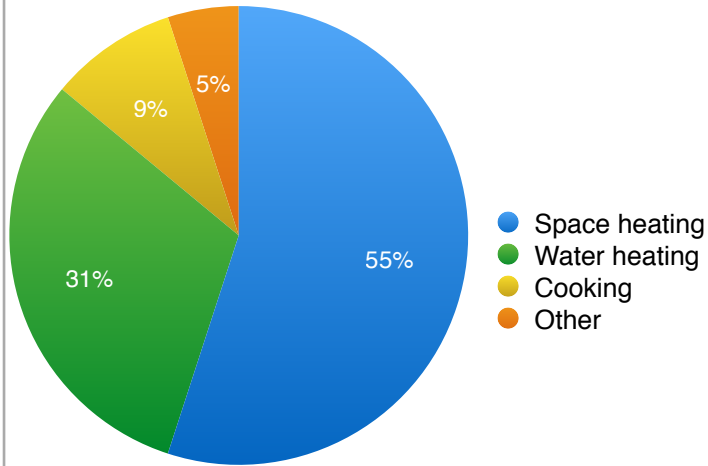


Energy Management For Hotels and Motel Building

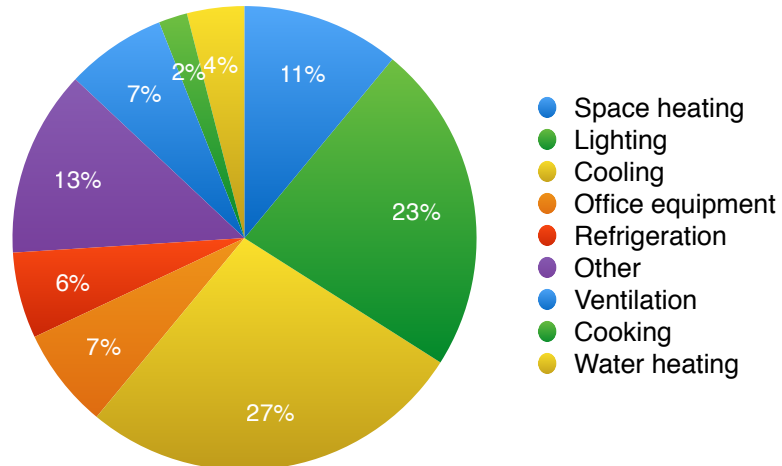
Sources: www.eia.gov/oog/info/ngw/ngupdate.asp
www.xcelenergy.com/
www.energystar.gov/

A typical Hotel and Motel Building energy usage is as follows in the U.S.A.

Natural Gas use



Electric use



- Space heating
- Lighting
- Cooling
- Office equipment
- Refrigeration
- Other
- Ventilation
- Cooking
- Water heating

Hotels and Motels in the U.S. use on average

12 Kilowatt-hours (kWh) / square foot / year
 41 Cubic feet of natural gas / square foot / year
 Based on \$.10 / kWh
 \$6.50 / mmBtu

 / Square Foot / year
 \$1.47 81 kBtu / Square Foot / Year

No- and low-cost energy saving tips

Many Hotels and Motels can benefit from low- or no-cost measures to reduce energy consumption.

PERIPHERAL AND BACK ROOMS

* Make sure that HVAC settings in lobbies, offices and other such peripheral rooms are at minimum settings during hours of low use.

LAUNDRY

* Set laundry hot water temperatures to 120 Fahrenheit. This is a good temperature for all hot water uses outside of the kitchen.

POOLS AND HOT TUBS.

* Make sure that all pools and hot tubs are covered after hours to diminish heat loss.

HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES

* Encourage housekeepers to turn off all lights and set temperatures to minimum levels after cleaning each room.

KITCHEN AND FOOD PREP

* In the kitchen, food preparation equipment should not be turned on for preheating more than 15 minutes before it is needed.

BATHROOMS AND FITNESS ROOMS

* Use automatic facet shutoff, single-temperature fittings and low-flow showerheads with pause control to reduce hot water waste.

FRONT DESK

* Teach registration staff that they can help save energy costs by booking rooms in clusters.