



City of Columbia, Missouri





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2023 Municipal Building Energy Performance Report

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Introduction & Roadmap

What is benchmarking?

Benchmarking is the process of tracking and analyzing energy consumption data and other relevant building information to assess energy performance over time. One important component of benchmarking is the utilization of building use types. Since the energy usage in a parking garage differs from that in a police station, the benchmarking process compares buildings based on their specific use. Grouping buildings into "use types" ensures a valid comparison.

Why does the City of Columbia benchmark?

Benchmarking helps track and analyze cost, energy consumption, and greenhouse gas emissions of municipal buildings, guiding future improvements. In 2023, energy consumption in the 65 active benchmarked buildings cost over \$2.2 million, and there is significant potential for reducing emissions and operational costs.

How is building energy performance evaluated?

Energy Use Intensity (EUI) is the key metric used to assess building energy efficiency. EUI compares energy consumption to building size and is measured as yearly energy consumed per square foot. This allows a meaningful comparison of energy usage across buildings of varying sizes with the same use type.

In this report, energy consumption data is adjusted by **normalizing** it with 30-year average weather values to minimize the impact of extreme weather. The goal is to evaluate and monitor building energy performance consistently over time.

To determine efficiency, the report compares each municipal building's weather-normalized EUI to the **national median EUI** for similar buildings. This helps identify opportunities to reduce energy consumption.

Building Square Footage by Use Type



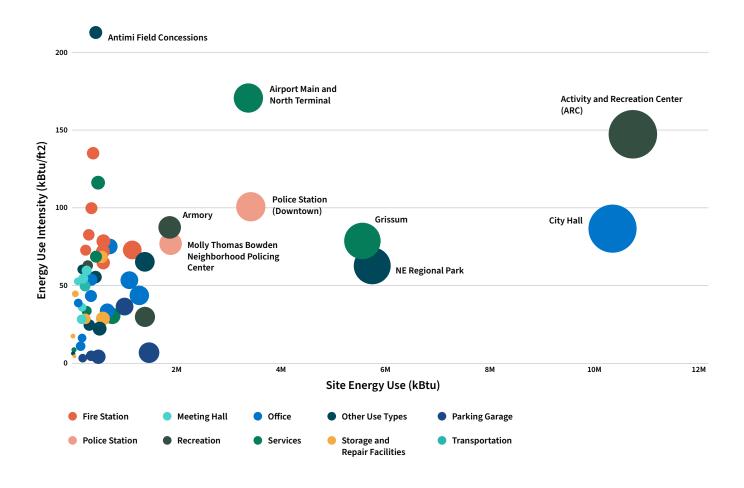
Introduction & Roadmap Continued

The Municipal Benchmarking Policy

The City of Columbia's Building Energy and Transparency Policy, passed in 2021, requires tracking energy and water consumption in all municipal facilities. Currently, we have the most complete picture of our building portfolio to date, with the majority of City buildings benchmarked. There are approximately five remaining buildings that are still under consideration, as staff are determining how to categorize them related to benchmarking. Therefore, this report reflects the most comprehensive view of our municipal building portfolio so far.

Which Municipal Buildings Consume the Most Energy?

Buildings towards the top of the visualization below have a high energy use intensity, which means that they consume more energy per square foot than those towards the bottom. Buildings towards the right side of the chart are the largest overall energy consumers, and tend to be the largest buildings. The size of the bubble is determined by total 2023 energy consumption.



Portfolio Performance Summary

Portfolio Overview

As of 2023, 65 municipal buildings are now benchmarked, with 18 new buildings added since the last Municipal Benchmarking Report. This significant increase in overall portfolio square footage has led to a noticeable shift in the portfolio's Energy Use Intensity (EUI) compared to previous years. It is important to note that the continual addition and removal of buildings from the portfolio will impact portfolio-level data.

| Year | Portfolio Square Footage | Energy Consumption (kBtu) | Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/sqft) | Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MTCO2e) |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 2018 | 617.8k | 48.51M | 78.5 | 9,181 |
| 2019 | 617.8k | 48.21M | 78.0 | 9,177 |
| 2020 | 617.8k | 45.27M | 73.3 | 8,304 |
| 2021 | 617.8k | 47.67M | 77.2 | 8,875 |
| 2022 | 642.3k | 49.61M | 77.2 | 8,744 |
| 2023 | 957.4k | 62.92M | 65.7 | 9,944 |

Parking garages, the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and unoccupied buildings are not included in the EUI data, as they skew the performance results due to their different use types. Performance data on these properties can be found in Appendix A.

Ambitious GHG Reduction Goals

In 2023, building energy accounted for 62% of the City of Columbia's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As part of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan, the City has committed to reducing municipal GHG emissions by 50% by 2035 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Given that over half of operational emissions stem from building energy use, it is critical for the City to both improve energy efficiency and transition to low-carbon energy sources to meet these goals.

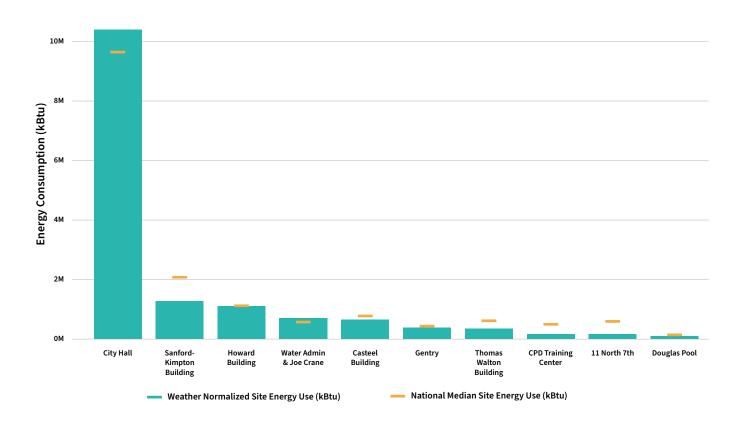
Portfolio Metrics by Use Type

Offices make up around a quarter of the square footage of benchmarked municipal buildings.

The majority of offices are performing better than their national median. City Hall however is a large building that presents an opportunity for reducing energy consumption and emissions.

Offices

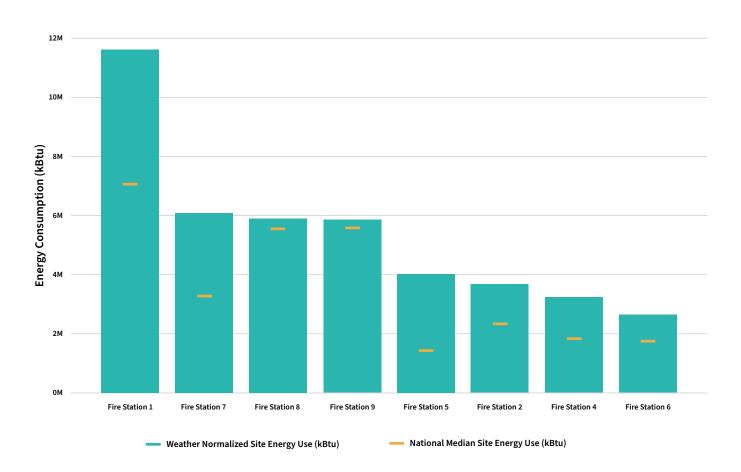




Fire stations offer substantial potential for energy performance improvements within the City of Columbia's portfolio as all fire stations consume significantly more energy than their national median.

Fire Stations





The majority of the City of Columbia's meeting halls use less energy than the national median.

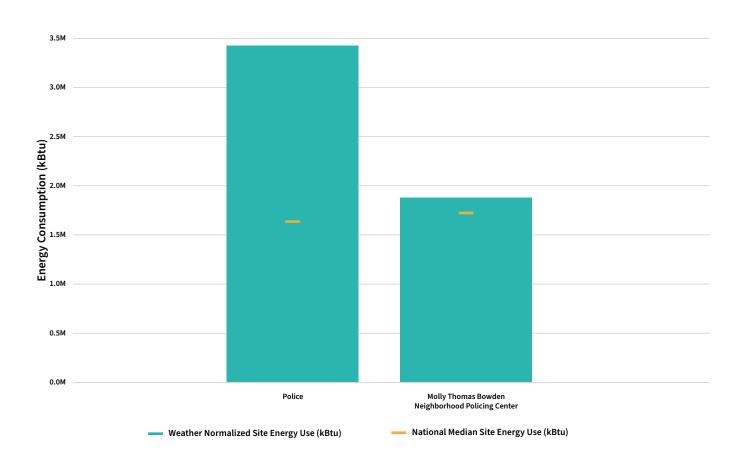
Meeting Halls



The City of Columbia's police stations are large buildings with significant energy consumption. The downtown police station shows the most potential for energy reduction in comparison to its national median.

Police Stations

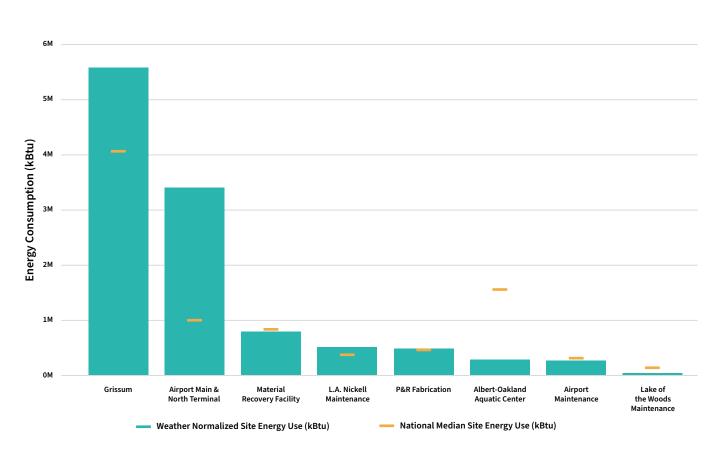




Of the seven benchmarked service facilities, the Grissum and the Airport Main and North Terminal show the most potential for improvement.

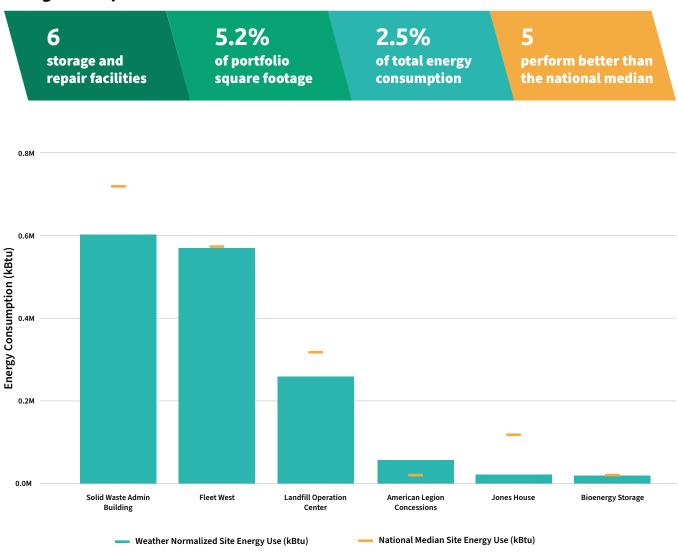
Services





The storage and repair facilities use group is small and efficient. The majority of the facilities in this category are performing better than or very similar to their national median. The only exception being the American Legion concessions building.

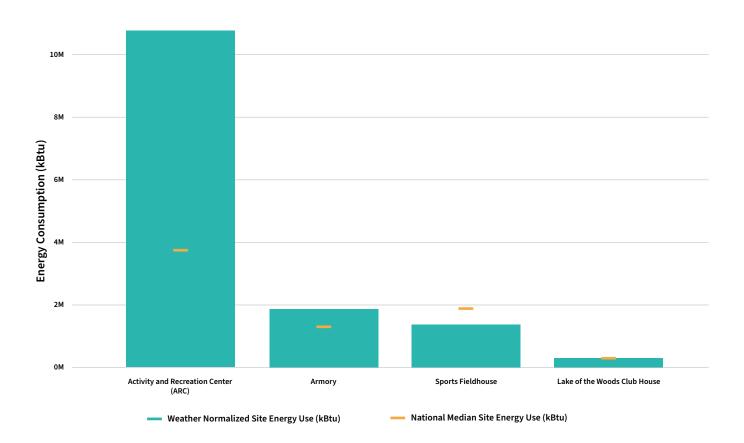
Storage and Repair Facilities



The Activity and Recreation Center (ARC) shows the most potential for energy reductions of any single building in the portfolio.

Recreation Facilities





Success Spotlight



Fire Station 11 6909 Scott Blvd., Columbia

Fire Station 11, completed in September 2023, marks a significant milestone for the City of Columbia as it represents our largest solar installation on any municipal building to date. Built to serve the expanding needs of the community, Fire Station 11 stands as a testament to the City's commitment to sustainability, energy efficiency and renewable energy integration.

Sustainable Design Features:

- Ground-source heating and cooling system for enhanced energy efficiency.
- Roof-mounted solar panels to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources.
- Daylight dimming controls and lighting occupancy sensors to minimize unnecessary lighting usage.
- Controls added to prevent apparatus bay unit heaters from running when garage doors are open, ensuring further energy savings.

Appendix A

| * Not | Weather Normalized | | More Energy Cons | sumption 1 | han the | National M | | | ergy Cor | sumption Th | an the Nat | ional Medi |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Property Name | Property Type | Square Foots | Site Energy Consumption | Electricity % of Tox. | Natural Gas | Site Energy Use Int. | National Median C. | Greenhouse Gar | Greenhouse Gar | Water Use | Water Use Intensit | Energy Performance |
| 11 North 7th | Office | 15,460 | 173,342.20 | 100% | 0% | 11.2 | 38.7 | 40 | 2.6 | 27.6 | 1.78 | |
| Activity and Recreation Center (ARC) | Fitness Center/ Health Club/ Gym | 73,000 | 10,751,853 | 62% | 34% | 147.3 | 51.3 | 1,675 | 22.9 | 591.7 | 8.11 | |
| Airport Main and North Terminal | Other-Services | 19,830 | 3,381,183.80 | 48% | 46% | 170.5* | 49.8 | 386 | 19.4 | N/A | N/A | |
| Airport Maintenance | Other-Services | 8,500 | 261,737.10 | 100% | 0% | 30.8 | 34.6 | 43 | 5 | N/A | N/A | |
| Albert- Oakland Aquatic Center | Food Service | 8,205 | 273,142.90 | 100% | 0% | 33.3 | 188.5 | 75 | 9.2 | N/A | N/A | |
| American Legion Concessions | Self-Storage Facility | 1,296 | 57,500.70 | 100% | 0% | 44.4 | 17.1 | 14 | 10.4 | N/A | N/A | |
| Antimi Field Concessions | Other- Entertainment/ Public Assembly | 2,150 | 457,245.50 | 100% | 0% | 212.7 | 40 | 101 | 47 | 164.7 | 76.61 | |
| Armory | Other- Recreation | 21,468 | 1,869,745.60 | 42% | 48% | 87.1 | 59.8 | 222 | 10.3 | 126.7 | 5.9 | |
| Bioenergy Storage | Non- Refridgerated Warehouse | 1,200 | 20,467.80 | 100% | 0% | 17.1 | 18.9 | 5 | 3.8 | N/A | N/A | |
| Blind Boone Home | Social/Meeting Hall | 2,080 | 108,987.80 | 36% | 64% | 52.4 | 65.2 | 12 | 6 | N/A | N/A | |
| Casteel Building | Office | 20,000 | 670,916.00 | 62% | 29% | 33.5 | 38.5 | 102 | 5.1 | 220 | 11 | |
| CFD Training Center | Other | 8,060 | 444,382.40 | 100% | 0% | 55.1 | 31.9 | 89 | 11 | 32.2 | 3.99 | |
| City Hall | Office | 120,000 | 10,363,646.30 | 80% | 18% | 86.4 | 80.1 | 1,925 | 16 | 1,793.10 | 14.94 | |

| * Not | Weather Normalized | | More Energy Cons | umption 1 | han the | National M | edian | Less Er | ergy Cor | sumption Th | an the Nat | ional Median |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------------|--|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Property Name | Property Type | Square Foots | Site Energy Consumption | Electricity % of The state of t | Natural Gas | Site Energy Use Inc. | National Median C. | Greenhouse G. | Greenhouse Garanteria | Water Use | Water Use Intensit | Energy Performance |
| Cosmo Park Concessions | Other- Entertainment/ Public Assembly | 1,036 | 6,553.90 | 100% | 0% | 6.3 | 40 | 310 | 6.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| CPD Training Center | Police Station | 11,890 | 185,370.70 | 100% | 0% | 15.6 | 41.6 | 35 | 2.9 | N/A | N/A | |
| Douglass Pool | Office | 3,024 | 117,077.00 | 100% | 0% | 38.7 | 41.6 | 28 | 9.3 | N/A | N/A | |
| Fire Station 1 | Fire Station | 16,050 | 1,161,601.90 | 52% | 41% | 72.4 | 44 | 158 | 9.8 | 280 | 17.45 | |
| Fire Station 11 | Fire Station | 9,200 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 63.5 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | |
| Fire Station 2 | Fire Station | 3,696 | 368,861.80 | 48% | 42% | 99.8 | 63.1 | 47 | 12.7 | 152.3 | 41.21 | |
| Fire Station 4 | Other-Public Services | 3,938 | 325,410.80 | 44% | 45% | 82.6 | 46.7 | 39 | 9.9 | 101.2 | 25.7 | |
| Fire Station 5 | Other-Public Services | 2,980 | 402,941.90 | 42% | 48% | 135.2 | 47.9 | 48 | 16 | 96.6 | 32.43 | |
| Fire Station 6 | Other-Public Services | 3,692 | 267,294.30 | 42% | 44% | 72.4 | 46.9 | 31 | 8.4 | 89.2 | 10.78 | |
| Fire Station 7 | Other-Public Services | 7,791 | 606,758.40 | 56% | 36% | 77.9 | 42.2 | 86 | 11 | 134.4 | 17.25 | |
| Fire Station 8 | Fire Station | 8,272 | 590,740.60 | 42% | 48% | 71.4 | 67.2 | 69 | 8.4 | 89.2 | 10.78 | |
| Fire Station 9 | Fire Station | 9,038 | 586,424.50 | 51% | 41% | 64.9 | 61.7 | 79 | 8.7 | 129 | 14.28 | |
| Fleet West | Vehicle Repair Services | 8,450 | 570,756.10 | 19% | 68% | 67.5 | 67.9 | 44 | 5.2 | 12.7 | 1.51 | |
| Gentry | Office | 7,240 | 392,573.00 | 42% | 47% | 54.2 | 61.9 | 46 | 6.4 | 26.3 | 3.63 | |

| * Not W | leather Normalized | | More Energy Cor | nsumption | Than th | ie National | | | | - | han the Nat | ional Media |
|--|---|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Property Name | $^{P_{10}}$ $^{P_{10}}$ $^{P_{10}}$ $^{P_{10}}$ | Square Foot- | Site Energy Consumption | Electricity % of Training | Natural Gas | Site Energy Use Int. | National Median C. | Greenhouse Gas. T. Metric F. | Greenhouse G | Water Use | Water Use Intensia | Energy Performance |
| Grissum | Vehicle Repair Services | 71,000 | 5,565,292.40 | 32% | 54% | 78.4 | 57 | 552 | 7.8 | 585.6 | 8.25 | |
| Heuchan | Office | 21,270 | 1,388,518.40 | 100% | 0% | 65.3 | 31.9 | 291 | 13.7 | 350.9 | 16.5 | |
| Hillcrest Community Center | Social/Meeting Hall | 5,090 | 182,219.90 | 46% | 49% | 35.8 | 57.8 | 21 | 4 | 14.3 | 2.81 | |
| Howard Building | Office | 20,620 | 1,099,731.80 | 83% | 11% | 53.3 | 55.5 | 208 | 10.1 | 255.2 | 12.38 | |
| Jones House | Non- Refridgerated Warehouse | 4,390 | 21,778.00 | 48% | 43% | 5 | 26.9 | 2 | 0.6 | 979 | 223.01 | |
| L.A. Nickell Clubhouse | Other- Recreation | 4,650 | 195,972.90 | 100% | 0% | 42.1 | 40 | 41 | 8.8 | N/A | N/A | |
| L.A. Nickell Maintenance | Other-Services | 4,309 | 500,131.90 | 5% | 78% | 116.1 | 84.3 | 26 | 6 | N/A | N/A | |
| Lake of the Woods Club House and Maintenance ** | Other- Recreation | 4,709 | 294,700.10 | 37% | 50% | 62.6 | 62.4 | 29 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 1.75 | |
| Landfill Operation Center | Vehicle Repair Services | 9,135 | 259,570.30 | 100% | 0% | 28.4 | 34.6 | 59 | 6.4 | 355.7 | 38.93 | |
| Maplewood Home | Museum | 4,350 | 257,682.00 | 11% | 73% | 59.2 | 87.2 | 17 | 3.8 | N/A | N/A | |
| Material Recovery Facility | Other-Public Services | 25,800 | 780,295.00 | 100% | 0% | 30.2 | 31.9 | 173 | 6.7 | 88.5 | 3.43 | |
| Molly Thomas Bowden Neighborhood Policing Center | Police Station | 24,539 | 1,888,242.20 | 38% | 54% | 76.9 | 70.4 | 188 | 7.7 | N/A | N/A | |
| Moss Building | Social/Meeting Hall | | 224,301.70 | 54% | 41% | 54.4 | 53.6 | 27 | 6.7 | 16.5 | 3.99 | |
| ** Data is Combined | Due to a Shared Meter | • | | | | | | | | | | |

| * Not | Weather Normalized | | More Energy Cons | sumption 1 | Γhan the | National M | edian | Less En | ergy Cor | sumption Th | an the Nat | ional Mediar |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Property Name | Property Type | Square Footan | Site Energy Consumption | Electricity % of The state of | Natural Gas | Site Energy Use Inc. | National Median C. | Greenhouse Gas | Greenhouse Gar | Water Use | Water Use Intensit | Energy Performance |
| NE Regional Park | Other- Entertainment/ Public Assembly | 91,700 | 5,753,054.90 | 100% | 0% | 62.7 | 40 | 1,083 | 11.8 | N/A | N/A | |
| New Airport Terminal | Other-Services | 53,977 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 39.2 | 27 | 0.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| P&R Fabrication | Other-Services | 6,973 | 475,458.40 | 21% | 60% | 68.2 | 64.3 | 38 | 5.4 | 143.3 | 20.54 | |
| Parking Garage 10th & Cherry | Parking | 93,830 | 389,796.50 | 100% | 0% | 4.2 | N/A | 81 | 0.9 | 57.6 | 0.61 | |
| Parking Garage 5th & Walnut | Parking | 225,600 | 1,476,600.00 | 95% | 2% | 6.5 | N/A | 311 | 1.4 | N/A | N/A | |
| Parking Garage 6th & Cherry | Parking | 142,848 | 512,630.00 | 100% | 0% | 3.6 | N/A | 106 | 0.7 | N/A | N/A | |
| Parking Garage 8th & Cherry | Parking | 77,526 | 210,772.40 | 100% | 0% | 2.7 | N/A | 46 | 0.6 | N/A | N/A | |
| Parking Plaza 7th & Walnut | Parking | 113,288 | 483,317.50 | 100% | 0% | 4.3 | N/A | 98 | 0.9 | 57.6 | 0.61 | |
| Parks Management Center | Self-Storage Facility | 23,640 | 524,983.10 | 75% | 16% | 22.2 | 35.7 | 92 | 3.9 | N/A | N/A | |
| Police | Police Station | 34,100 | 3,429,793.70 | 87% | 11% | 100.6 | 47.8 | 682 | 20 | 233.7 | 6.85 | |
| Reichmann Building | Social/Meeting Hall | 4,673 | 251,925.50 | 100% | 0% | 53.9 | 39.1 | 51 | 11 | 194.7 | 41.67 | |
| Rock Quarry House | Social/Meeting Hall | 6,484 | 181,787.60 | 44% | 48% | 28 | 58.3 | 22 | 3.4 | 23.3 | 3.6 | |
| Sanford- Kimpton Building | Office | 29,740 | 1,290,349.80 | 84% | 12% | 43.4 | 69.9 | 249 | 8.4 | 234.5 | 7.89 | |

| * Not | Weather Normalized | | More Energy Cons | umption 1 | han the | National M | edian | Less Er | ergy Con | sumption T | han the Nat | ional Media |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Property Name | $^{Pr_{Operty}}_{Iyp_{e}}$ | Square Footan | Site Energy Consumption | Electricity % of Too. | Natural Gas | Site Energy Use Int. | National Median C. | Greenhouse Gar | Greenhouse Gaz | Water Use | Water Use Intensin. | Energy Performance |
| Scale House | Office | 144 | 35,798.10 | 100% | 0% | 248.6 | 41.6 | 7 | 51.2 | 3.8 | 26.12 | |
| Short Street Garage | Parking | 27,776 | 1,018,791.30 | 100% | 0% | 36.7 | N/A | 211 | 7.6 | 13.5 | 0.49 | |
| Solid Waste Admin Building | Vehicle Repair Services | 20,800 | 601,419.20 | 100% | 0% | 28.9 | 34.6 | 125 | 6 | 184.2 | 8.86 | |
| Solid Waste Storage 5590 | Self-Storage Facility | 4,080 | 81.10 | 100% | 0% | 0 | 17.1 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | |
| Sports Fieldhouse | Other- Entertainment/ Public Assembly | 47,400 | 1,397,324.10 | 100% | 0% | 29.5 | 40 | 310 | 6.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| Thomas Walton Building | Office | 8,400 | 363,124.10 | 51% | 42% | 43.2 | 72.8 | 49 | 5.8 | 355.4 | 42.31 | |
| VFW Ashley Street Center | Other-Lodging/ Residential | 13,800 | 338,581.00 | 63% | 32% | 24.5 | 65 | 53 | 3.8 | 123.7 | 8.97 | |
| Wabash Transit Station | Transportation Terminal/ Station | 5,158 | 255,870.70 | 100% | 0% | 49.6 | 40 | 59 | 11.2 | 40.5 | 7.85 | |
| Wastewater Treatment Plant | Wastewater Treatment Plant | 67,920 | 42,485,520.40 | 80% | 17% | 625.5 | N/A | 7,953 | 117.1 | 337.6 | 4.97 | |
| Water Admin & Joe Crane | Office | 9,600 | 719,829.50 | 42% | 46% | 75 | 61.8 | 84 | 8.7 | N/A | N/A | |
| Waters House | Mixed Use Property | 3,240 | 195,643.20 | 28% | 61% | 60.4 | 55.5 | 17 | 5.2 | 979 | 302.16 | |