June 14, 2019

Metropolitan Government Clerk's Office
Metropolitan Courthouse
1 Public Square, Suite 205
Nashville, TN 37201

Dear Honorable Members of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville & Davidson County Council:

In accordance with Section 16.60.110 of the Metropolitan Code, the Department of General Services is herewith providing an annual report for calendar year 2018 describing the environmental performance and operation of the 20 LEED® (i.e., "high performance") buildings that the department manages.

The annual report requirements for LEED® buildings include:

1. The LEED® building's energy and water use compared to a non-LEED® building of similar size and use within the area of the metropolitan government;
2. The LEED® building's estimated energy and water cost savings compared to a non-LEED® building of similar size and use within the area of the metropolitan government.

The high performance buildings that are presented in this annual report are those for which a minimum of one year of energy data is available and include the following:

High Performance Building	**Opening Date**	**LEED® level**
Fire Station #3	October 2012	LEED® Gold
Fire Station #11	January 2014	LEED® Gold
Fire Station #19	December 2015	LEED® Platinum
Fire Station #20	October 2015	LEED® Silver
Fire Station #21	November 2013	LEED® Silver
Fire Station #30	June 2013	LEED® Silver
Fire Station #31	September 2012	LEED® Gold
Fire Station #33	April 2013	LEED® Silver
Fire Station #35	September 2011	LEED® Silver
Midtown Hills Police Precinct	August 2014	LEED® Gold
West Police Precinct	December 2011	LEED® Gold
Madison Police Precinct/Crime Lab	January 2014	LEED® Silver
Howard Office Building	December 2010	LEED® Silver
Lindsley Hall	April 2010	LEED® Silver
MAC - Douglass Head Start School	February 2014	LEED® Silver
Highland Heights School	August 2014	LEED® Silver
Bellevue Library	January 2015	LEED® Gold

Southeast Davidson Regional Community Center	October 2014	LEED® Gold
Lentz Health Center	July 2014	LEED® Silver
Ford Ice Center	September 2014	LEED® Gold

Metro General Services did not construct or renovate a LEED® building during calendar year 2018.

The Energy Utilization Index (EUI) of each LEED® building was calculated and compared to similar size and use non-LEED® buildings as well as national benchmarks. The EUI is expressed as energy consumed in one year (measured in thousands of British thermal units or kBTU) divided by the total square footage of the building. A building's EUI varies due to factors such as age, use, controls, envelope efficiency, climate, etc. Generally, a low EUI signifies good energy performance, but certain property types will always have a higher EUI than others. For example, Police Precincts that operate 24/7 will have a higher EUI than office buildings.

The EUI of each Metro LEED® building was also compared to a national benchmark for that type of building. National benchmark EUI data was obtained from the U.S. Department of Energy's 2012 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS). CBECS is a national sample survey of U.S. commercial buildings which does not take into account varying climate, but does provide an average EUI by building type for all buildings surveyed.

In summary, for the 20 high performance buildings reviewed in this report, Metro General Services in 2018 avoided energy costs of more than $693,000 compared to the non-LEED® comparable buildings.

Of the 18 facilities where non-LEED® comparable buildings with water consumption readings were available, the high performance buildings saved a total of more than 9,400,000 gallons of water.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Nancy Whittemore

Director, Department of General Services

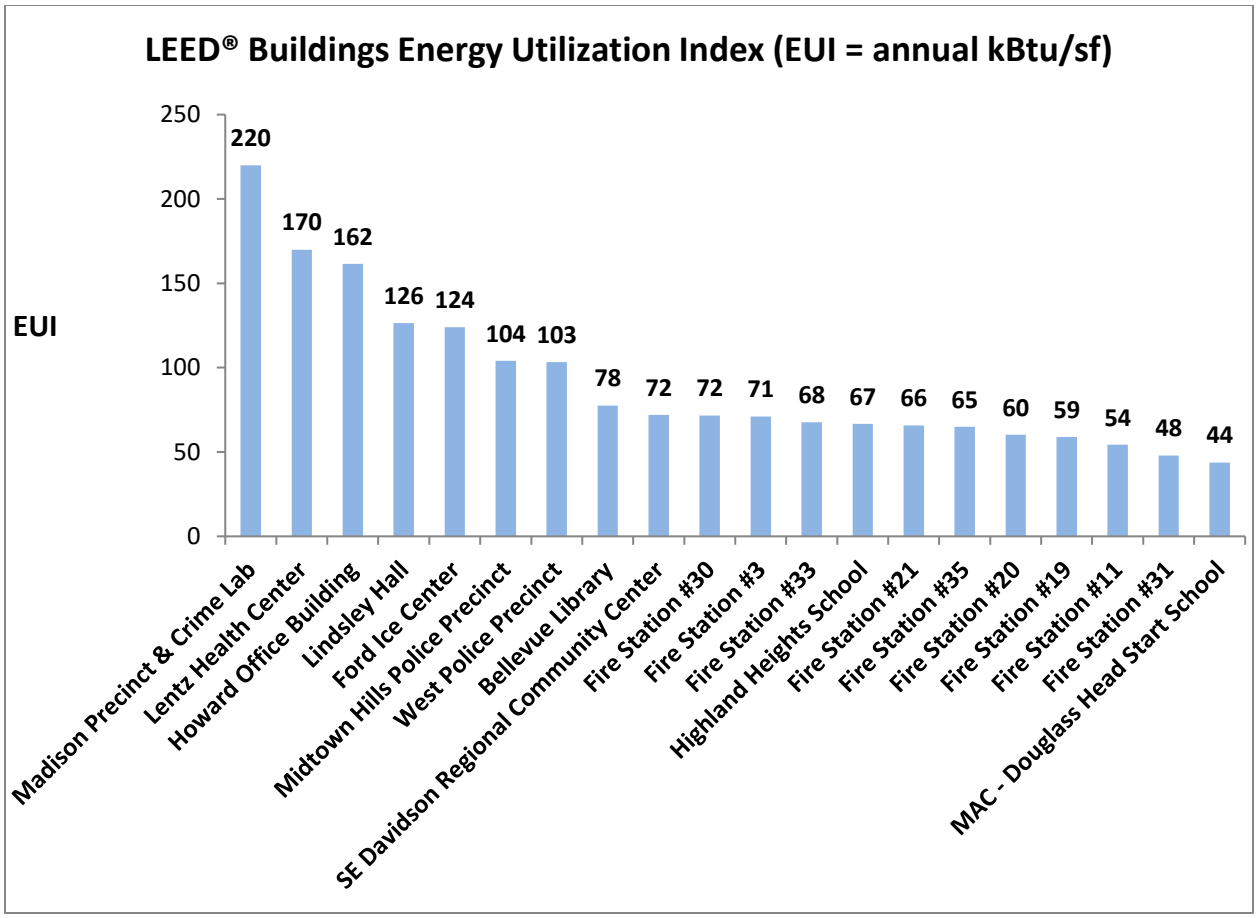
Metro Department of General Services' Summary Report

For calendar year 2018, Metro spent $2,255,008 on energy ($1,994,625 for electricity, $260,383 for natural gas) and $273,723 on water for the 20 LEED® buildings with a total area of 876,168 square feet. The utility consumption and cost per building are as follows:

High Performance Building	Building Sq. Ft.	Electricity (kWh)	Electricity cost	Gas (therms)	Gas cost	Water (gallons)	Water cost
Fire Station #3	17,539	303,532	$30,629.21	2,095	$2,534.57	187,761	$4,290.13
Fire Station #11	15,748	208,935	$24,541.64	1,413	$1,904.49	210,202	$3,958.23
Fire Station #19	20,045	257,040	$28,541.69	3,025	$3,431.06	436,114	$6,487.84
Fire Station #20	13,487	194,120	$22,709.69	1,495	$1,982.27	86,026	$2,541.51
Fire Station #21	19,328	273,655	$28,986.70	3,347	$4,070.47	194,493	$4,953.44
Fire Station #30	14,389	225,606	$25,494.60	2,604	$3,029.82	100,239	$4,548.96
Fire Station #31	17,459	214,855	$24,627.47	1,015	$1,507.16	88,270	$1,051.32
Fire Station #33	15,657	220,494	$25,125.45	3,053	$3,395.16	127,169	$3,265.35
Fire Station #35	12,398	148,480	$17,254.23	2,989	$3,317.75	121,932	$4,713.33
Midtown Hills Police Precinct	21,829	651,900	$62,862.84	475	$1,006.92	102,405	$3,929.55
West Police Precinct	25,876	769,000	$70,790.75	488	$1,021.98	106,223	$6,729.79
Howard Office Building	132,330	3,005,977	$295,662.97	111,262	$34,892.80	11,275,855	$107,313.97
Lindsley Hall	39,373	488,058	$49,703.73	33,105	$10,381.88	3,354,978	$31,929.82
MAC - Douglass Head Start School	26,602	298,560	$38,858.19	1,431	$1,910.40	744,311	$12,014.14
Highland Heights School	92,406	1,627,800	$164,216.15	5,978	$6,369.61	507,179	$11,221.45
Bellevue Library	24,875	553,440	$55,775.20	399	$944.68	1,077,700	$8,275.22
SE Davidson Regional Community Center	80,798	1,463,400	$138,930.02	8,289	$8,231.45	2,009,265	$19,083.04
Lentz Health Center	108,365	2,758,800	$276,400.64	89,993	$87,333.98	1,271,687	$17,019.70
Ford Ice Center	93,000	2,642,200	$257,535.58	25,069	$23,681.22	1,788,590	$16,986.66
Madison Precinct & Crime Lab	84,664	3,661,200	$355,978.06	61,316	$59,435.52	686,711	$3,409.74

Building names are used as listed in the Department of General Services Building Operations Service Manual. Names may not always reflect the use of the building, such as SE Davidson Regional Community Center which consists of a community center and a library.

The following chart shows the energy performance of the LEED® buildings. A building's Energy Utilization Index, or EUI, varies according to factors such as age, use, controls, envelope efficiency, etc.



This report will compare the EUI of these LEED® buildings to local benchmarks as well as national benchmarks. Local comparison buildings were chosen according to the following requirements:

- Of similar size as the comparable LEED® building,
- Serve a similar function as the comparable LEED® building,
- Geographically located within Davidson County, and
- Cannot be a LEED® or high performance building.

National benchmark data was obtained from the Department of Energy's 2012 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS). CBECS is a national sample survey of U.S. commercial buildings and provides the gross energy utilization index for the sum of major fuels for different building types.

The following comments pertain to the energy cost comparisons done for each group of buildings:

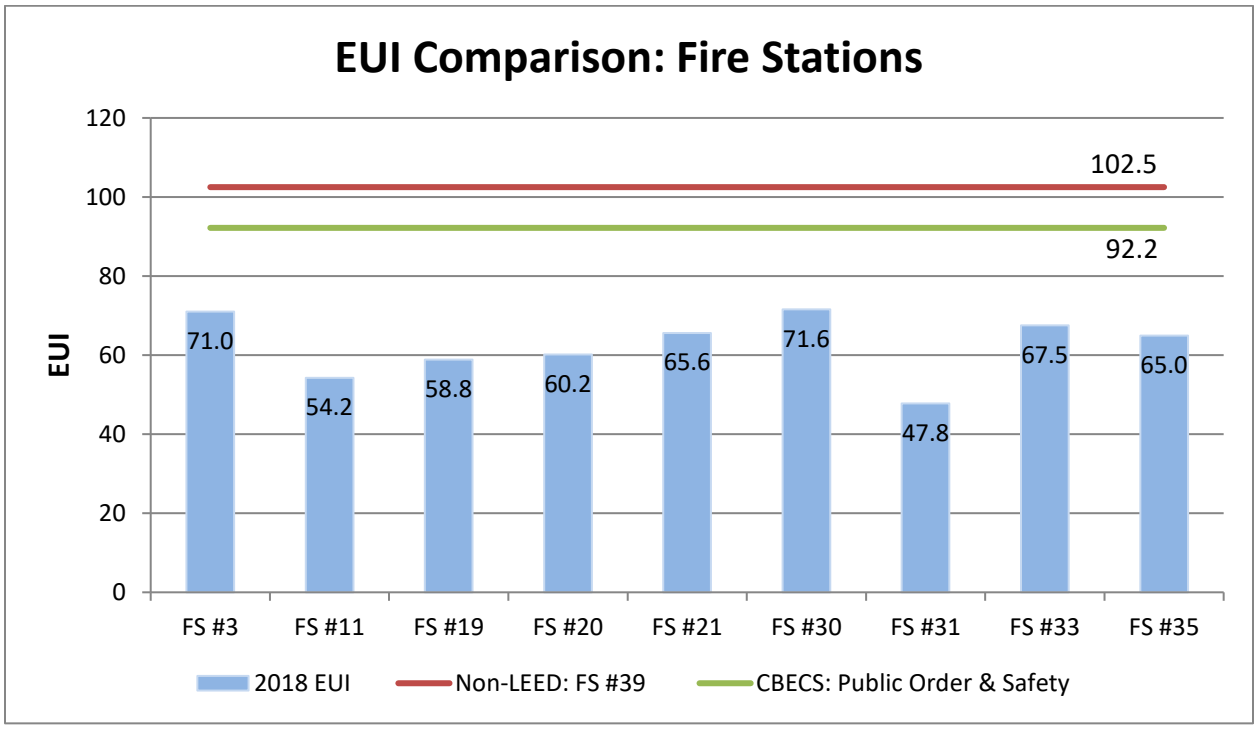
- Commercial electricity bills include both electricity usage charges and electricity demand charges. Best practice is to calculate *energy cost per square foot* by excluding the electricity demand charges. Energy costs for this calculation thus consist of the sum of electricity usage charges and natural gas charges.

- For the CBECS benchmark, the mean square footage per building is shown as a comparison. The energy cost for the CBECS benchmark is derived from the sum of the major fuel expenditures in millions of dollars, divided by the total floor space in millions of square feet for the sample group of buildings. This is not meant to be an accurate reflection of energy cost but a reference point.
- The annual savings were calculated by comparing the BTUs for the LEED® building and the comparison building (for the same square footage), and multiplying the difference by the average cost per BTU. The annual savings are thus dependent on the EUI of the buildings and do not necessarily correlate to the energy cost per square foot.

Fire Stations

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption for the nine LEED® Fire Stations is compared in the graph below to the non-LEED® Fire Station #39 as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building. As the graph shows, General Services' LEED® fire stations performed better than both the comparable non-LEED® building and the national benchmark.



Energy costs for the nine LEED® Fire Stations are compared in the following table to the non-LEED® Fire Station #39 as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building (Public Order & Safety).

	Building sf	Energy Cost/sf	EUI	Annual savings compared to non-LEED® FS #39	Annual savings compared to national benchmark
FS #3	17,539	$1.76	71.0	$14,718.04	$9,906.50
FS #11	15,748	$1.57	54.2	$23,529.56	$18,507.62
FS #19	20,045	$1.45	58.8	$23,720.74	$18,124.22
FS #20	13,487	$1.73	60.2	$17,354.14	$13,129.02
FS #21	19,328	$1.58	65.6	$18,574.54	$13,386.18
FS #30	14,389	$1.86	71.6	$12,313.48	$8,209.77
FS #31	17,459	$1.41	47.8	$29,904.18	$24,272.96
FS #33	15,657	$1.71	67.5	$14,756.60	$10,407.77
FS #35	12,398	$1.58	65.0	$11,882.80	$8,621.49
Non-LEED®: FS #39	9,595	$1.88	102.5		
CBECS: Public Order & Safety	17,200	$1.92	92.2		
Total				**$166,754.08**	**$124,565.53**

Water Consumption

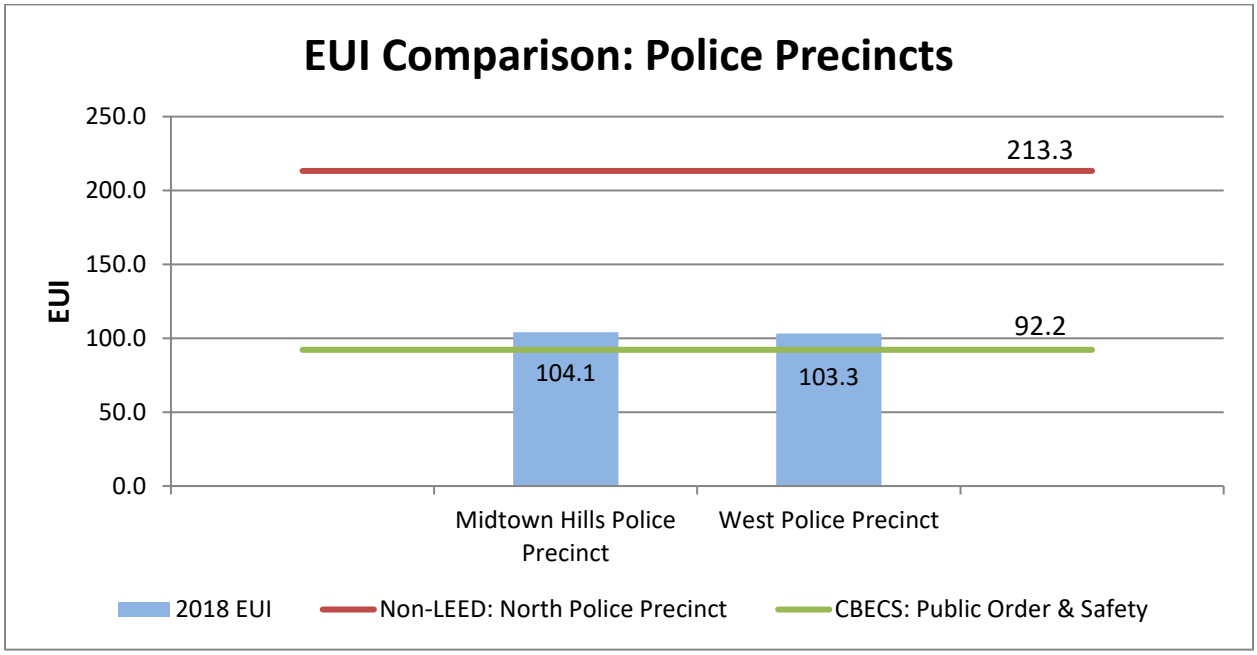
Water consumption and comparisons to the non-LEED® Fire Station #39 are shown in the table below. The water intensity (gallons used/square feet) is compared, as well as the water usage after accounting for the different sizes in buildings. For instance, if Fire Station #39 was the same size as Fire Station #31, Fire Station #31 would use 125,416 gallons less water than Fire Station #39 during calendar year 2018.

	Building sf	Water Consumption (gallons)	Water usage/sf	Water savings compared to FS #39 (gallons)
Fire Station #3	17,539	187,761	10.7	26,904
Fire Station #11	15,748	210,202	13.3	-17,458
Fire Station #19	20,045	436,114	21.8	-190,777
Fire Station #20	13,487	86,026	6.4	79,045
Fire Station #21	19,328	194,493	10.1	42,068
Fire Station #30	14,389	100,239	7.0	75,872
Fire Station #31	17,459	88,270	5.1	125,416
Fire Station #33	15,657	127,169	8.1	64,462
Fire Station #35	12,398	121,932	9.8	29,810
Non-LEED® comparable: FS #39	9,595	117,436	12.2	
Total				**235,343**

Police Precincts

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption for the two police precincts is compared in the graph below to the non-LEED® North Police Precinct as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building (Public Order and Safety). Madison Police Precinct & Crime Lab is compared separately due to the unique operations of the crime lab.



Energy costs for the two police precincts are compared in the table below to the non-LEED® North Police Precinct as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building (Public Order & Safety).

	Building sf	Energy Cost/sf	EUI	Annual savings compared to non-LEED® North PP	Annual savings compared to national benchmark
Midtown Hills Police Precinct	21,829	$2.29	104.1	$67,004.93	-$7,285.81
West Police Precinct	25,876	$2.19	103.3	$65,460.45	-$12,462.38
Non-LEED®: North PP	21,378	$3.28	213.3		
CBECS: Public Order & Safety	17,200	$1.92	92.2		
Total				**$132,465.38**	**-$19,748.19**

- For West Police Precinct, the square footage for the parking garage was not included in the building square footage, but the electricity consumption for the lighting in the parking garage is included in the energy metrics since it is not separately metered.

Water Consumption

Water consumption comparisons to the non-LEED® North Police Precinct are shown in the table below.

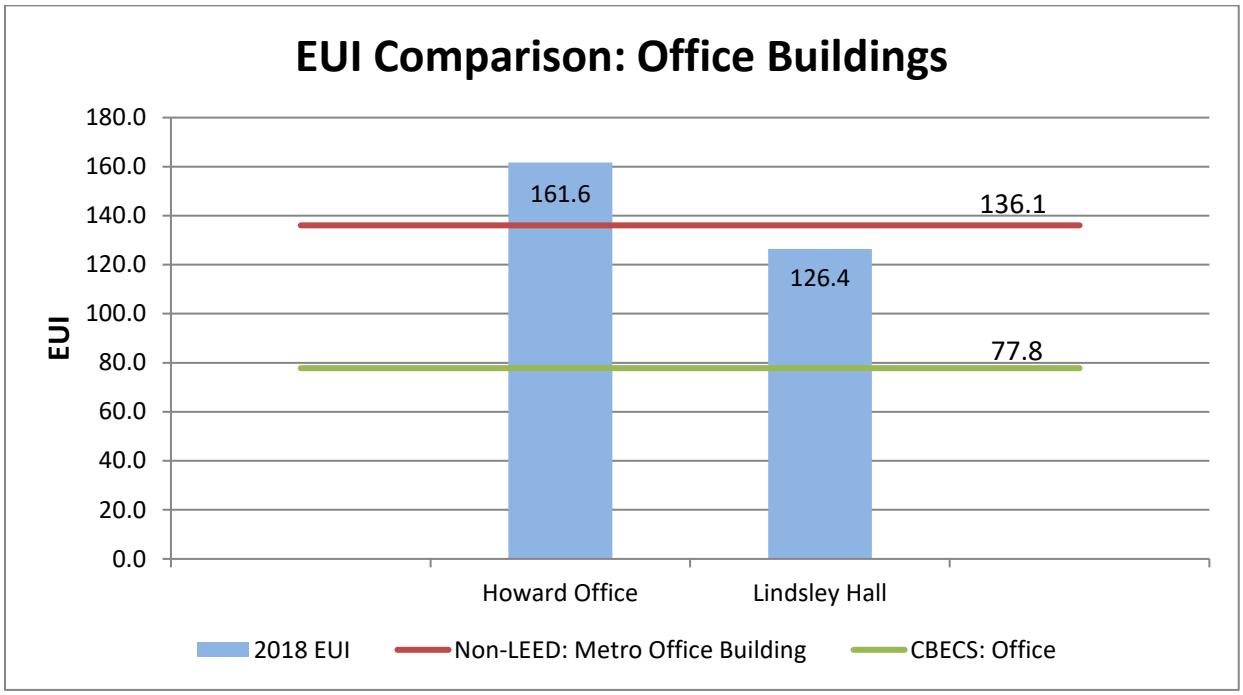
	Building sf	**Water Consumption (gallons)**	**Water usage/sf**	**Water savings compared to North PP (gallons)**
Midtown Hills Police Precinct	21,829	102,405	4.7	154,989
West Police Precinct	25,876	106,223	4.1	198,890
Non-LEED®: North PP	21,378	252,076	11.8	
Total				**353,879**

- In previous years, Midtown Hills water usage included Edgehill Community Garden. The Community Garden water is now separately metered and was not included in Midtown Hills water usage.

Office Buildings

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption for the two office buildings is compared in the graph below to the non-LEED® Metro Office Building as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building.



- Electricity usage of the data centers at Howard Office Building was not included in the calculations.
- The cooling tower electricity is part of the Howard Building but it contributes to Lindsley Hall and Metro Office Building too. The total energy of the cooling tower was divided by square footage per building.
- During multiple months of 2018 (March-July), a valve in the cooling tower wasn't completely closing. This caused water to escape from the chilled water loop, leading to extra energy being used to cool the replacement water.

Energy costs for the two office buildings are compared in the following table to the non-LEED® Metro Office Building as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building (Office).

	Building sf	Energy Cost/sf	EUI	Annual savings compared to non-LEED® Metro Office Building	Annual savings compared to national benchmark
Howard Office Building	132,330	$1.72	161.6	-$52,233.89	-$171,400.41
Lindsley Hall	39,373	$1.30	126.4	$4,601.68	-$23,094.89
Non-LEED®: Metro Office Building	68,435	$1.35	136.1		
CBECS: Office	15,800	$1.93	77.8		
Total				**-$47,632.21**	**-$194,495.29**

Water Consumption

Water consumption at the two office buildings and comparisons to the non-LEED® Metro Office building are shown in the table below.

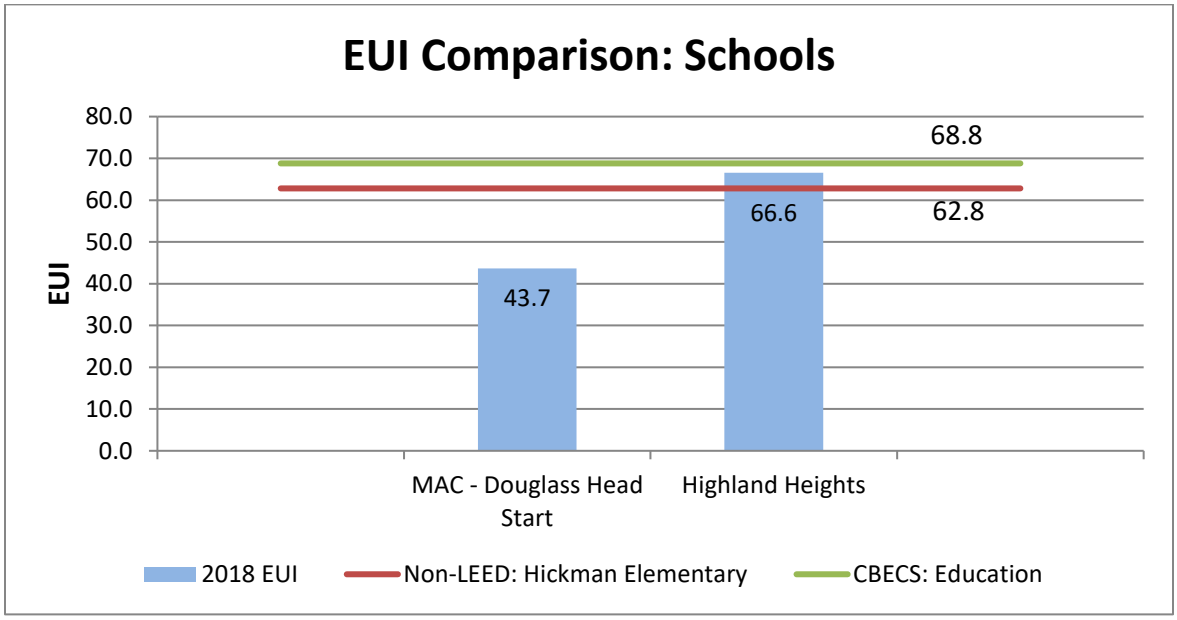
	Building sf	Water Consumption (gallons)
Howard Office	132,330	11,275,855
Lindsley Hall	39,373	3,354,978
Non-LEED®: Metro Office Building	68,435	5,831,354

- The water meters on the Richard H. Fulton Campus are not marked properly and it is not evident which meter is serving which building. Because it is unclear how much water each building is actually consuming, for this analysis water usage is appropriated to each building solely according to square footage. Therefore, this report does not compare the water usage for Lindsley and Howard with the water usage for Metro Office Building.
- At the Richard H. Fulton Campus, a Central Energy Plant provides hot and chilled water to the buildings on campus in order to provide heating and cooling. The cooling tower, boiler plant, chillers and Arctic chillers all draw from the campus water supply. None of these uses are sub-metered and all are closed looped, only adding water when necessary.
- The rule of thumb for a cooling tower is that the rate of evaporation is approximately 1% of the circulation flow for each 10°F of rise between the outlet and inlet across the tower. Industry professionals say that means approximately 100 gallons per minute can evaporate in the summertime from the cooling tower.
- As noted earlier, a valve in the campus cooling tower was defective for part of 2018, causing extra water (and energy) usage.

Schools

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption for the two schools is compared in the graph below to the non-LEED® Hickman Elementary as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building.



Energy costs for the two schools are compared in the following table to the non-LEED® Hickman Elementary, as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building (Education).

	Building sf	Energy Cost /sf	EUI	Annual savings compared to non-LEED® Hickman Elementary	Annual savings compared to national benchmark
MAC - Douglass Head Start	26,602	$1.13	43.7	$17,866.86	$23,456.10
Highland Heights	92,406	$1.22	66.6	-$9,638.48	$5,703.31
Non-LEED®: Hickman Elementary	71,466	$1.17	62.8		
CBECS: Education	31,500	$1.37	68.8		
Total				**$8,228.38**	**$29,159.41**

Water Consumption

Water consumption at the two schools and comparisons to the non-LEED® Hickman Elementary building are shown in the table below.

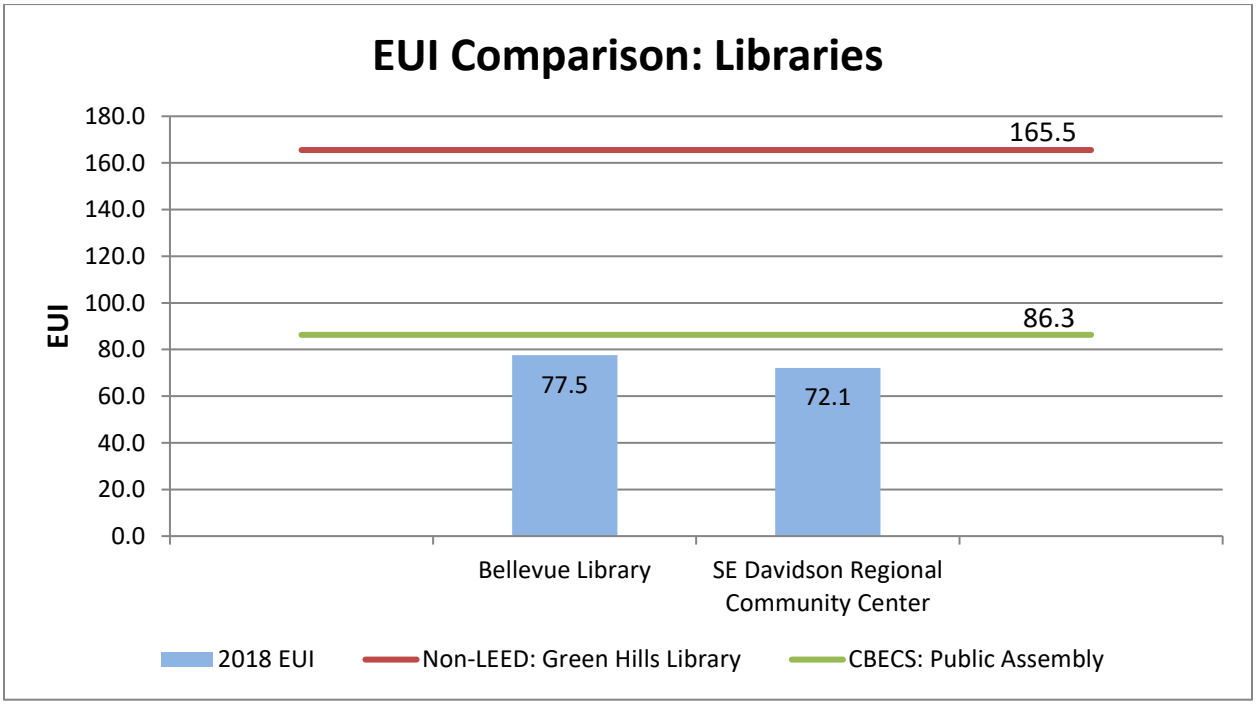
	Building sf	**Water Consumption (gallons)**	**Water usage/sf**	**Water savings compared to Hickman (gallons)**
MAC - Douglass Head Start	26,602	744,311	28.0	-366,733
Highland Heights	92,406	507,179	5.5	804,394
Non-LEED®: Hickman Elementary	71,466	1,014,359	14.2	
Total				**437,660**

Libraries

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption for the two libraries is compared in the graph below to the non-LEED® Green Hills Library as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building.

The Southeast Davidson Regional Community Center houses a community center as well as a library. For this report, the building is compared to a non-LEED® library.



Energy costs for the two libraries are compared in the table below to the non-LEED® Green Hills Library as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building (Public Assembly).

	Building sf	Energy Cost /sf	EUI	Annual savings compared to non-LEED® Green Hills Library	Annual savings compared to national benchmark
Bellevue Library	24,875	$1.76	77.5	$64,399.27	$6,426.54
SE Davidson Regional Community Center	80,798	$1.78	72.1	$190,900.15	$29,089.60
Non-LEED®: Green Hills Library	25,540	$2.42	165.5		
CBECS: Public Assembly	15,800	$1.84	86.3		
Total				**$255,299.41**	**$35,516.14**

Water Consumption

Water consumption at the two library buildings and comparisons to the non-LEED® Green Hills library are shown in the table below.

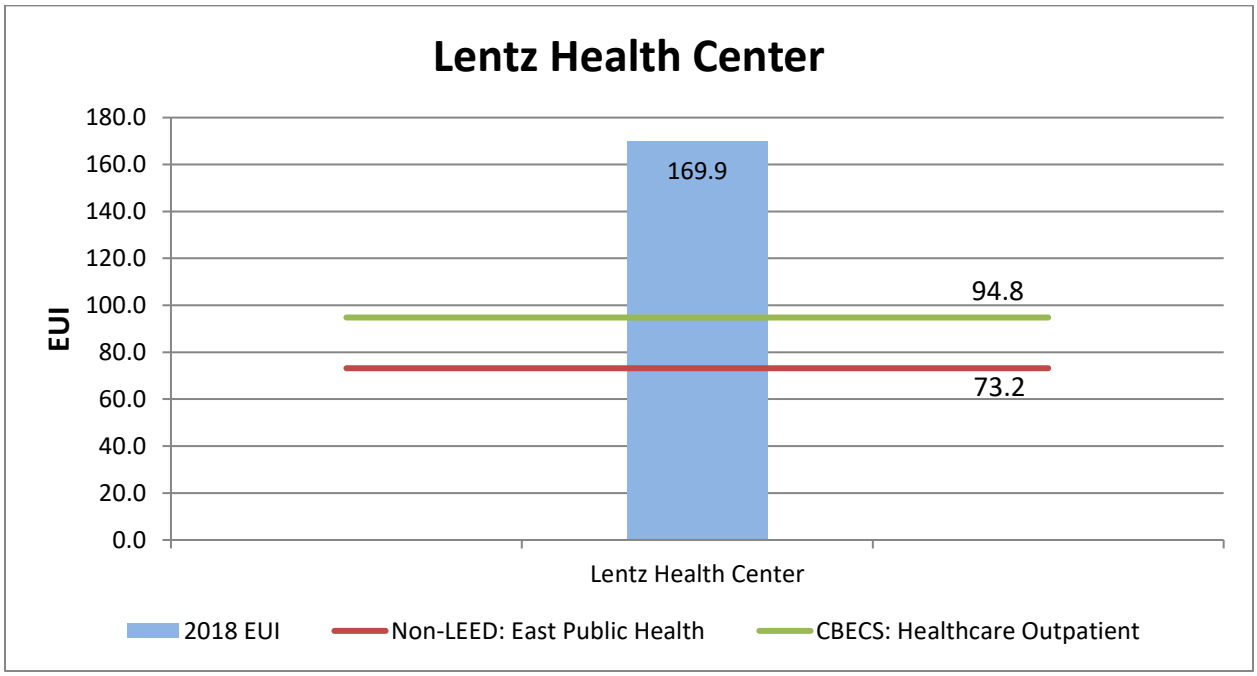
	Building sf	**Water Consumption (gallons)**	**Water usage/sf**	**Water savings compared to Green Hills (gallons)**
Bellevue Library	24,875	1,077,700	43.3	-872,985
SE Davidson Regional Community Center	80,798	2,009,265	24.9	-1,344,317
Non-LEED®: Green Hills Library	25,540	210,188	8.2	
Total				**-2,217,302**

- The water meter at SE Davidson Regional Community Center is combined with Ford Ice Center. The water usage was split between the two buildings according to square footage. This is not accurate, since water use intensity differs between a community center/library and an ice rink. Without sub-metering, it is difficult to draw an accurate picture of water consumption between the buildings.
- There was a leak in the irrigation system of Bellevue Library during 2018. In addition, irrigation was temporarily increased to establish new plantings.

Lentz Health Center

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption for Lentz is compared in the graph below to the non-LEED® East Public Health as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building.



Lentz has a high energy usage for operations, since there are multiple clinics within the building, special coolers to keep vaccines, and specialized air handling equipment to accommodate tuberculosis areas. It is difficult to find a comparable public service building in Davidson County of similar size.

The energy cost for Lentz is compared in the table below to the non-LEED® East Public Health as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building (Healthcare Outpatient).

	Building sf	**Energy Cost /sf**	**EUI**	**Annual savings compared to non-LEED® East Public Health**	**Annual savings compared to national benchmark**
Lentz Health Center	108,365	$2.26	169.9	-$207,056.70	-$160,791.95
Non-LEED®: East Public Health	13,800	$2.14	73.2		
CBECS: Healthcare Outpatient	12,100	$2.08	94.8		

Water Consumption

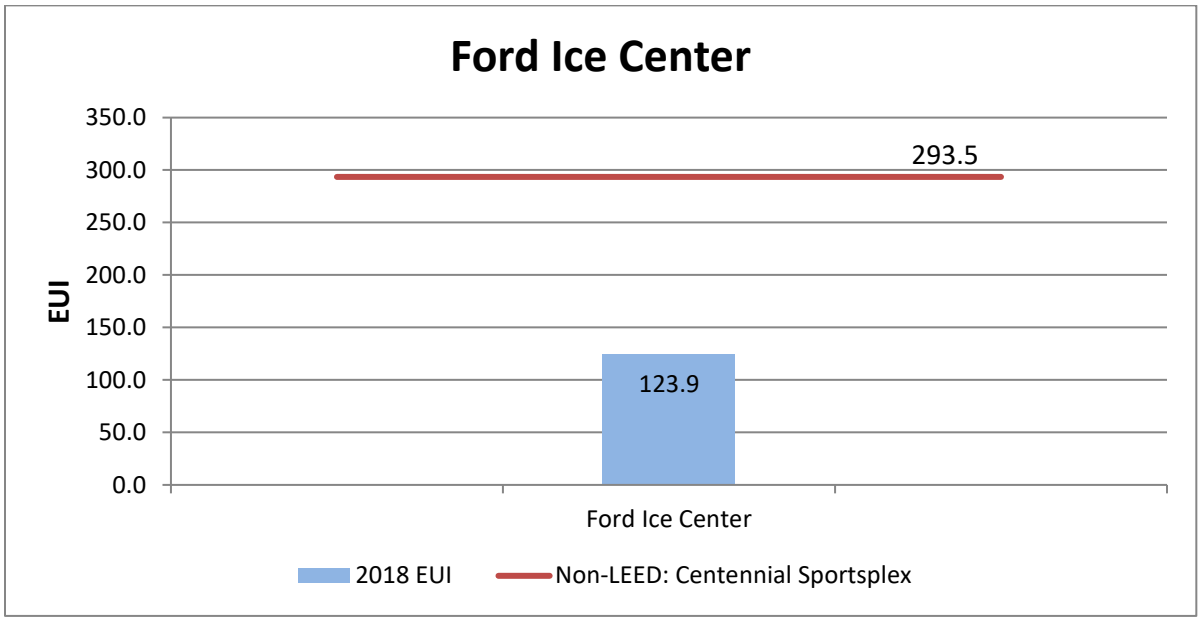
Water consumption at Lentz and a comparison to the non-LEED® East Public Health water usage are shown in the table below.

	Building sf	Water Consumption (gallons)	Water usage/sf	Water savings compared to East Public Health (gallons)
Lentz Health Center	108,365	1,271,687	11.7	-402,380
Non-LEED®: East Public Health	13,800	110,704	8.0	
Total				**-402,380**

Ford Ice Center

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption for the Ford Ice Center is compared in the graph below to the non-LEED® Centennial Sportsplex (ice rink only). There is no national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building.



The energy cost for Ford Ice Center is compared in the table below to the non-LEED® Centennial Sportsplex (ice rink only).

	Building sf	Energy Cost /sf	EUI	Annual savings compared to non-LEED® Centennial Sportsplex
Ford Ice Center	93,000	$2.04	123.9	$384,960.11
Non-LEED®: Centennial Sportsplex	61,000	$3.38	293.5	

Water Consumption

Water consumption at the Ford Ice Center and a comparison to the non-LEED® Centennial Sportsplex water usage (estimated to only reflect the ice rink usage) are shown in the table below.

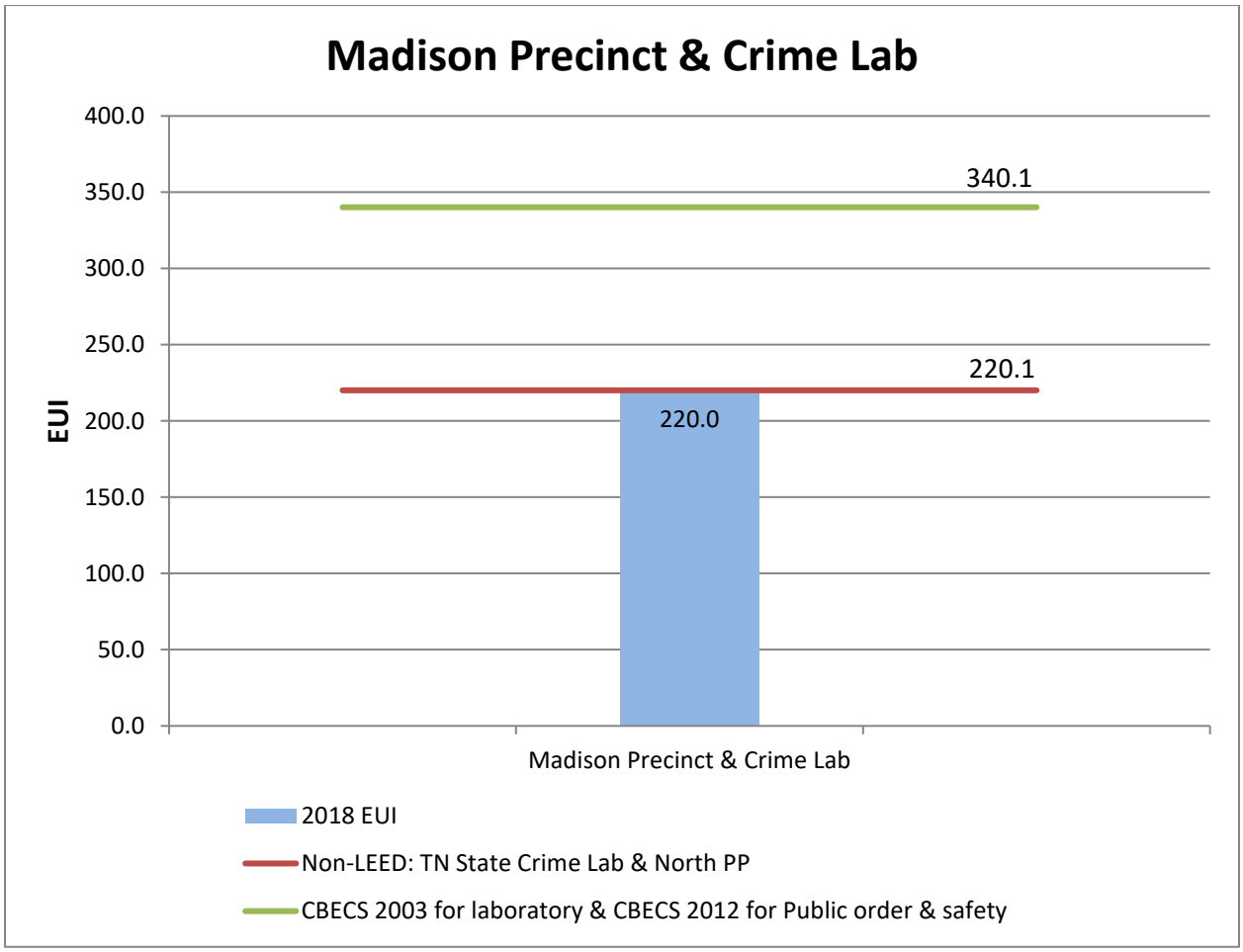
	Building sf	**Water Consumption (gallons)**	**Water usage/sf**	**Water savings compared to Centennial (gallons)**
Ford Ice Center	93,000	1,788,590	19.2	10,914,253
Non-LEED®: Centennial Sportsplex	61,000	8,331,972	136.6	
Total				**10,914,253**

- The water meter at SE Davidson Regional Community Center is combined with Ford Ice Center. The water usage was split between the two buildings according to square footage. This is not accurate, since water use intensity differs between a community center/library and an ice rink. Without the needed sub-metering, it is difficult to draw an accurate picture of water consumption between the buildings.

Madison Precinct & Crime Lab

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption for Madison Precinct & Crime Lab is compared in the graph below to the non-LEED® TN State Crime Lab & North Police Precinct as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building. The Madison building consists of a police station (first floor) and a crime lab (second floor). For the non-LEED® comparison, the data from North Police Precinct was combined with the data from the TN State Crime Lab in Nashville. The national benchmark was calculated by combining the EUI for Public Order & Safety with the EUI for a laboratory space.



The energy cost for Madison Precinct & Crime Lab is compared in the following table to the non-LEED® TN State Crime Lab in Nashville & North Police Precinct composite building as well as to the national CBECS benchmark for a similar type building (Laboratory combined with Public Order & Safety). Note that Madison Precinct has a community meeting room.

	Building sf	Energy Cost /sf	EUI	Annual savings compared to non-LEED® North PP & TN State Crime Lab	Annual savings compared to national benchmark
Madison Precinct & Crime Lab	84,664	$3.42	220.0	$210.13	$226,946.46
Non-LEED®: TN State Crime Lab in Nashville & North PP	164,000 & 21,378	$3.09	220.1		
CBECS: Laboratory & Public Order & Safety			340.1		

- The CBECS tables do not contain the mean square footage or energy cost data for a Laboratory, thus no average building square footage or energy cost per square foot can be provided in the table for a national benchmark building but the projected cost savings are based on the EUI in the table.

Water Consumption

Water consumption at the Madison Precinct & Crime Lab was compared to the combination building of the non-LEED® TN State Crime Lab in Nashville and North Police Precinct in the table below. The water usage of North Police Precinct was adjusted to be from the same square footage as the first floor of Madison, and the water usage of the TN State Crime Lab was adjusted to be from the same square footage as the second floor of Madison.

	Building sf	Water Consumption (gallons)	Water usage/sf	Water savings compared to TN State Crime Lab in Nashville & North PP (gallons)
Madison Precinct & Crime Lab	84,664	686,711	8.1	116,044
Non-LEED®: TN State Crime Lab in Nashville	164,000	1,158,000	7.1	
Non-LEED®: North PP	21,378	252,076	11.8	
Total				**116,044**

Solar Production

The rooftop solar panels on eight Department of General Services' buildings produced 134,831 kWh during 2018, resulting in rebates of $25,057. Fire Station #19 uses the solar energy behind the meter, thus the generated electricity is used on site by the Fire Station and results in a lower electricity bill. 15.5% of the electricity consumed by Fire Station #19 was generated by the solar panels. The value of this electricity is shown in the following table.

Rooftop solar facility	**Size of Array (kW)**	**2018 Production (kWh)**	**Solar Generation Revenue**
Howard Office Building	29.89	30,381	$6,912.66
Fire Station #3	8.64	10,051	$2,285.50
Fire Station #11	10.50	8,659	$1,720.80
Fire Station #19	33.80	39,728	$4,532.95
Fire Station #21	7.92	5,198	$1,022.62
Fire Station #30	18.00	23,128	$4,565.23
Fire Station #31	8.64	7,833	$1,773.73
Fire Station #33	7.92	9,853	$2,243.01
Total	**125.31**	**134,831**	**$25,056.50**

- General Services receives incentives on top of the retail electricity rate for all installations except Fire Station #19, which uses the solar energy behind the meter. Thus Howard Office Building received more solar revenue than Fire Station #19, even though it produced less kWh.

Appendix 1: Square Footage of Buildings

This list includes the Department of General Services LEED® facilities and their non-LEED® comparisons:

High Performance Building	Square Footage
Fire Stations	
Fire Station #3	17,539
Fire Station #11	15,748
Fire Station #19	20,045
Fire Station #20	13,487
Fire Station #21	19,328
Fire Station #30	14,389
Fire Station #31	17,459
Fire Station #33	15,657
Fire Station #35	12,398
Non-LEED®: Fire Station #39	9,595
Police Precincts	
Midtown Hills Police Precinct	21,829
West Police Precinct	25,876
Non-LEED®: North Police Precinct	21,378
Office Buildings	
Lindsley Hall	39,373
Howard Office	132,330
Non-LEED®: Metro Office Building	68,435
Schools	
MAC - Douglass Head Start School	26,602
Highland Heights School	92,406
Non-LEED®: Hickman Elementary	71,466
Libraries	
Bellevue Library	24,875
Southeast Davidson Regional Community Center	80,798
Non-LEED®: Green Hills Library	25,540
Lentz Health Center	
Lentz Health Center	108,365
Non-LEED®: East Public Health	13,800
Ford Ice Center	
Ford Ice Center	93,000
Non-LEED®: Centennial Sportsplex (ice rink only)	61,000
Madison Precinct & Crime Lab	
Madison Precinct & Crime Lab	84,664
Non-LEED®: TN State Crime Lab/North Police Precinct	164,000/21,378