

Low Carbon Technology Strategies

SMALL HOTEL

Driving our nation's buildings to low and zero carbon saves money, creates jobs, and leads to a healthier environment and more resilient economy. The table below includes steps that building owners and operators can implement to achieve smart, healthy, and low-carbon small hotels within their existing building portfolios. Small hotels are typically four floors or less and less than 50,000 square feet and often use packaged rooftop units for heating, cooling, and ventilation. Assess current conditions in your building against the simple, intermediate, and advanced options to begin planning your next steps to reduce carbon emissions. If you have a commercial kitchen, include low carbon strategies for kitchens (equipment, ventilation, refrigeration, and water heating).

Technology		Simple	Intermediate	Advanced
Lighting	Interior Lighting	Common Areas: Install Type B tubular LEDs that meet DesignLights Consortium (DLC) technical requirements Reduce overlit spaces Install occupancy sensors or vacancy sensors Guest rooms: Install ENERGY STAR® certified light bulbs or replace with an LED fixture	Common Areas: Install dimmable LED retrofit kit or replace with LED fixture that meets DLC requirements Install daylighting controls and occupancy / vacancy sensors Integrate with building automation system (BAS) if possible	Common Areas: Install retrofit kit or new luminaire with luminaire level lighting controls Include integrated daylight and occupancy sensor networked lighting controls that meet DLC requirements, load shed via Auto-DR interface, and integrate with BAS
	Specialty Lighting	Retrofit track heads and decorative fixtures with ENERGY STAR-certified light bulb	Replace existing fixtures or trackhead with LED fixtures or track head	
	Exterior and Parking Lot Lighting	Install LED screw base replacement for HID lamps that meets DLC requirements Install photocell to control lighting	Replace with area luminaires that meet DLC requirements Install time clock and reduce lighting at night	Redesign using the <u>Better</u> Buildings Parking Lot specification and include videobased occupancy sensors
Space Conditioning and Water Heating	HVAC	Verify and repair dampers Test and seal ducts Install advanced RTU controls retrofit (variable speed supply fan, integrated air-side economizer, and RTU-level demand-controlled ventilation (DCV))	Replace equipment with right- sized, high-efficiency equipment (CEE Advanced Tier) Install air source heat pump RTUs, dual fuel RTUs, or variable refrigerant flow (VRF) systems Add energy recovery ventilators Install active thermal energy storage for load shifting and system optimization Add evaporative cooling in dry climate zones	 Install water source or ground source heat pumps Switch to radiant or chilled beam systems with a dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS) for ventilation Implement natural ventilation, controlled in coordination with mechanical ventilation
	Water Heating	Reduce water heating demand through various technologies like low-flow faucets and showerheads Lower hot water supply temperature setpoint (to 130F)	Install point-of-use electric water heaters for small, distributed loads Install high-efficiency, connected heat pump water heaters Retrofit central water heating plant and distribution system (e.g., pipe insulation, controls, efficient pump)	• Install CO ₂ heat pumps to eliminate HFC refrigerants
Controls and Analytics	Install or Upgrade Controls	Widen zone temperature control deadband Install wireless networked thermostats to centrally manage heating/cooling set points, setbacks, and schedules	Add controls to support holiday scheduling, optimal start, and additional monitoring points Reduce airflow to zones during unoccupied times with zone-level DCV	Reduce airflow to zones during unoccupied times by integrating occupancy sensors from the lighting control system into the HVAC control system

Technology		Simple	Intermediate	Advanced
Controls and Analytics (cont.)	Install or Upgrade Controls (cont.)	Implement building Re-tuning™ process Automatically shut off equipment (exhaust fans, room air cleaners, other loads) during unoccupied times	Implement demand limiting RTU controls and continuous demand management	Implement controls that integrate building loads, thermal/battery storage, on-site co-generation plants, PV, and EV charging to provide demand flexibility (Market Brief)
	Install Energy Management and Information System (EMIS) (EMIS Primer, Specification)	 Install energy information system (EIS) with whole building interval meters Submeter critical loads to verify operation Compare whole building EUI among portfolio or against similar buildings 	Subscribe to remote monitoring and diagnostic service for HVAC	 Install an EMIS as an integrated platform for monitoring and control of lighting and HVAC systems Utilize EMIS as an integrated platform for monitoring and control to provide demand flexibility (Market Brief)
Building Envelope	Opaque Building Envelope	Use reflective roof materials Use cool roof coating, climate dependent Identify thermal bridges with IR camera and mitigate (complexity varies) Add loose fill insulation in attic space Deploy radiant barrier or spray applied low-E paints/coatings in attic spaces (where applicable)	 Add or increase level of continuous insulation when replacing roof membrane Add attic ventilation, hot climate Install phase change material (PCM) panels in dropped ceiling (multiple technologies available) 	 Add continuous insulation to exterior walls Use advanced techniques to fill gaps with spray foam
	Building Airtightness	Compartmentalize guest rooms: Seal obvious cracks Install weather stripping Seal around receptacles Apply window flashing to prevent moisture penetration	Conduct blower door test along with smoke test to locate and seal where needed Caulk and seal above dropped ceiling	Install air barrier (preferably combined with other retrofit measures, such as adding exterior or interior insulation)
	Windows and Attachments	 Install applied films Automate interior attachments Caulk/seal windows Install window shading or attachments 	Add storm window/secondary_glazing or replace existing windows with double-pane or Low-E Automate existing exterior attachments Add automated exterior attachments/awnings	Install dynamic windowsInstall thin triple windowsInstall vacuum glazing
Plug and Process Loads (PPLs)		 Procure ENERGY STAR rated or better products Enable low-power or sleep settings Consolidate and reduce loads Add insulation to dryers Program washers/dryers to use the shortest cycle and lowest water/air temperature needed to sufficiently clean/dry the laundry Procure and install PPL control technologies: Advanced Power Strips Wireless Meter and Control Systems (aka Smart Outlets) Automatic Receptacle Controls 	 Integrate smart PPL controls with other building systems, such as lighting Load shift by implementing advanced scheduling technologies for charging EVs 	Integrate PPL controls to shed, shift, and modulate during times of peak fossil generation Implement power over ethernet (PoE) systems Integrate PPLs into demand response
Renewables and Battery Storage		Participate in a community solar program or access renewables via a power purchase agreement (PPA)	Purchase on-site PV to cover roof area (verify roof structure and age) and parking as needed Integrate electric batteries and additional thermal energy storage to balance PV production	Integrate renewables, battery storage, and building loads into demand flexibility controls (EMIS platforms often provide this integrated-control capability)

Need additional support? See the <u>Path to Zero: Getting Started Guide</u>. Reach out to <u>Better Buildings</u> for support on your path to low carbon.

