A.2 shows the detailed results. Results in this section relate to the prototype independently except the last row (U.S. Weighted), which is weighted for both climate and prototype. The results are national, weighted by relative construction of each prototype in each climate zone.

Table A.1. ECI (\$/ft²/yr) remaining after 90.1-2013, by building group and end use

	Light.Int	Light.Ext	SHW	Heat	Cool	Fan.Aux	Misc	Equip	Total
Office	\$0.203	\$0.055	\$0.043	\$0.066	\$0.164	\$0.093	\$0.065	\$0.479	\$1.167
Warehouse	\$0.170	\$0.045	\$0.014	\$0.060	\$0.012	\$0.019		\$0.075	\$0.395
Retail	\$0.482	\$0.076	\$0.047	\$0.063	\$0.184	\$0.219		\$0.209	\$1.281
Hotel	\$0.215	\$0.052	\$0.166	\$0.099	\$0.322	\$0.205	\$0.229	\$0.463	\$1.750
Apt	\$0.092	\$0.046	\$0.207	\$0.058	\$0.163	\$0.189	\$0.081	\$0.329	\$1.165
School	\$0.259	\$0.016	\$0.037	\$0.056	\$0.225	\$0.151	\$0.046	\$0.376	\$1.166
Medical	\$0.381	\$0.054	\$0.037	\$0.404	\$0.476	\$0.352	\$0.398	\$0.897	\$3.000
Food.Svc	\$0.371	\$0.175	\$0.806	\$1.078	\$0.668	\$0.656	\$0.690	\$3.679	\$8.124
U.S. Weighted	\$0.263	\$0.052	\$0.082	\$0.103	\$0.193	\$0.166	\$0.085	\$0.386	\$1.330

Table A.2. ECI (\$/ft²/yr) remaining after 90.1-2013, by building type and detailed end use

	Light.Int	Light.Ext	SHW	Heat	Humidfy	Cool	Ht.Rej	Fans	Ht.Rcvy	Pumps	Refrig	Elevator	Txfmr	Equip	Cook	IT	Total
Sm Office	0.238	0.064	0.094	0.029		0.100		0.104						0.252			0.880
Md Office	0.175	0.056	0.013	0.089		0.174		0.045	0.000	0.000		0.088	0.009	0.313			0.962
Lg Office	0.196	0.039	0.010	0.048	0.037	0.230	0.023	0.126	0.006	0.031		0.109	0.005	0.307		0.858	2.023
Warehouse	0.170	0.045	0.014	0.060		0.012		0.019						0.075			0.395
Retail Store	0.432	0.071	0.035	0.046		0.178		0.215	0.018					0.226			1.221
Strip Mall	0.618	0.090	0.080	0.109		0.200		0.183						0.163			1.443
Sm Hotel	0.214	0.044	0.127	0.116		0.190		0.185		0.000		0.166		0.296			1.336
Lg Hotel	0.215	0.055	0.179	0.093		0.367		0.151	0.044	0.017	0.020	0.223	0.007	0.205	0.316		1.893
Pri School	0.274	0.018	0.025	0.099		0.216		0.123	0.032	0.000	0.047		0.009	0.362	0.104		1.311
Sec School	0.252	0.016	0.042	0.035		0.229		0.111	0.032	0.007	0.026	0.009	0.006	0.259	0.073		1.096
Mid Apartment	0.094	0.034	0.322	0.049		0.121		0.171				0.106		0.328			1.226
Hi Apartment	0.091	0.055	0.113	0.065		0.187	0.009	0.186		0.017		0.054	0.007	0.330			1.115
Clinic	0.353	0.078	0.028	0.340	0.076	0.570		0.261	0.013	0.011		0.448		0.876			3.055
Hospital	0.417	0.024	0.049	0.306	0.082	0.299	0.058	0.345	0.028	0.064	0.025	0.298	0.012	0.632	0.291		2.930
Fast Food	0.371	0.177	0.673	1.373		0.751		0.762			0.977				4.469		9.553
Restaurant	0.372	0.173	0.925	0.816		0.594		0.560		0.002	0.435				2.977		6.854
U.S. Weighted	0.263	0.052	0.082	0.095	0.007	0.189	0.004	0.148	0.012	0.007	0.016	0.066	0.003	0.273	0.084	0.029	1.330

National Energy Cost Impact, by Building Type and End Use, U.S. New Construction

Table A.3 shows grouped national new construction energy cost impact results after Standard 90.1-2013; Table A.4 shows the detailed results. Results in this section are weighted by prototype and climate zone based on 8.2 billion square feet of new construction. The numerical results represent the contribution to national new construction energy cost and red shading indicates the greatest national impacts.

Table A.3. Million \$/y-U.S. spend on new commercial building energy; after 90.1-2013

	Light.Int	Light.Ext	SHW	Heat	Cool	Fan.Aux	Misc	Equip	Total
Office	\$252M	\$69M	\$53M	\$81M	\$202M	\$115M	\$80M	\$593M	\$1,446M
Warehouse	\$235M	\$63M	\$19M	\$83M	\$16M	\$26M		\$104M	\$546M
Retail	\$834M	\$132M	\$82M	\$109M	\$318M	\$380M		\$361M	\$2,216M
Hotel	\$118M	\$29M	\$91M	\$55M	\$177M	\$113M	\$126M	\$255M	\$965M
Apt	\$124M	\$62M	\$279M	\$78M	\$219M	\$254M	\$109M	\$443M	\$1,568M
School	\$329M	\$21M	\$46M	\$71M	\$286M	\$192M	\$58M	\$477M	\$1,480M
Medical	\$246M	\$35M	\$24M	\$261M	\$308M	\$228M	\$257M	\$580M	\$1,939M
Food.Svc	\$38M	\$18M	\$83M	\$111M	\$69M	\$68M	\$71M	\$379M	\$837M
U.S. Weighted	\$2,177M	\$428M	\$678M	\$848M	\$1,596M	\$1,375M	\$702M	\$3,192M	\$10,997M

Table A.4. Detailed million \$/y-U.S. spend on new commercial building energy; after 90.1-2013

	Light.Int	Light.Ext	SHW	Heat	Humidify	Refrig	Elevator	Txfmr	Equip	Cook	IT	Cool	Ht.Rej	Fans	Ht.Rcvy	Pumps	Total
Sm Office	\$110M	\$30M	\$43M	\$13M					\$117M			\$46M		\$48M			\$408M
Md Office	\$88M	\$28M	\$6M	\$45M			\$44M	\$5M	\$156M			\$87M		\$22M	\$0M	\$0M	\$481M
Lg Office	\$54M	\$11M	\$3M	\$13M	\$10M		\$30M	\$1M	\$84M		\$236M	\$63M	\$6M	\$35M	\$2M	\$8M	\$556M
Warehouse	\$235M	\$63M	\$19M	\$83M					\$104M			\$16M		\$26M			\$546M
Retail Store	\$545M	\$90M	\$45M	\$58M					\$284M			\$225M		\$271M	\$23M		\$1,540M
Strip Mall	\$290M	\$42M	\$37M	\$51M					\$77M			\$94M		\$86M			\$676M
Sm Hotel	\$30M	\$6M	\$18M	\$16M			\$24M		\$42M			\$27M		\$26M		\$0M	\$190M
Lg Hotel	\$88M	\$23M	\$73M	\$38M		\$8M	\$91M	\$3M	\$84M	\$129M		\$150M		\$62M	\$18M	\$7M	\$775M
Pri School	\$113M	\$7M	\$10M	\$41M		\$20M		\$4M	\$150M	\$43M		\$89M		\$51M	\$13M	\$0M	\$541M
Sec School	\$216M	\$13M	\$36M	\$30M		\$22M	\$8M	\$5M	\$222M	\$63M		\$196M		\$95M	\$27M	\$6M	\$939M
Mid Apt	\$57M	\$21M	\$195M	\$30M			\$64M		\$199M			\$73M		\$104M			\$742M
Hi Apt	\$67M	\$41M	\$84M	\$48M			\$40M	\$5M	\$245M			\$139M	\$7M	\$138M		\$12M	\$827M
Clinic	\$128M	\$28M	\$10M	\$123M	\$28M		\$162M		\$317M			\$206M		\$94M	\$5M	\$4M	\$1,104M
Hospital	\$119M	\$7M	\$14M	\$87M	\$23M	\$7M	\$85M	\$3M	\$180M	\$83M		\$85M	\$17M	\$98M	\$8M	\$18M	\$835M
Fast Food	\$18M	\$9M	\$33M	\$67M		\$47M				\$217M		\$36M		\$37M			\$463M
Restaurant	\$20M	\$9M	\$50M	\$45M		\$24M				\$162M		\$32M		\$31M		\$0M	\$374M
All Buildings	\$2,177M	\$428M	\$678M	\$787M	\$61M	\$128M	\$547M	\$26M	\$2,260M	\$697M	\$236M	\$1,566M	\$30M	\$1,224M	\$95M	\$56M	\$10,997M

Energy Cost Savings, by Building Type and End Use

Table A.5 shows grouped results and Table A.6 shows the detailed results. These results are for savings from Standard 90.1-2004 to 2013 and are weighted by climate zone based on new construction. The percentages represent independent savings for each individual end use.

Table A.5. Percentage cost savings by end use and building type, 90.1-2004 to 90.1-2013 (% savings per individual end use)

	Light.Int	Light.Ext	SHW	Heat	Cool	Fan.Aux	Misc	Equip	Total
Office	37.1%	50.4%	0.3%	42.2%	39.5%	25.7%	10.0%	5.5%	25.4%
Warehouse	36.0%	33.1%	3.2%	36.4%	46.3%	50.6%		2.0%	31.8%
Retail	24.0%	48.0%	5.1%	64.2%	50.1%	49.9%		0.4%	36.7%
Hotel	36.6%	25.0%	0.3%	56.5%	35.7%	45.2%	5.8%	4.4%	27.2%
Apt	6.7%	32.4%	0.1%	41.3%	29.2%	21.0%	6.3%	0.3%	14.2%
School	43.0%	47.1%	0.9%	58.1%	50.0%	52.5%	19.2%	9.7%	38.5%
Medical	16.8%	47.0%	0.8%	54.8%	33.1%	33.4%	3.3%	1.5%	26.0%
Food.Svc	59.5%	43.3%	0.7%	15.9%	34.5%	55.7%	21.6%	0.0%	21.7%
U.S. Weighted	30.9%	43.2%	1.0%	50.4%	41.4%	42.5%	8.6%	3.4%	29.0%

Table A.6. Detailed percentage cost savings by end use and building type, 90.1-2004 to 90.1-2013 (% savings per individual end use)

	Light.Int	Light.Ext	SHW	Heat	Humidify	Cool	Ht.Rej	Fans	Ht.Rcvy	Pumps	Refrig	Elevator	Txfmr	Equip	Cook	IT	Total
Sm Office	35.6%	52.1%	0.2%	43.3%		50.2%		24.2%						8.5%			30.2%
Md Office	40.6%	53.6%	1.5%	52.0%		36.1%		30.9%		0.0%		5.5%	49.5%	8.8%			31.6%
Lg Office	33.6%	30.9%	0.2%	42.2%	-685%	31.6%	54.8%	12.9%		56.7%		2.8%	44.5%	9.1%		0.0%	14.6%
Warehouse	36.0%	33.1%	3.2%	36.4%		46.3%		50.6%						2.0%			31.8%
Retail Store	24.4%	46.7%	2.1%	73.7%		50.4%		54.4%						0.4%			38.1%
Strip Mall	23.3%	50.6%	8.3%	39.3%		49.3%		47.7%						0.4%			33.3%
Sm Hotel	35.4%	30.9%	0.1%	45.5%		30.8%		6.7%		0.0%		3.6%		7.3%			21.3%
Lg Hotel	37.0%	23.2%	0.3%	60.0%		36.5%		44.0%	59.8%	70.1%	17.5%	2.8%	45.6%	9.1%	0.0%		28.5%
Pri School	41.6%	46.0%	3.5%	42.0%		45.6%		37.1%	37.7%	2.7%	10.0%		49.6%	14.7%	0.0%		32.6%
Sec School	43.7%	47.7%	0.1%	69.6%		51.7%		55.4%	57.4%	77.9%	9.1%	13.1%	48.5%	10.2%	0.0%		41.5%
Mid Apartment	8.5%	45.0%	0.1%	38.5%		36.8%		20.2%				3.6%		0.5%			13.2%
Hi Apartment	5.1%	23.7%	0.1%	42.9%		24.7%	22.0%	20.2%		33.7%		2.8%	42.5%	0.2%			15.1%
Clinic	17.5%	51.0%	1.2%	58.6%	50.1%	31.0%		36.9%		17.7%		2.0%		0.9%			27.0%
Hospital	16.0%	21.3%	0.6%	47.0%	61.1%	38.8%	25.2%	34.6%		50.7%	21.9%	1.3%	40.6%	3.2%	0.0%		24.6%
Fast Food	56.9%	43.6%	-0.1%	8.1%		32.1%		48.4%			21.3%				0.0%		17.9%
Restaurant	61.6%	43.0%	1.2%	25.4%		37.1%		62.3%		0.0%	22.0%				0.0%		26.0%

Appendix B

End-Use Energy Cost by Building Type

Appendix B

End-Use Energy Cost by Building Type

The following figures show the energy cost (ECI, \$/ft²/yr) for each end use on a separate graph with a bar for each building type group. These figures show use after Standard 90.1-2013 and are weighted for the building type across all U.S. climate zones. Energy cost savings from 90.1-2004 to 90.1-2013 are also shown to indicate which building types have the highest energy cost intensity for a particular end use. These figures also show the distribution of individual end-use costs by building type.

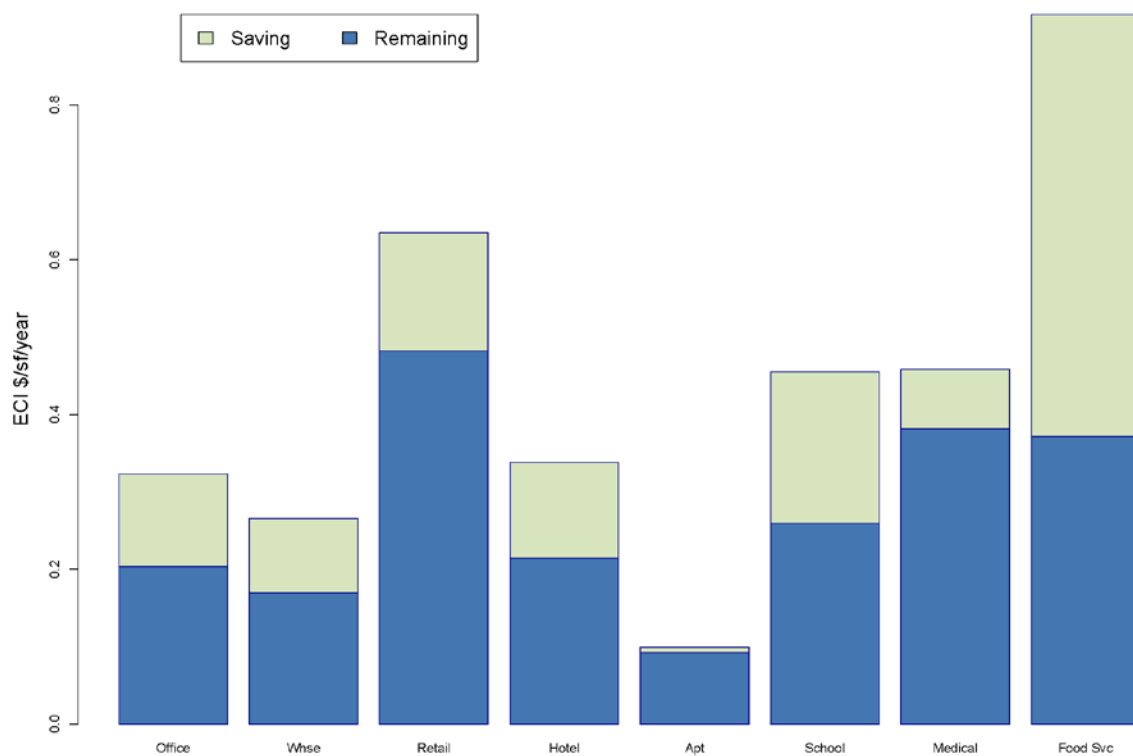


Figure B.1. Interior lighting: 90.1-2013 vs. 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

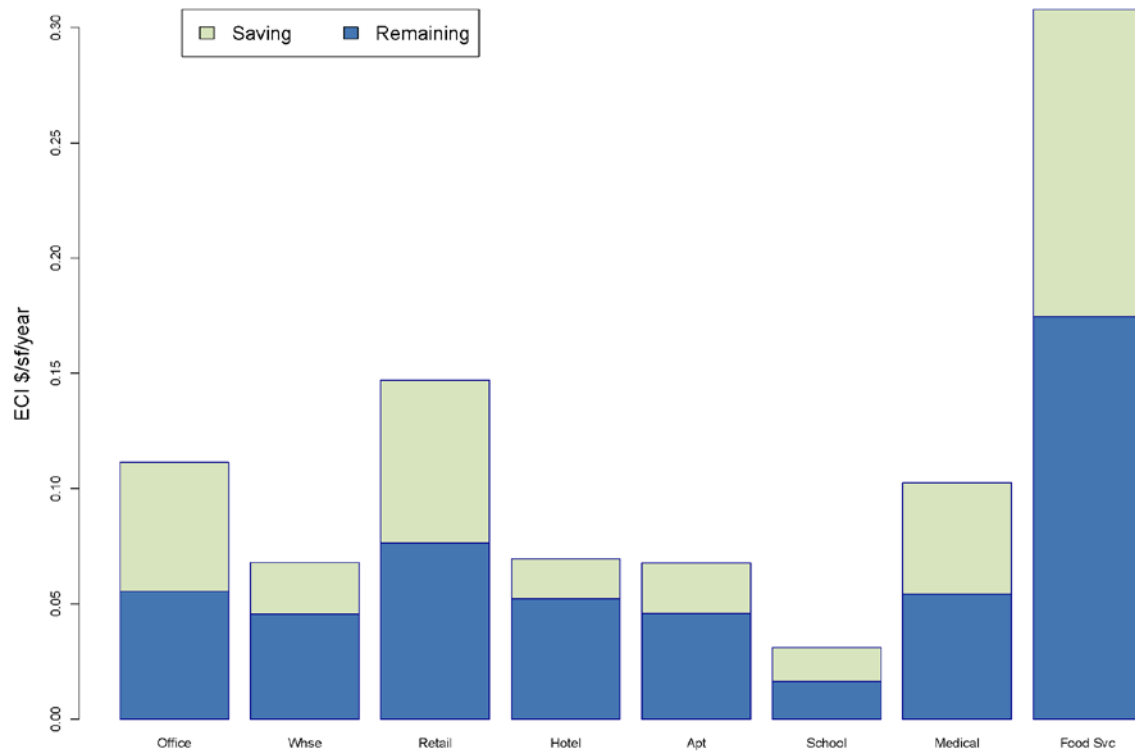


Figure B.2. Exterior lighting: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

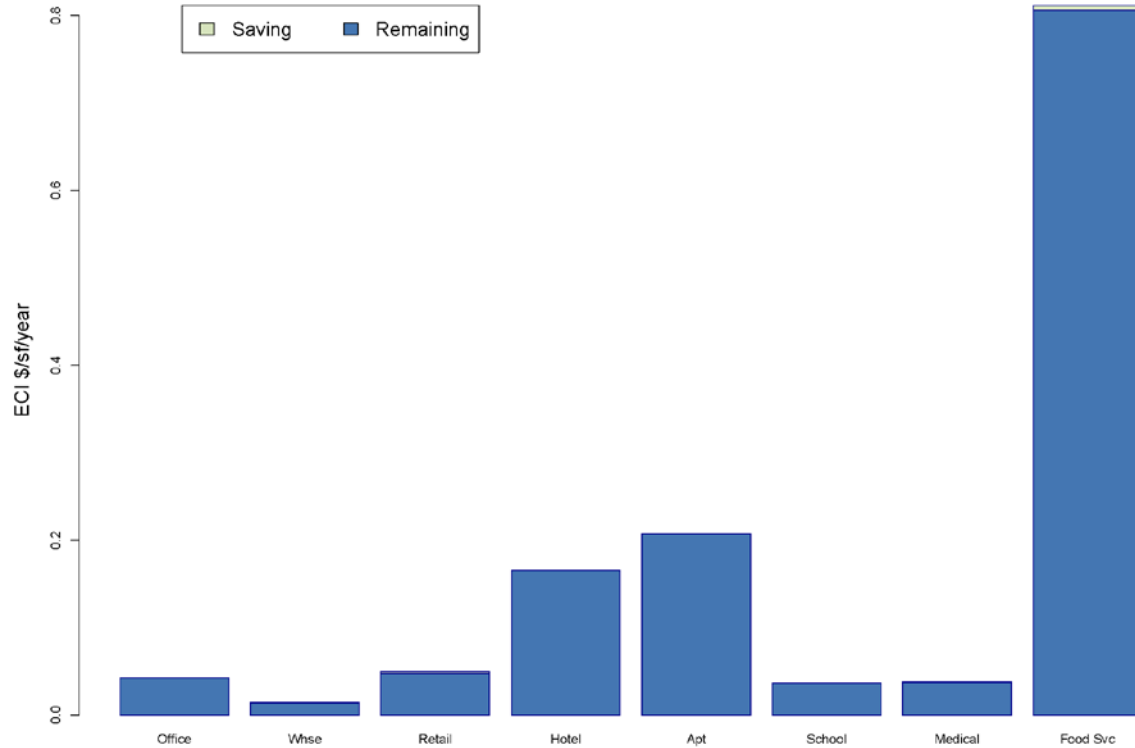


Figure B.3. Service hot water: 90.1-2013 vs. 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

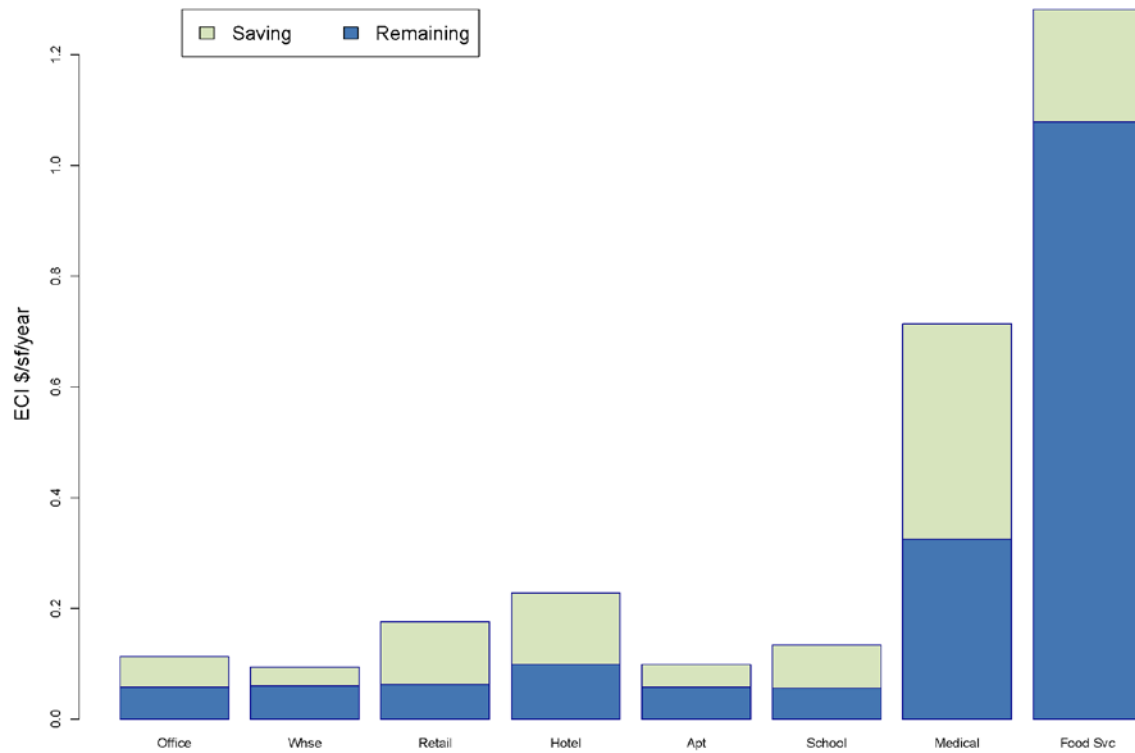


Figure B.4. Heating: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

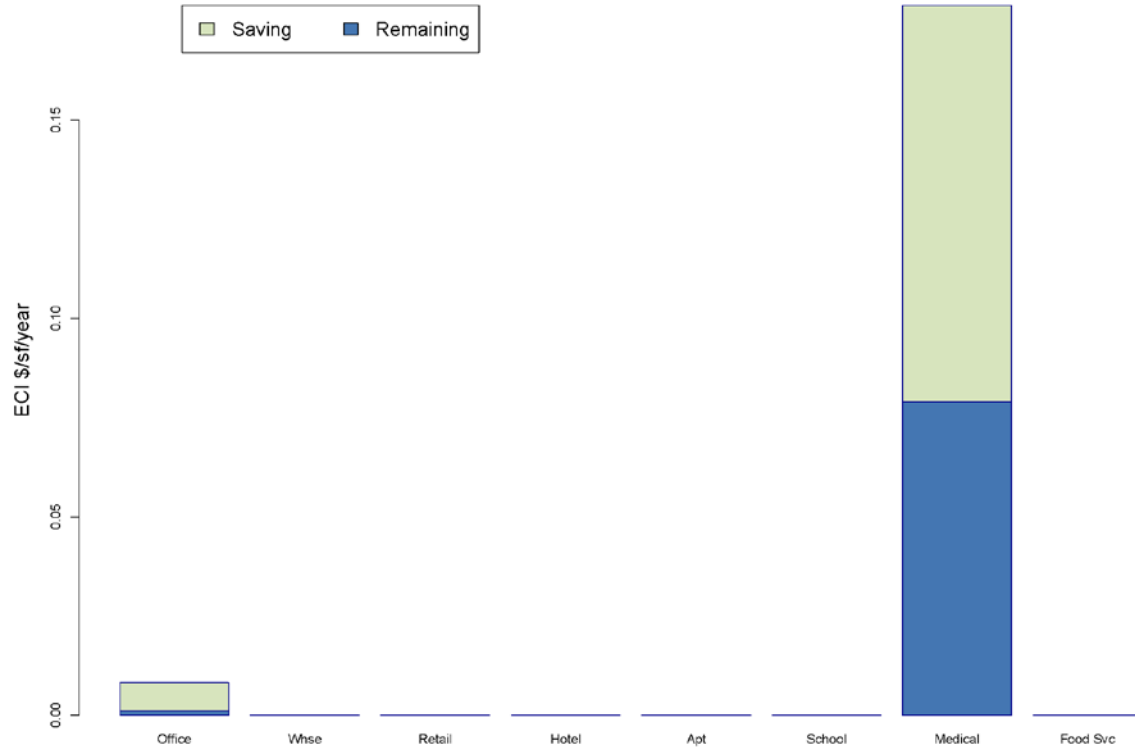


Figure B.5. Humidify: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

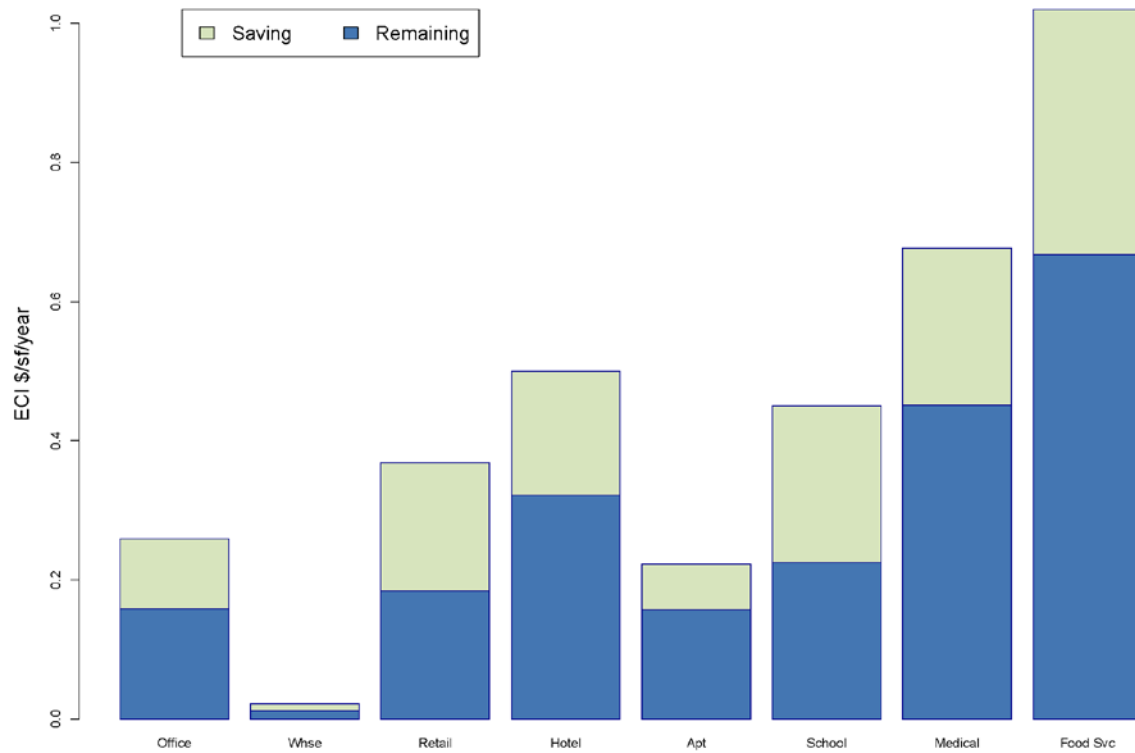


Figure B.6. Cooling: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

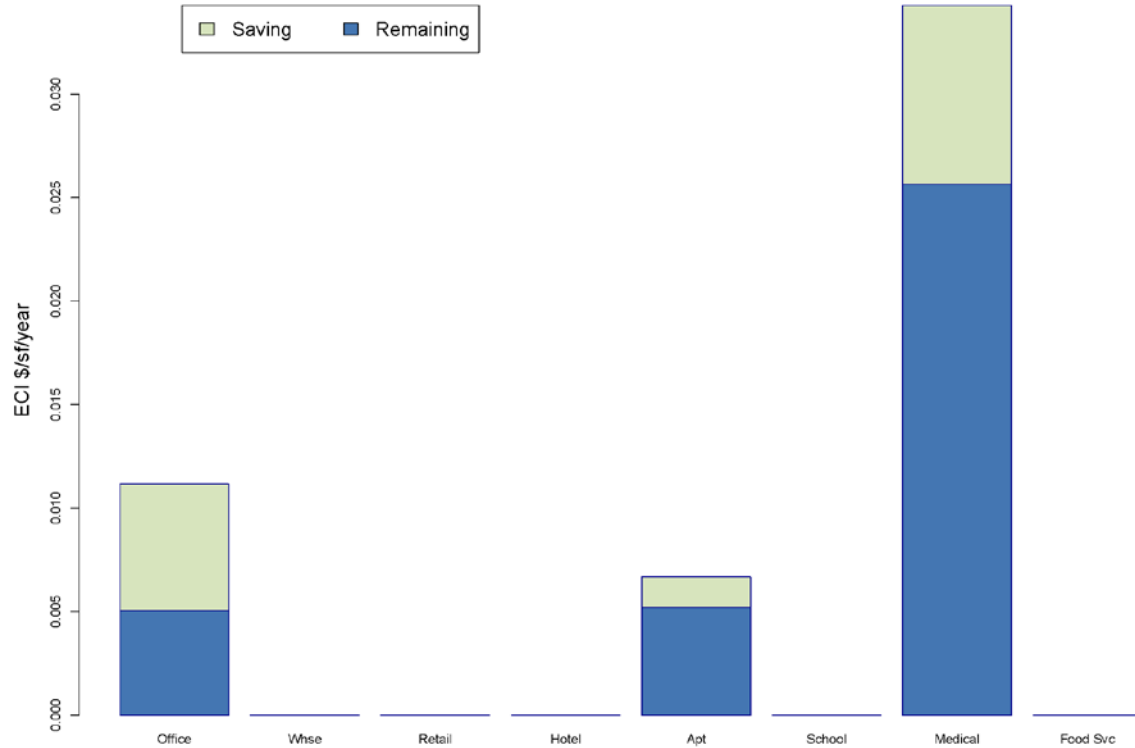


Figure B.7. Heat rejection: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

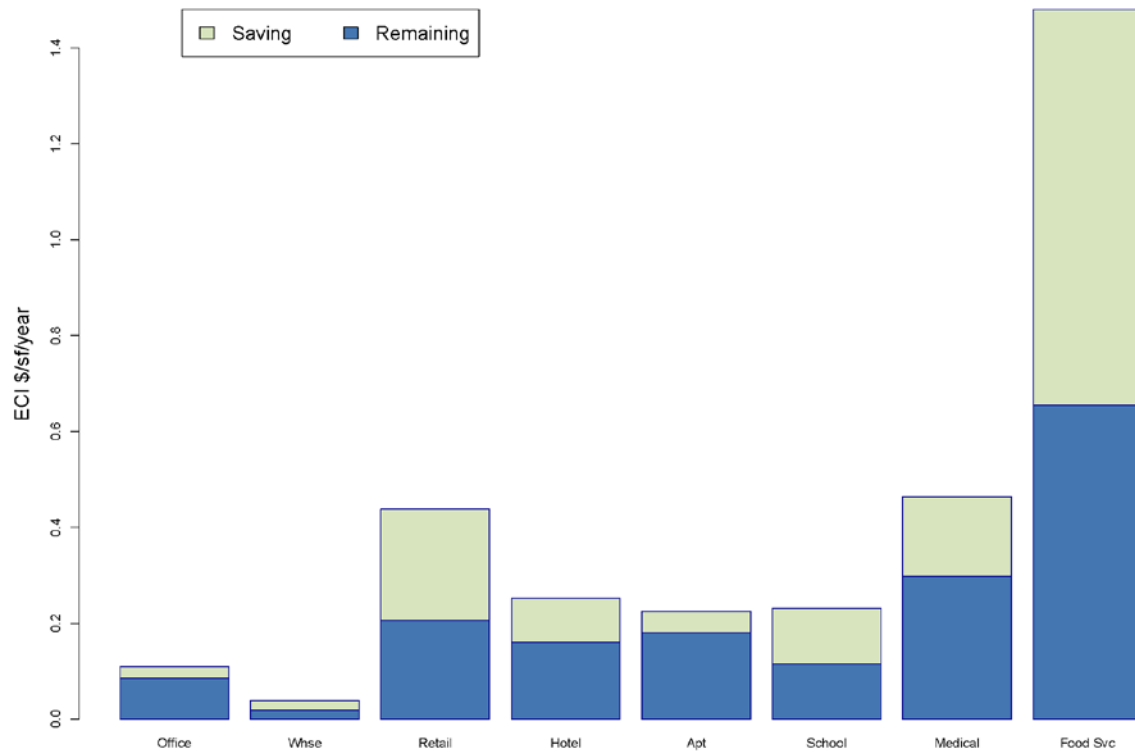


Figure B.8. Fans: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

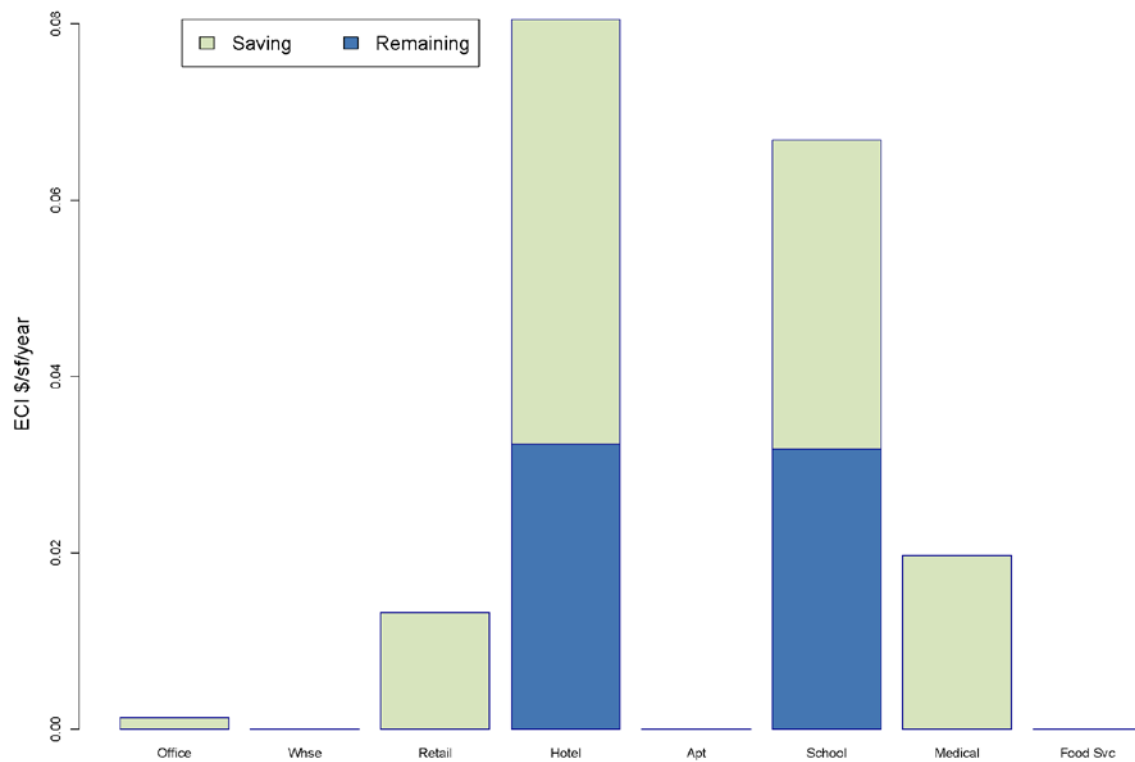


Figure B.9. Heat recovery: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

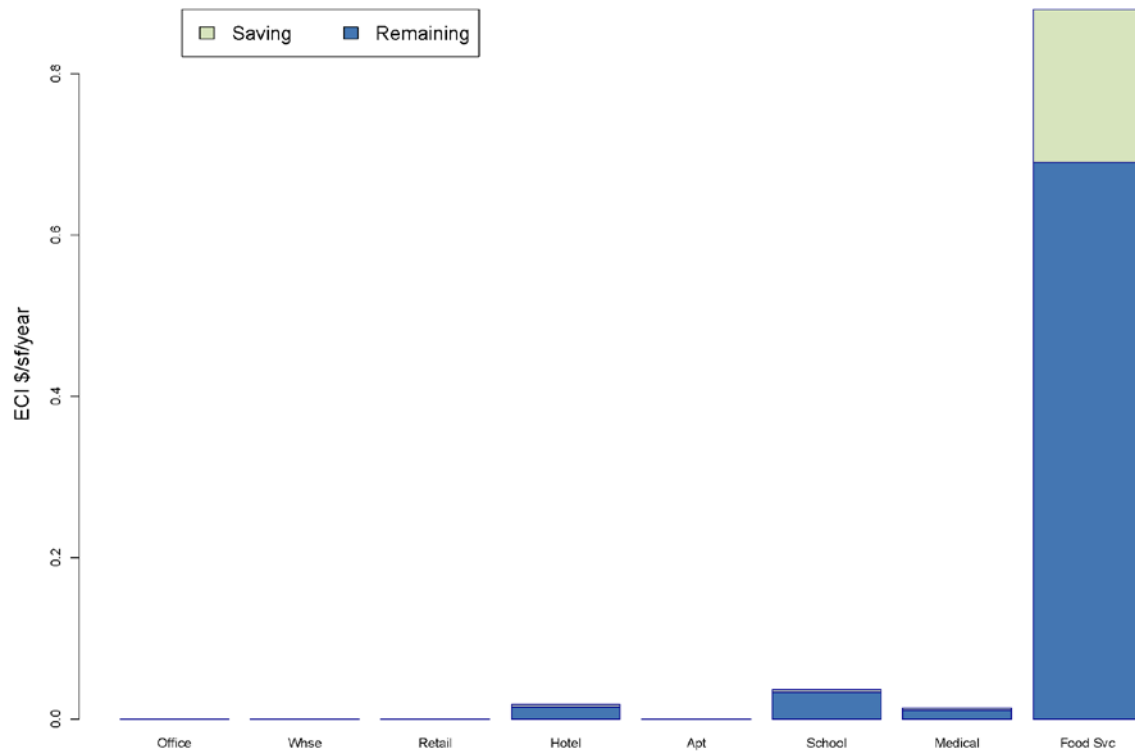


Figure B.10. Refrigeration: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

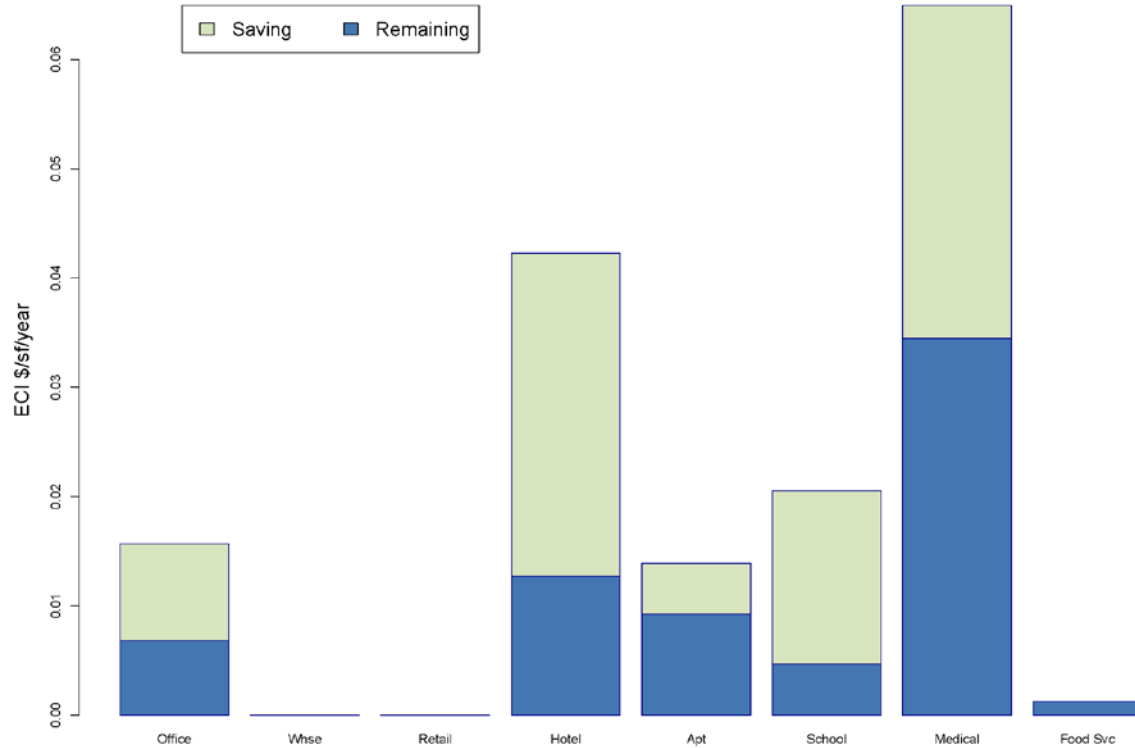


Figure B.11. Pumps: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

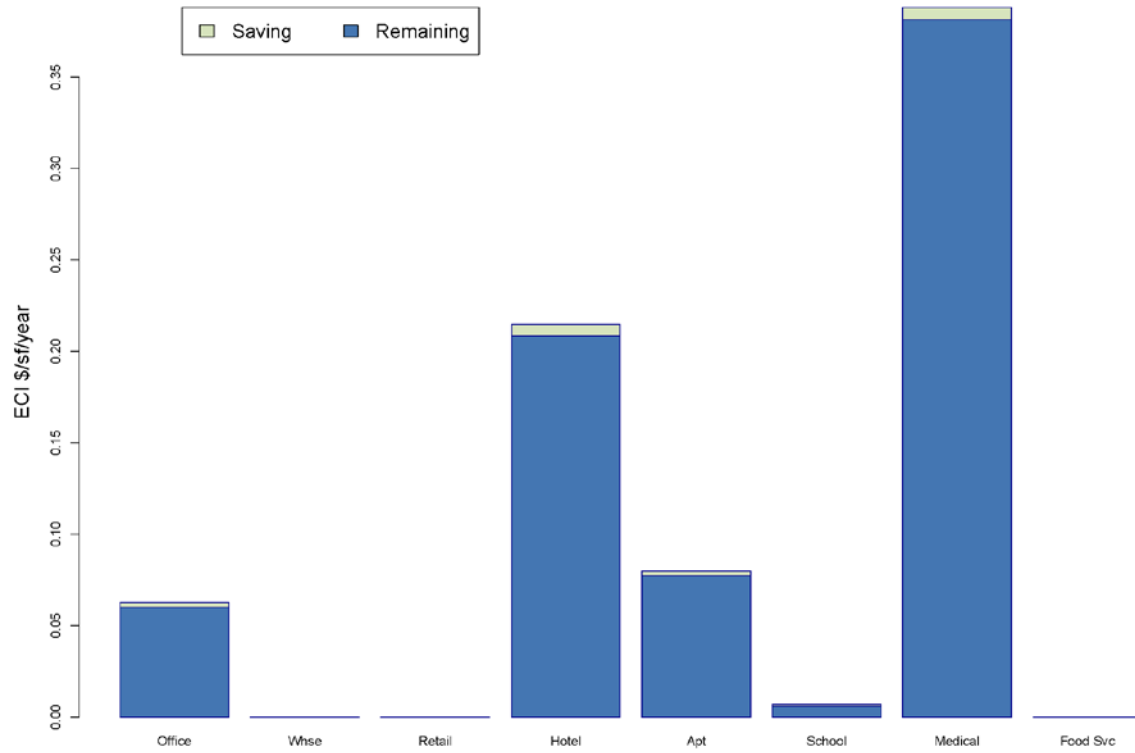


Figure B.12. Elevator: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

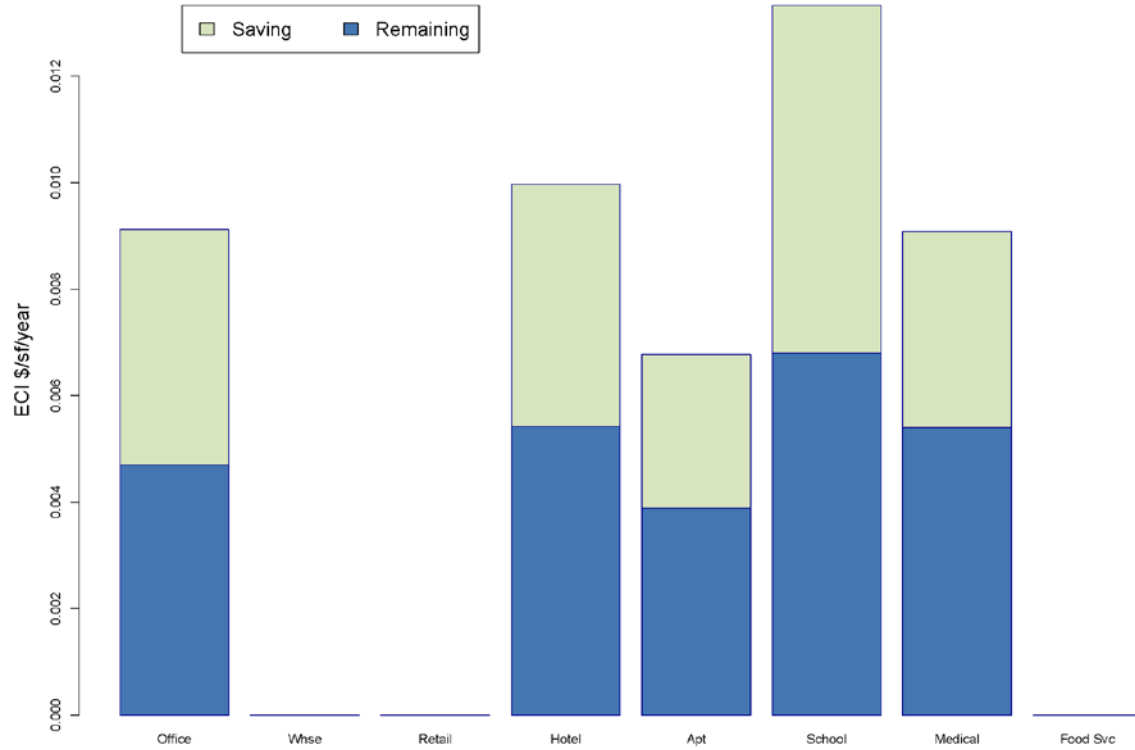


Figure B.13. Transformer loss: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

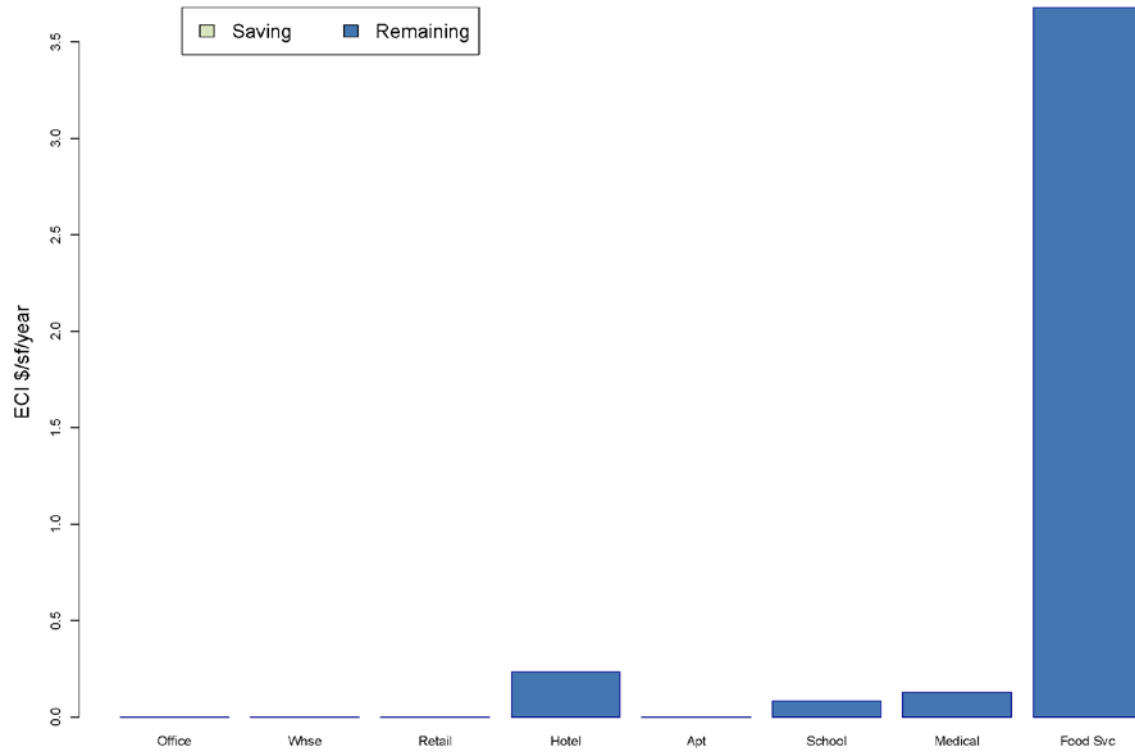


Figure B.14. Cooking: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

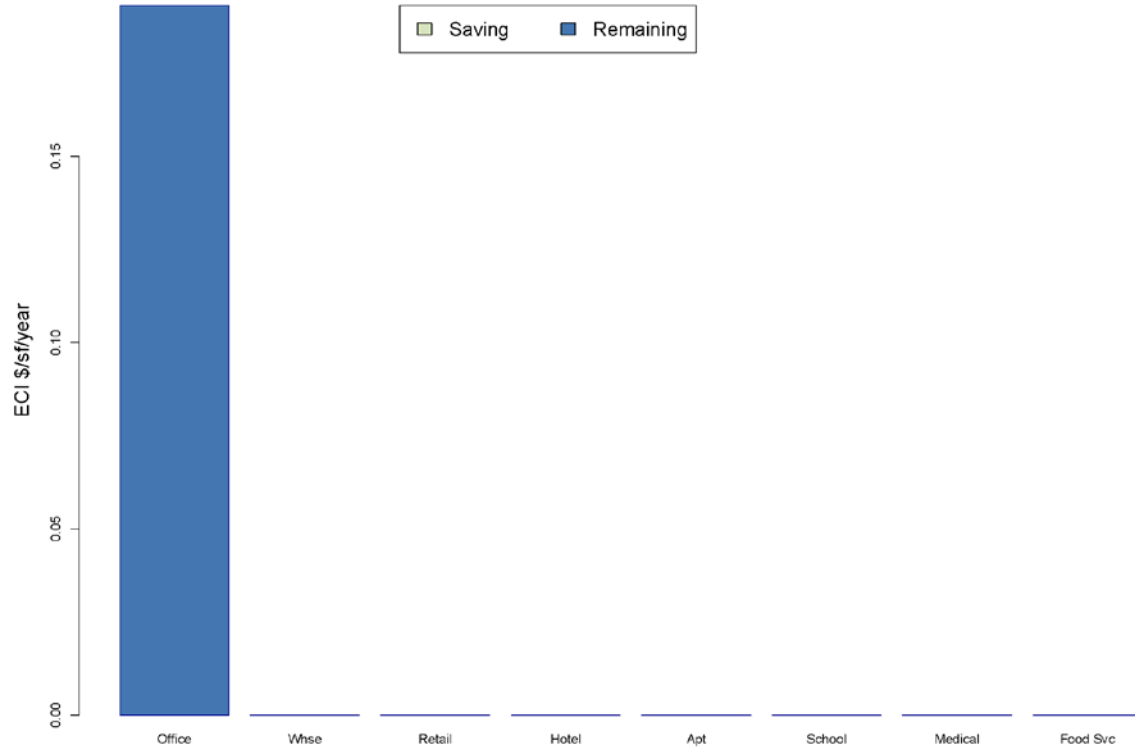


Figure B.15. IT: 90.1-2013 vs 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

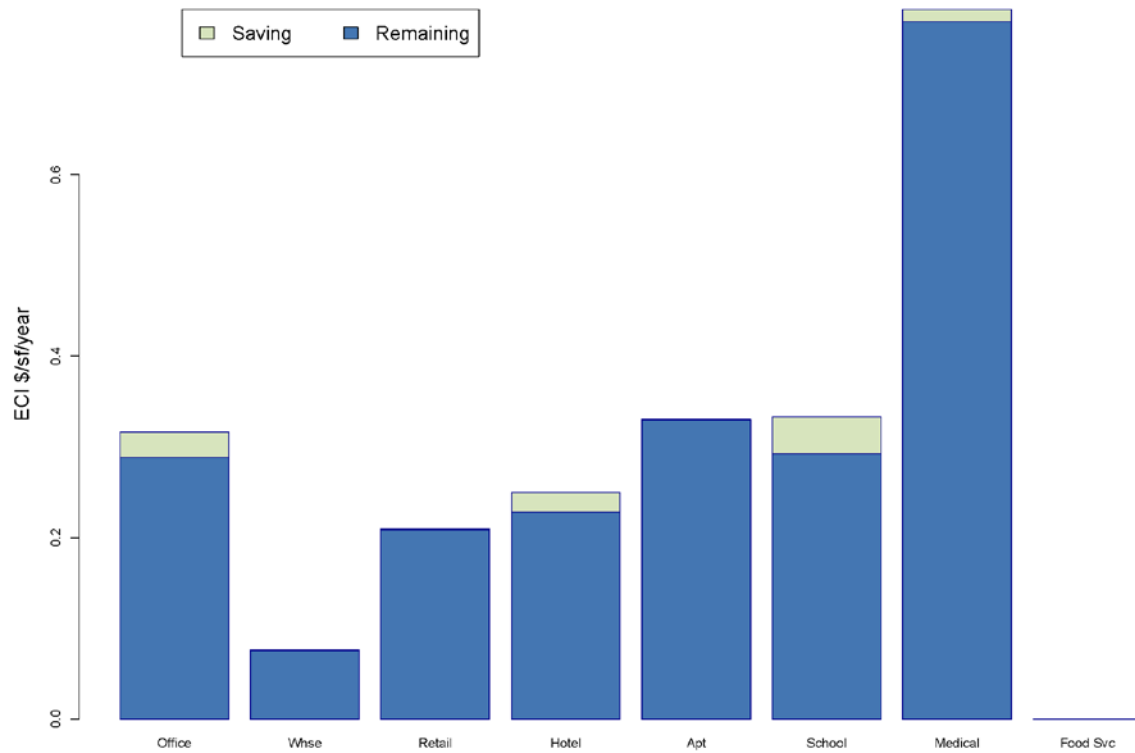


Figure B.16. Equipment: 90.1-2013 vs. 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost

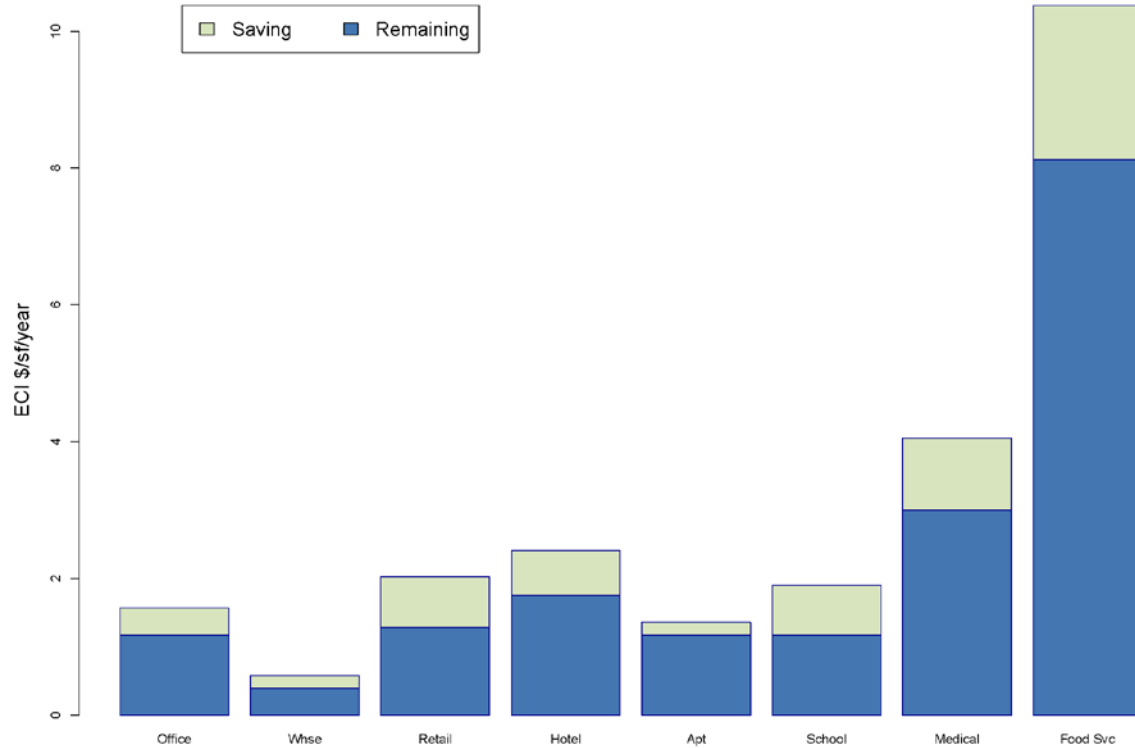


Figure B.17. Total: 90.1-2013 vs. 90.1-2004; U.S. energy cost



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