

The energy audit focuses on core and advanced energy and water conservation measures (ECMs), but there are additional actions that a public housing authority (PHA) can take that will support conservation. These are called **Supportive ECMs**. Supportive ECMs generally do not stand alone but instead accompany other physical improvements. Your energy auditor may discuss Supportive ECMs in the energy audit report, and you can also ask the auditor about them.

Examples of Supportive ECMs include:

- **Temperature and lighting sensors.** For example, tying common area light to motion sensors will reduce energy use because the lights are low or off when the common area is unoccupied and support additional energy savings from more efficient common area lighting.
- **HVAC controls and thermostats.** For example, programmable thermostats support more efficient use of energy for heating and cooling by allowing tenants to automatically heat or cool their units when they are present, instead of manually changing the thermostat before leaving for work or arriving home.
- **Performance monitors and data displays.** For example, equipment and an app that measure electricity use at the meter will support the use of lower-cost electricity by allowing the tenant or building manager to compare electricity usage to time-of-use electricity rates. This information can be used to encourage the use of major appliances such as dishwashers during lower-cost times of day.

Note that Supportive ECMs cannot stand alone in an Energy Performance Contract (EPC), but they could be included in an EPC if they are accompanied by other physical improvements. If you would like to include Supportive ECMs in an EPC, please discuss them with your Energy Service Company (ESCO) or HUD first.

