WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT FOR FY 2020

The intent of this report is to clarify and communicate Weber State University's efforts to become carbon neutral and more sustainable. As a signatory to the American College and University President's Climate Commitment, Weber State has committed to achieve carbon neutrality by the year 2050. This is an ambitious goal, but given adequate resources for investment in sustainability and energy reduction, coupled with behavioral and attitudinal changes among students, staff and faculty, it is achievable. This report details progress towards that ultimate strategic goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 and provides an update on progress towards making the campus more sustainable.

Prepared by: Jennifer Bodine, WSU Sustainability Manager
March 10, 2021

LEADERSHIP STATEMENT

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LEADERSHIP STATEMENT

Leadership Statement

Weber State is committed to improving the learning environment in every way. One of those ways is by careful investment in long-term sustainability programs that represent both sound business practices and decisions, but also sensitivity to and actions to support an improved natural environment. We feel that long term sustainability, improving our natural environment, and sound business decisions are not mutually exclusive, but are instead synergistic in making our university more attractive to students, more cost effective overall, and provide the greatest value overall for our financial and human resource investments. We are in this for the long term.

Mark Halverson

Associate Vice President for Facilities & Campus Planning

AWARDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Awards and Accomplishments

- Again in 2021, Princeton Review selected WSU as one of 416 schools in the U.S. "that demonstrate notable commitments to sustainability in their academic offerings, campus infrastructure, activities and career preparation." To view WSU's profile in "The Princeton Review's Guide to 416 Green Colleges: 2020 Edition" please visit: https://www.princetonreview.com/college-rankings/green-guide

- Weber State University was officially listed as one of the 2020 "cool schools" in the USA, according to Sierra Club Magazine. Hundreds of institutions of higher education were surveyed and ranked according to their measurable sustainability goals and accomplishments. All aspects of the campus dynamic, from academic programs to food services, from landscaping to energy-reduction devices, from administrative commitments to collaborations with public agencies and non-profit organizations, were taken into account. Sierra Club's final rankings can be viewed at: https://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/cool-schools-2020/cool-schools-2020-full-ranking

- The Arbor Day Foundation again named Weber State University a Tree Campus USA in 2020 for its commitment to effective community forestry management. WSU achieved the designation by meeting the required five core standards for sustainable campus forestry: a tree advisory committee, a campus tree-care plan, dedicated annual expenditures for its campus tree program, an Arbor Day observance and the sponsorship of student service-learning projects. A full listing of recognized schools can be found at: http://www.arborday.org/programs/treecampususa/campuses.cfm

- Additional sustainability-related accomplishments and news for the fiscal year can be found in the Weber Green newsletter available here: http://www.weber.edu/sustainability

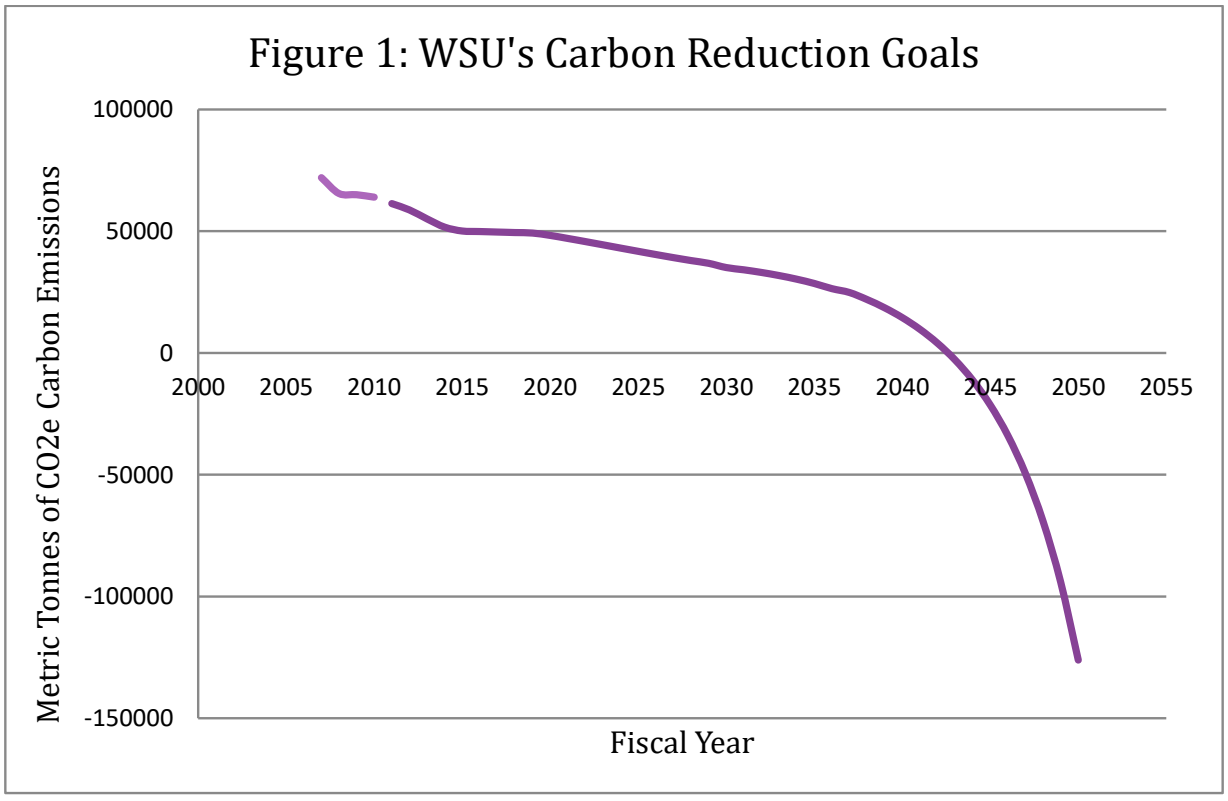
GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

This report contains updated emissions numbers using the Sustainability Indicator Management & Analysis Platform (SIMAP). SIMAP, which is being hosted and managed by the Sustainability Institute at the University of New Hampshire, is the replacement for the Clean Air-Cool Planet Campus Carbon Calculator. With each software update, emissions factors are updated and therefore, there will be some discrepancies when comparing the numbers in this report to the reports of previous fiscal years. For more information about SIMAP please visit: https://unhsimap.org/home

CARBON REDUCTION GOALS

WSU's Climate Action Plan, adopted in 2009, states that the University's ultimate goal is to be carbon neutral by the year 2050. Figure 1 depicts WSU's intermediate emissions reduction targets. Per this model, WSU should have reduced its total emissions by 33% this fiscal year to stay on track towards meeting the 2050 goal. WSU's progress on this intermediate goal is reported in the sections below.

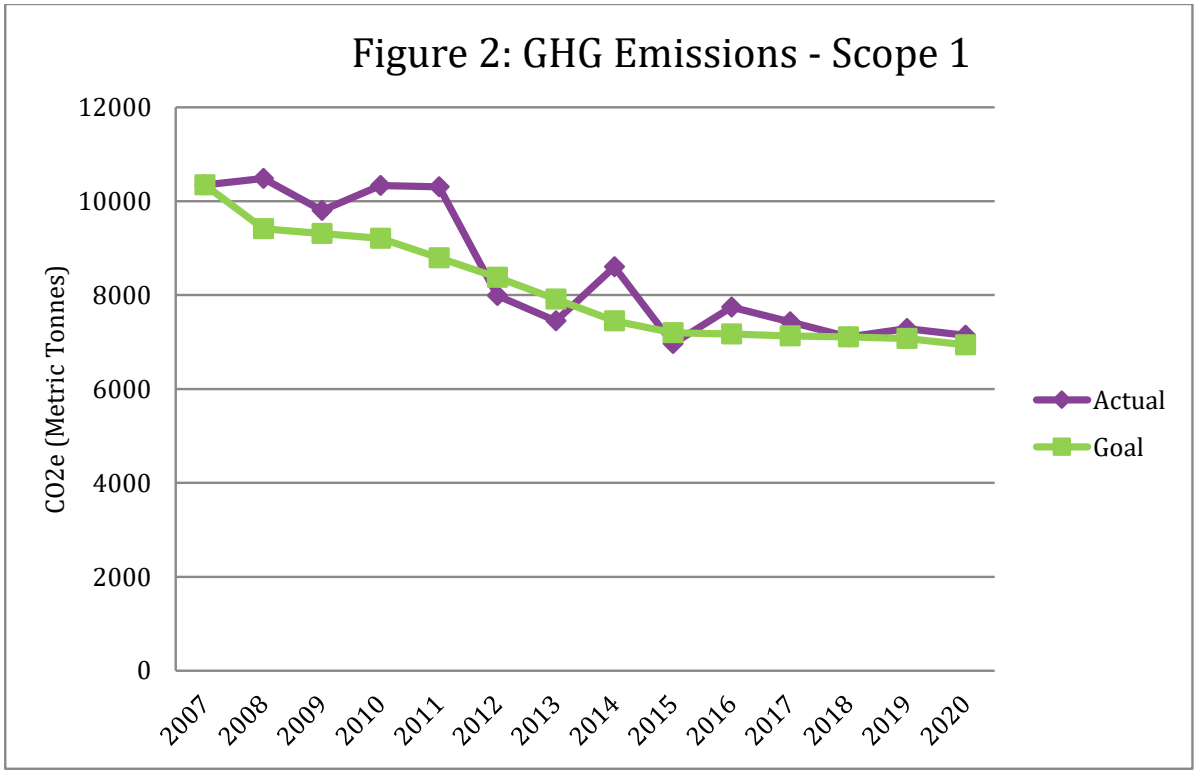


GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS

Carbon emissions are typically reported in three categories: Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. Scope 1 emissions are defined as those emissions occurring from sources that are owned or controlled by the institution, including: on-campus stationary combustion of fossil fuels; mobile combustion of fossil fuels by institution owned/controlled vehicles, and "fugitive" emissions. For Weber State University, Scope 1 emissions are primarily derived from the central heat plant which runs on natural gas (diesel during emergencies) and the University fleet which runs on traditional gasoline, diesel, compressed natural gas (CNG), and electricity. Emissions associated with fertilizer application and refrigerant leaks are also included.

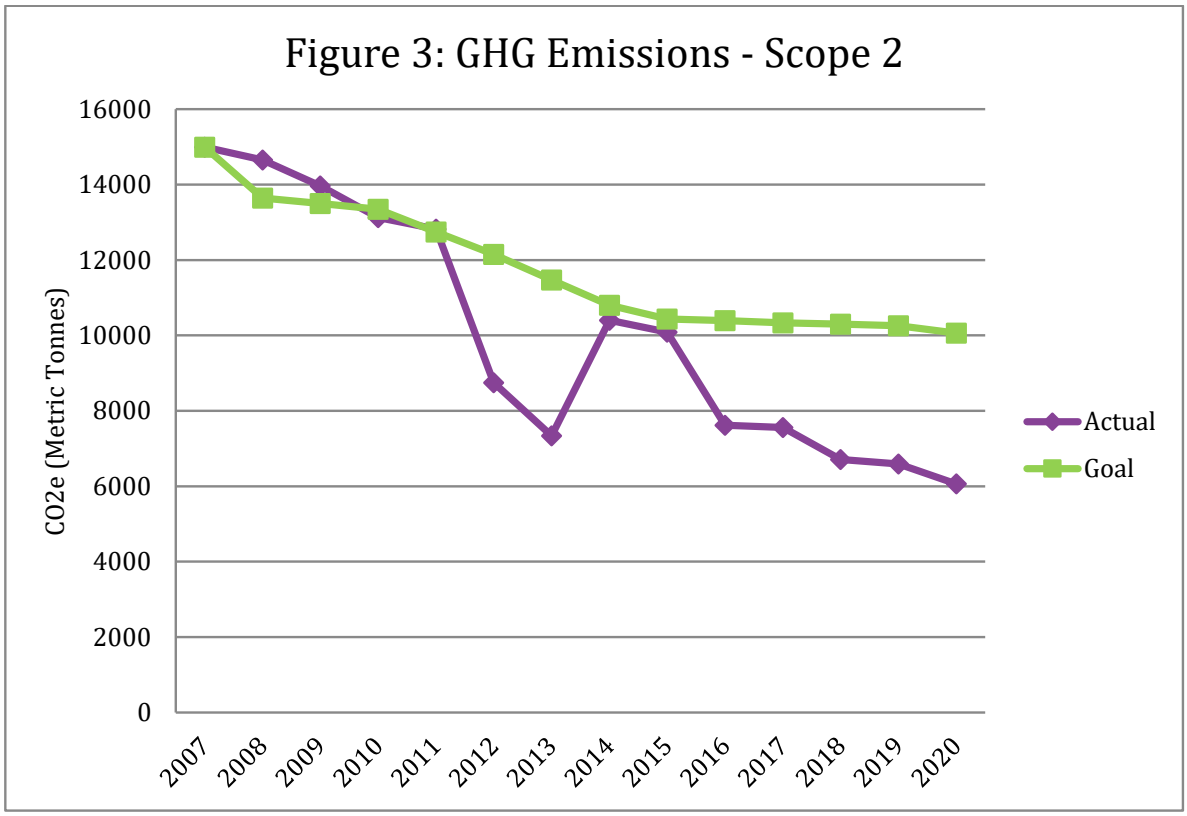
As can be seen from Figure 2 below, WSU has reduced its Scope 1 emissions by 31%, which is nearly on target with the 33% reduction goal.



GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

Scope 2 emissions are defined as indirect emissions generated in the production of electricity consumed by the institution. WSU surpassed its emissions reduction goal by 27% (emissions have been reduced by 60%).



SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

Scope 3 emissions are defined as other indirect emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the institution, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the institution. Scope 3 emissions include University-related air travel, student, faculty, and staff commuters, and solid waste generation.

Commuting emissions data are typically derived from a survey conducted every few years by the Energy & Sustainability Office. The first survey was conducted in the spring of 2011, the second was conducted in the spring of 2014, and the most recent survey was conducted in fall of 2017. In all cases, surveys were sent to a random sample of students, faculty and staff through WSU's Student Voice. Survey participants were asked to report on the mode(s) of transportation used to travel to campus, the distance from their home to campus, and the average number of days per

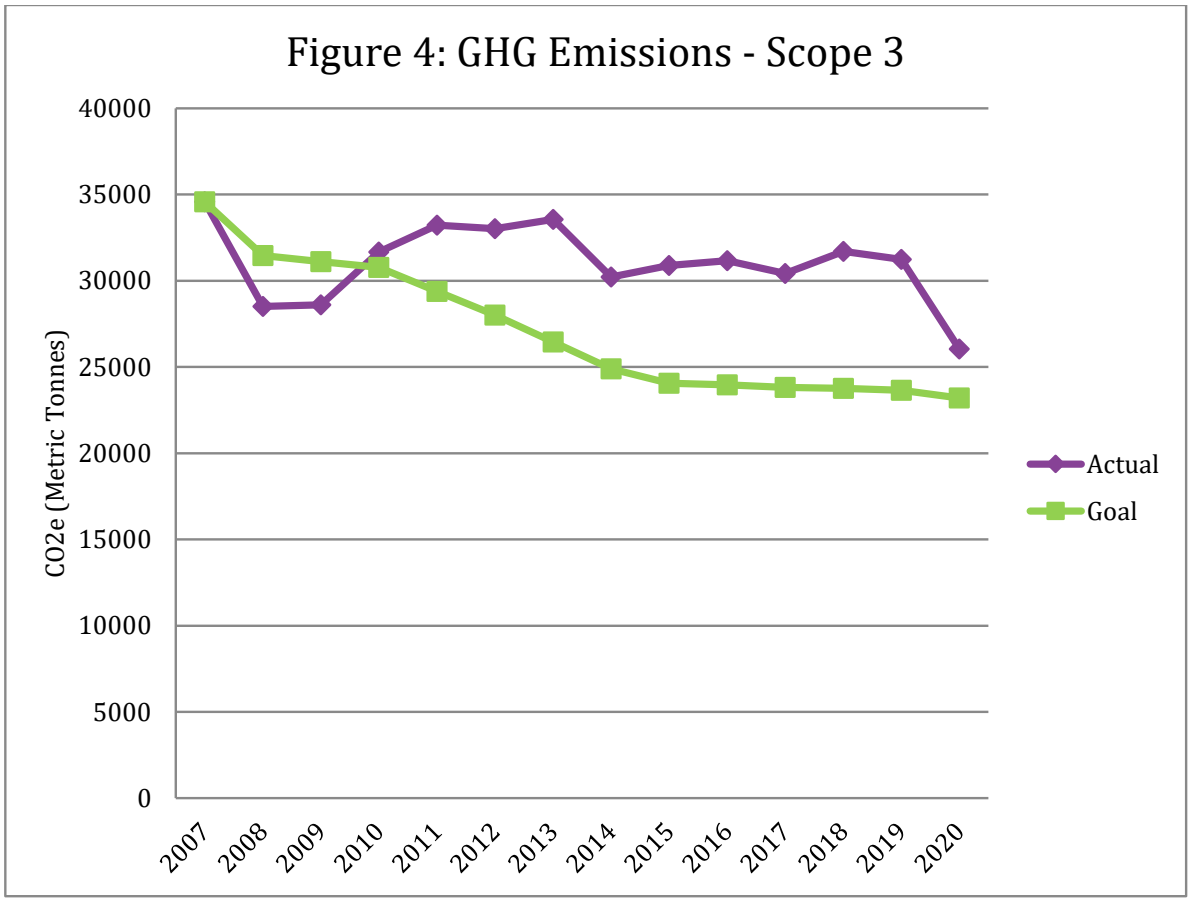
week traveled to campus. If respondents indicated that they traveled to both the Ogden and Davis Campuses, then data for travel to both campuses was collected. Using the survey data, the commuting emissions for students, staff and faculty were calculated. See Table 1 below.

Table 1: Commuting Emissions (CO_2e metric tonnes)

Year	Students	Staff/Faculty
2007	20,466	5,930
2008	19,549	5,674
2009	19,852	5,654
2010	21,112	5,450
2011	22,243	5,481
2012	22,572	5,947
2013	22,715	5,806
2014	20,511	4,510
2015	20,620	4,660
2016	20,486	4,993
2017	21,728	4,091
2018	21,818	4,116
2019	21,851	4,071
2020	19,093	3,033

Total scope 3 emissions are depicted in Figure 4. As can be seen from the graph below, Scope 3 emissions have decreased by 25%. This reduction was largely due to the campus shut-down associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. In March of 2020, WSU discontinued travel and transitioned all classes to virtual or online learning for the remainder of the fiscal year. Some faculty and staff continued to work on campus during this time but the vast majority worked from home. Estimates regarding the total number of staff and faculty remaining on campus were obtained from surveys administered by Human Resources and this data was used to calculate emissions from March to June 2020.

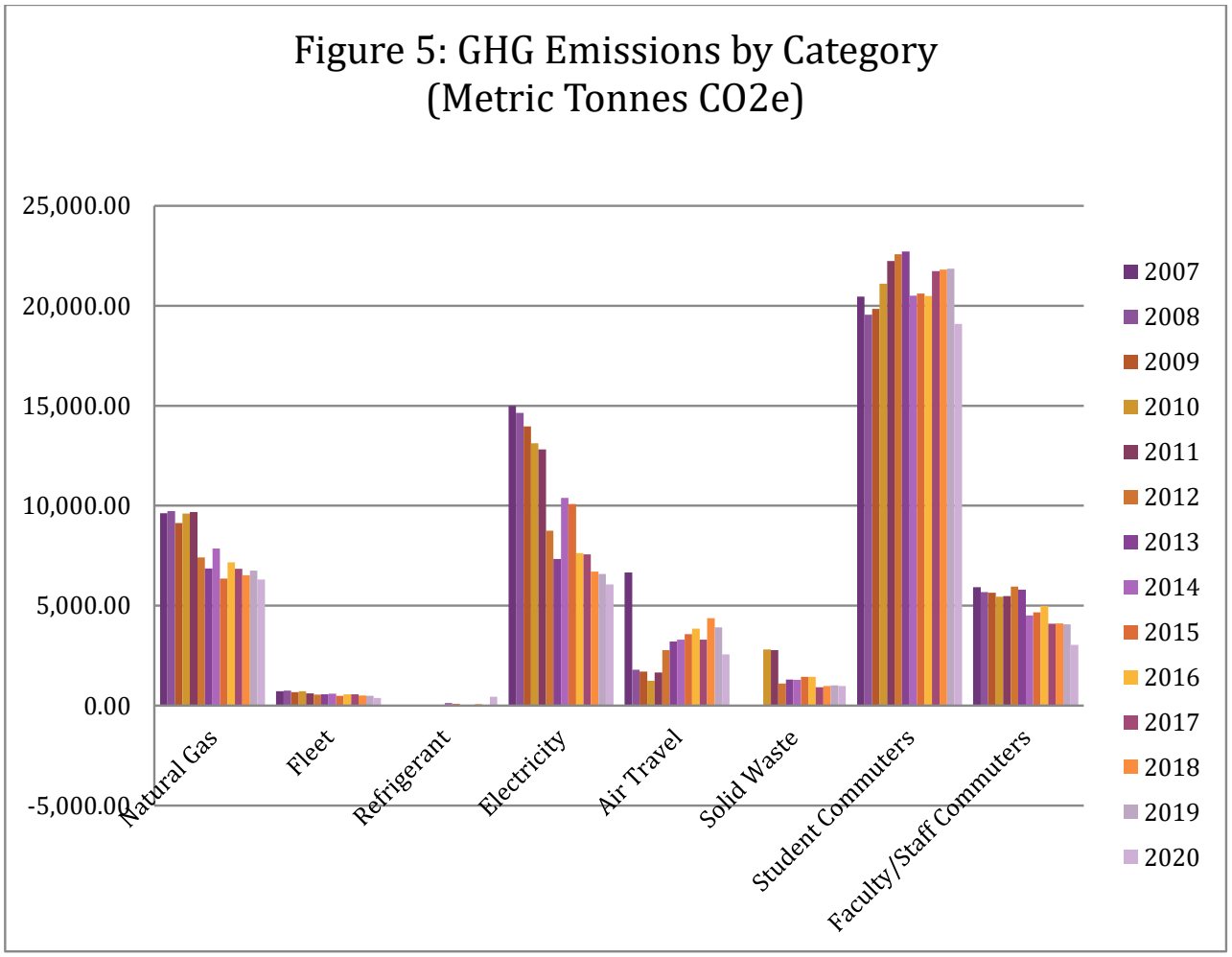
GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS



TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS

Figure 5 compares the primary sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions sources side by side. As can be seen from the chart, student commuting represents the largest source of emissions followed by natural gas and electricity consumption.

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

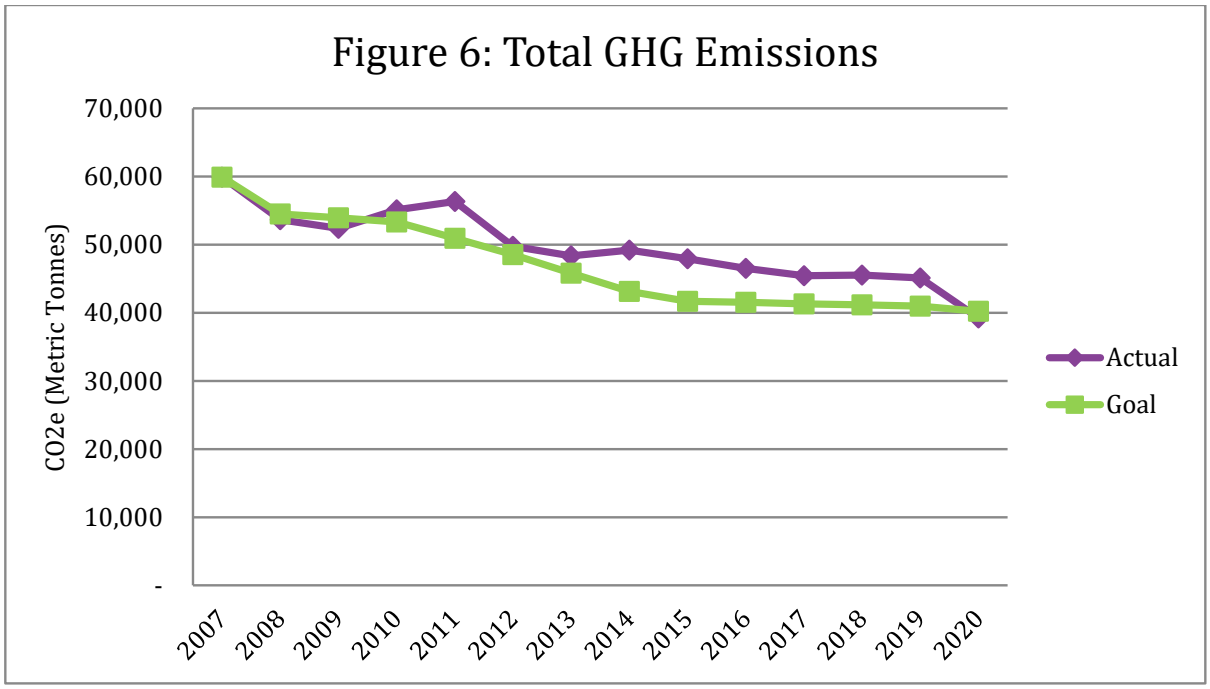


- The change in air travel from 2007 to 2008 is due to decreased air travel and due to a change in how the data is collected
- Solid waste emissions increased in Fiscal Year 2010 not because overall waste generation increased, but because the University decided to send the waste to a new landfill that does not have methane recovery capabilities.

Figure 6 shows WSU's total emissions reduction progress. Total emissions have been reduced by 34% from the baseline year, which surpasses the 33% reduction target.

In previous years, total emissions have not met the reduction goal due to lack of significant progress reducing Scope 3 emissions. Again, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting need to shift to teleworking and virtual or online classes, WSU saw a significant decrease in Scope 3 emissions this fiscal year. It will be interesting to see if some of these new ways of teaching and conducting business will continue in the future as the Country emerges from the pandemic.

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS



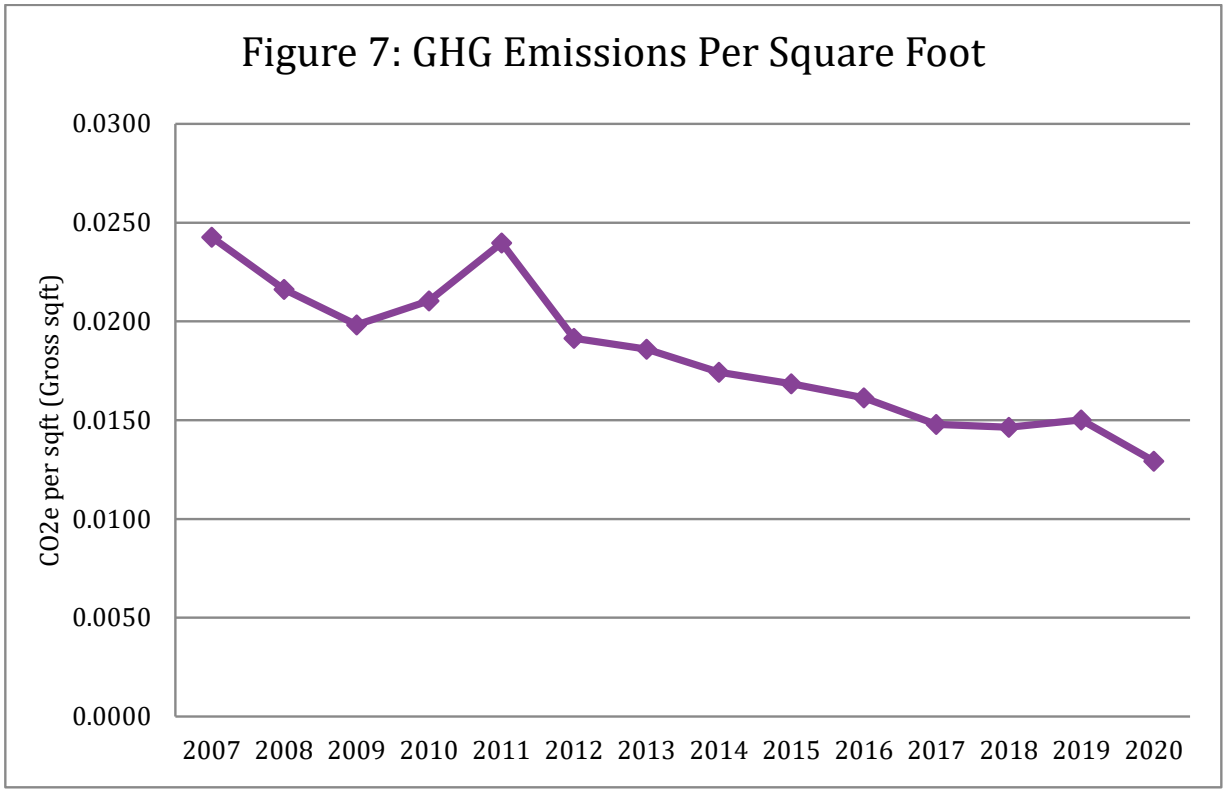
GHG EMISSIONS PER BUILDING SQUARE FOOT

As can be seen in Table 2 below, WSU increased square footage in FY 2020 with the completion of the North End Zone building. Figure 7 depicts emissions per square foot and shows a significant decrease over time, which can be attributed to the completion of multiple energy efficiency projects and to the replacement of old buildings with new, more energy efficient buildings.

Table 2: WSU Gross Building Square Footage by Year

Fiscal Year	Gross Building Square Footage
2007	2,469,079
2008	2,480,723
2009	2,642,600
2010	2,619,259
2011	2,350,587
2012	2,599,201
2013	2,599,573
2014	2,823,731
2015	2,844,289
2016	2,883,180
2017	3,072,262
2018	3,109,721

2019	3,005,194
2020	3,035,830



GHG EMISSIONS PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

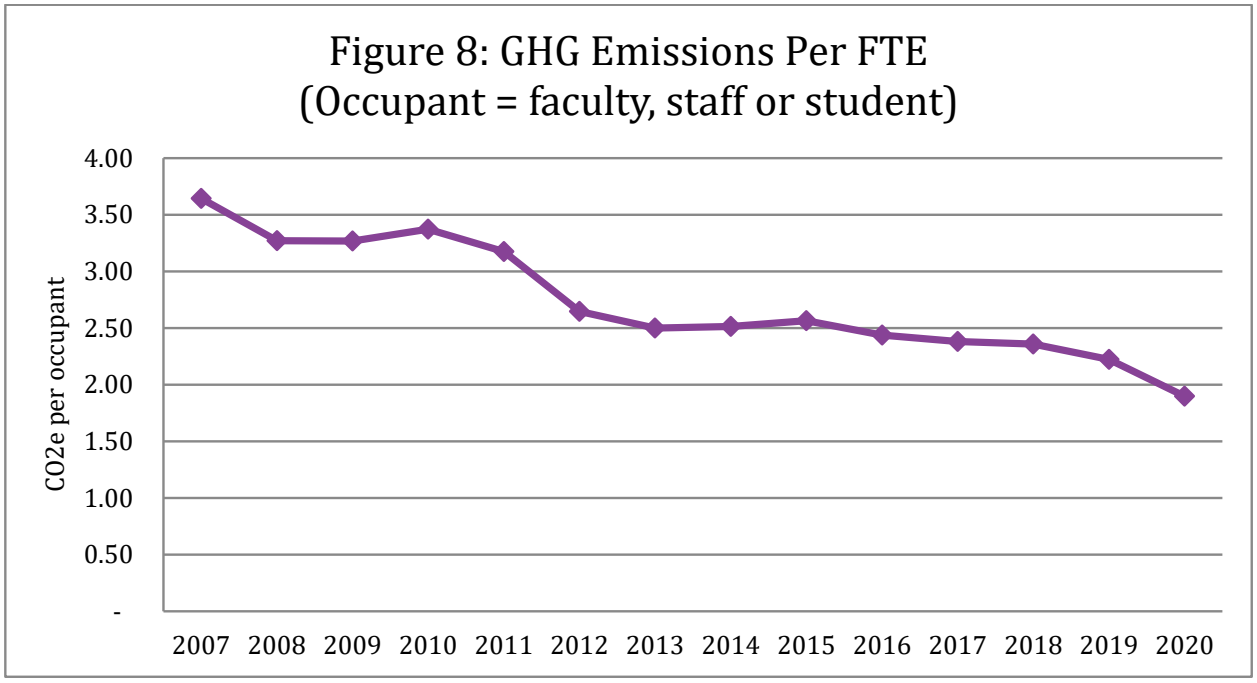
Table 3 and Figure 8 show that WSU's population increased this fiscal year and emissions per FTE decreased.

Table 3: WSU Population by Year (in FTE)

Fiscal Year	FTE Students, Faculty, and Staff
2007	16,444
2008	16,398
2009	16,020
2010	16,340
2011	17,745
2012	18,793
2013	19,343
2014	19,565

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

2015	18,692
2016	19,085
2017	19,074
2018	19,302
2019	20,307
2020	20,672



Energy Consumption and Conservation

Energy consumption (electricity and natural gas) represents a considerable portion of the University's GHG emissions. Energy conservation also represents an opportunity for the University to save significant amounts of money. For these two reasons most of the initial sustainability effort is being expended towards making the University as energy efficient as possible.

UNIVERSITY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

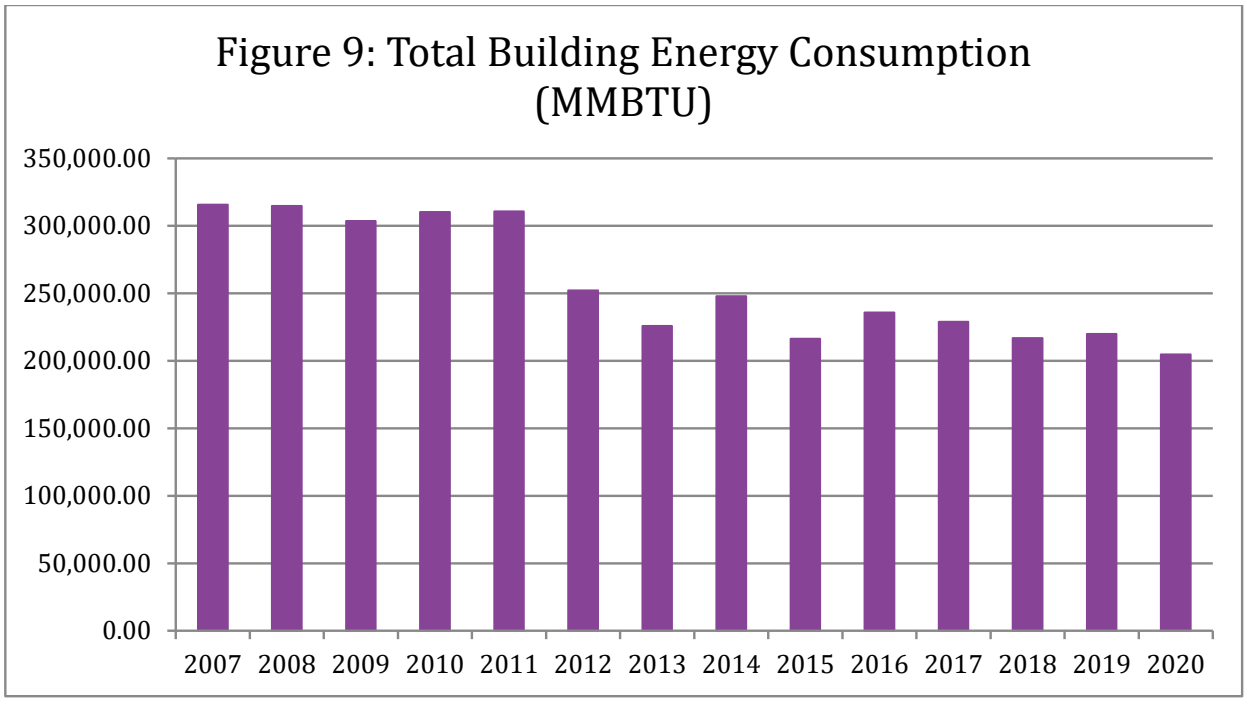
Table 4 depicts WSU's electricity and natural gas consumption figures. From the baseline year of 2007, WSU has reduced its electricity consumption by 36% and its natural gas consumption by 35% thanks to the completion of several energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

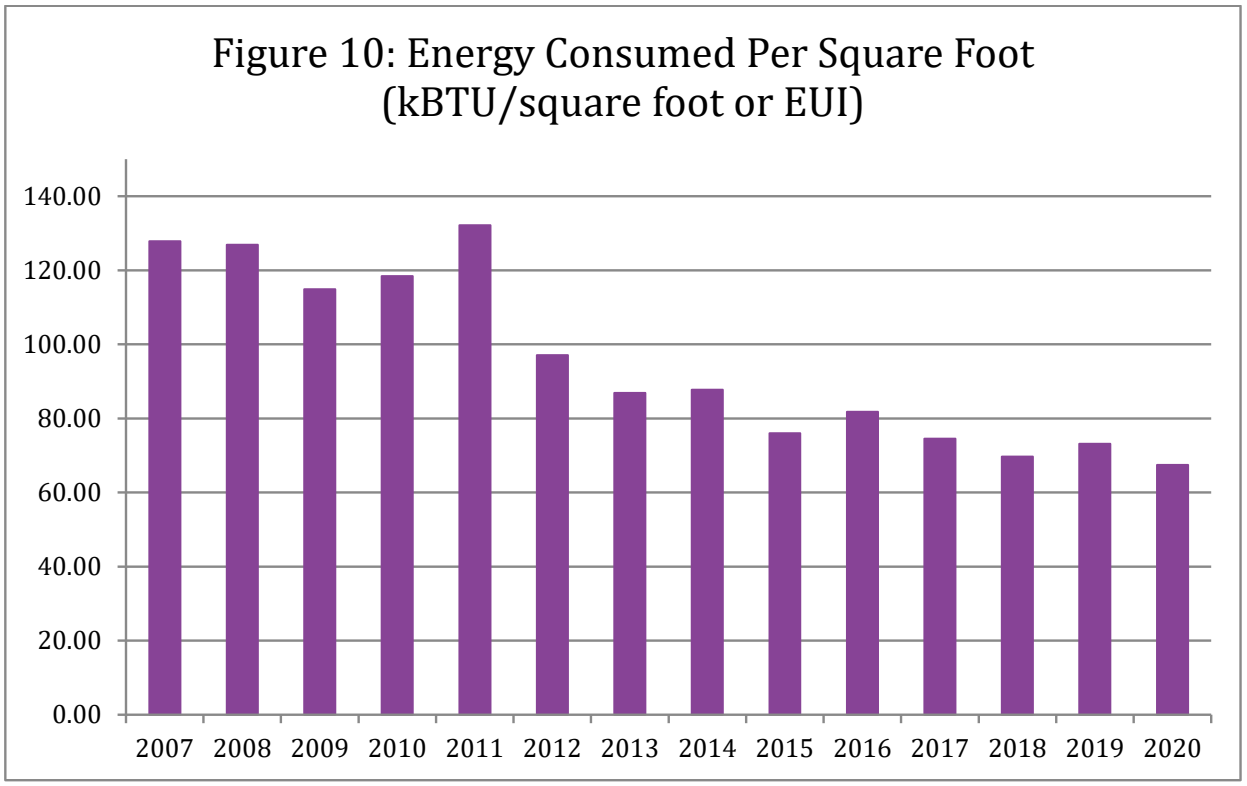
Table 4: WSU Building Energy Consumption

Fiscal Year	Electricity (kwh)	Natural Gas (MMBTU)
2007	39,811,520	179,904
2008	38,927,520	181,878
2009	38,905,072	170,782
2010	38,082,772	180,215
2011	37,717,473	181,921
2012	33,131,629	139,214
2013	28,478,606	128,673
2014	29,384,002	147,638
2015	28,310,113	119,700
2016	29,601,049	134,719
2017	29,589,090	127,973
2018	27,550,779	122,772
2019	27,240,201	127,001
2020	25,457,158	117,820

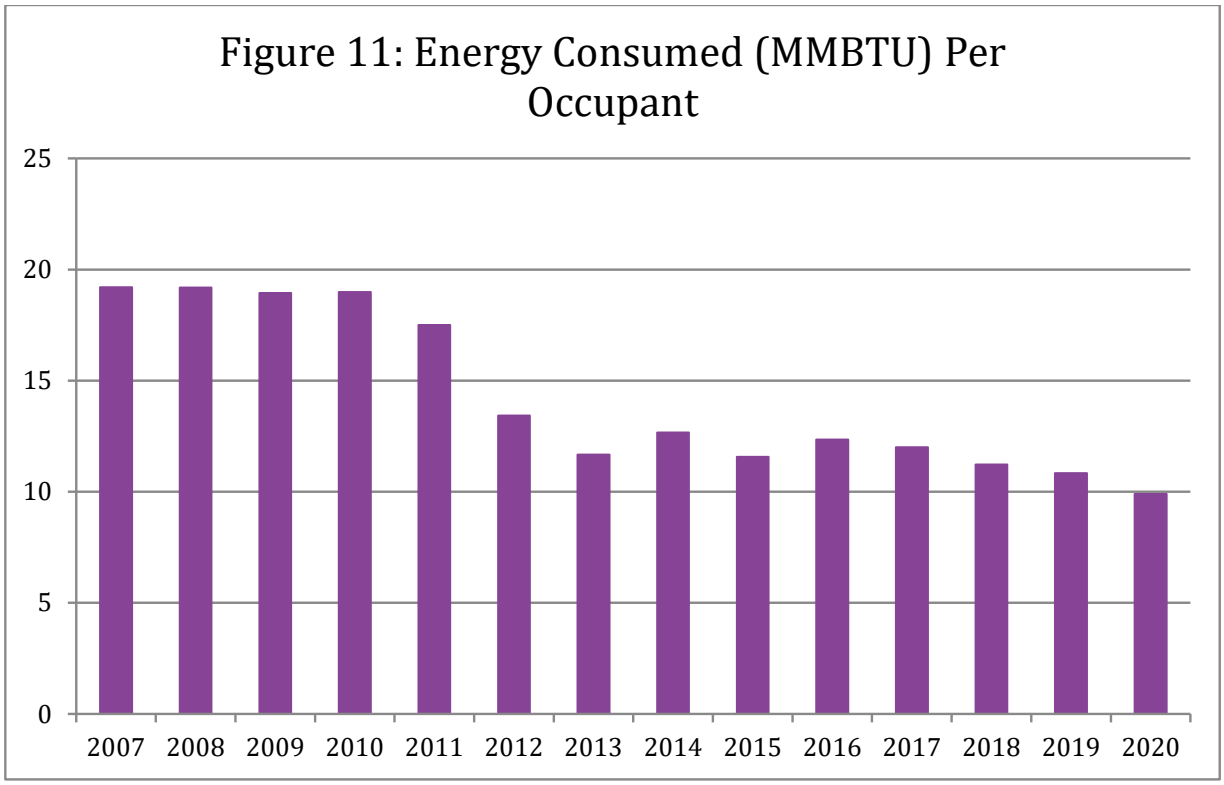
Since fiscal year 2007 WSU has reduced its total building energy consumption by 35% (see Figure 9). WSU's energy consumption per square foot dropped by 47% and WSU's energy consumption per occupant was reduced by about 48% since fiscal year 2007 (see Figures 10 & 11).

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION





ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION



ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECT STATUS

In 2009, AMERESCO (an energy services company) completed an investment grade audit for WSU that identified a number of projects that, once completed, would reduce energy consumption, improve efficiency, or otherwise save natural resources. Construction on these projects began in July 2010. Table 5 below provides a list of the projects and their status.

Table 5: Energy Conservation/Efficiency Project Status (3/5/2021)

Interior Lighting Upgrade - Campus Wide	Construction - 80% complete
DEC Chiller Replacement	Complete
Replace DHW Tanks with HX	Complete
Steam powered condensate pumps	Complete
Steam Energy Upgrades Phase 1	Complete
Steam Tunnel Support Repair	Complete
Replace Piping Insulation on AHUs	In progress
Boiler 2 Economizer	Complete
VFDs for Central Plant Cooling Towers	Complete

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION

Davis 2 VAV Upgrade and IDEC	Complete
Recomission Sky Suites, ED, SS,	Complete
Domestic Water Conservation	Construction - 20% complete
Solar Water Heating – GYM	Complete
Solar PV Davis – Phase I	Complete
Solar PV Davis – Phase II	Complete
Solar PV Union	Complete
Solar PV Facilities Management	Complete
Solar PV Public Safety	Complete
Solar PV Davis 2 Megawatt	Complete
Solar covered parking – W10	Complete
Solar covered parking – A2 and Paid Lot	In design
Computer Controls	In Progress
Weatherproofing - SS, LI, SL	Complete
Swimming Pool Cover	Complete
Electric Meters	Complete
Steam Meters	Complete
Chilled Water Meters	Complete
Irrigation Water Meters	Complete
High Efficiency Transformers	30% Complete
Street light LED upgrade	Complete
HV Switches	Complete
Exterior Lighting	Complete
Walkway light LED	Complete
DEC Power Factor Correction	Complete
Ground source Field (Phase I)	Complete
Ground source Field (Phase II)	Complete
Ground source Field (Phase III)	In progress
Building scheduling and commissioning	Ongoing
FM Building upgrade	In progress
Campus Services VRF	Complete
Center for Continuing Education VRF	Complete
D13 VRF	Complete
Academic Athletic Center VRF	Complete
Allied Health Phase I VRF	Complete
Steam system improvements	Ongoing
Building scheduling	Ongoing

Building mechanical and control upgrades	Ongoing
Campus Services VRF	Complete
Wildcat Center RCx Miller Administration Renovation	Complete Complete
Dee Events Center Glazing	Complete
Lind Lecture MEP	Complete
Wattis Renovation	Complete
Library Renovation Walkway LED Upgrade Eccles Theater LED upgrade	Complete Complete Complete
Austad LED Upgrade Phase 1	Complete
Austad LED Upgrade Phase 2	Complete
Union building LED upgrade	Complete
Browning Theatrical LEDs	50% complete
D2 LED Upgrade	60% complete
Swenson Lighting Upgrade	95% complete
Chiller plant reprogramming	In progress
Chiller plant heat exchanger	Complete
Parking lot light LED upgrade	Complete

RENEWABLE ENERGY

WSU has completed a number of renewable energy projects. (see Table 5 above). 40 KW of solar PV have been installed on the Davis D2 building in two phases. At the Ogden Campus, a solar thermal array on the gym heats the pool and another solar thermal array on a new residence hall provides domestic hot water for the building. The Shepherd Union has a 35 KW array, the Facilities Management building has a 71 KW array, and the Public Safety building has an array of just over 20 KW.

The largest solar array on the Ogden campus was completed during the summer of 2020. A 534 KW solar array provides covered parking for the W10 lot and supplies the vast majority of the energy needed by Lindquist Hall.

WSU's largest solar array, a 1.8 megawatt system, was installed on the Davis Campus during the summer of 2016. At its construction, the array was the largest public array in the State. This array has significantly reduced the University's carbon footprint by supplying the Davis Campus with all of it electricity renewably.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION

In addition to on-campus production, over the past several years Weber State University has subscribed to the Rocky Mountain Power Blue Sky program, which, supports renewable energy power production, and RMP's Subscriber Solar program. This past fiscal year, WSU purchased approximately 20% of the University's electrical power from renewable energy resources (wind and solar power) through these programs.

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

Additional Sustainability Projects & Programs

WATER CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION EFFORTS

The Weber State University Water Action Plan identifies measures the University can implement to conserve water resources, reduce water costs, improve water quality through proper stormwater management, and optimize sustainable management of campus facilities. The plan was completed with the input from the water advisory council, which was comprised of experts (both on and off campus) and student, faculty, and staff representatives. A copy of the completed plan can be found on the WSU Sustainability website.

Over this past year, WSU has started implementing the following actions within the plan:

- Started designing the phase I culinary water line replacement plans
- Started designing plans to transition the cooling towers over to secondary water
- Started designing plans to transition the soccer field over to secondary water

Table 6 below provides Weber State University's culinary and secondary water consumption over the past five years. Lower than average culinary water consumption in FY 2020 can be attributed to the COVID-19 shutdown and fewer water line breaks. Higher secondary consumption in FY 2020 is due to a hotter and drier year.

Table 6: Water Consumption (in gallons)

Year	Culinary	Secondary	Total
2020	55,198,331	87,352,838	142,551,169
2019	78,888,100	58,573,196	137,461,296
2018	67,115,900	92,331,698	159,447,598
2017	75,168,600	89,741,415	164,910,015
2016	68,946,400	86,281,500	155,227,900

The most effective water conservation program implemented to date is the Water Warrior Challenge. The Water Warrior Challenge is an incentive-based program, run by the water conservation specialist, working with the landscape area managers as the participants. The program is designed to improve Distribution Uniformity (DU), which is a measurement of how evenly water is applied to a landscape area. The lower the DU the more water is needed to maintain the landscaping. Each of the twelve landscape area managers and the water

conservation specialist chose an area that needs improvement. After an area is chosen a water audit is performed. A water audit, among other things, provides the DU of the zone. After the water audit is performed, a plan to improve the DU is created and executed. After the improvement has been implemented a second water audit is performed and the data is compared. The landscaper that has the most DU percentage improvement wins the water warrior challenge and a large trophy.

WASTE PRODUCTION AND REDUCTION

Table 7 provides data on WSU's waste and recycling generation. In FY 2014 WSU switched waste hauling companies from Waste Management to Republic Services. As a result, data was not provided by Waste Management in 2014. For FY 2015 and FY 2016, the new waste hauler, Republic Services, provided the data. During those years, Republic Services assumed that all dumpsters and totes were full at each pick-up so those numbers represent the largest amount of trash and recycling the University could have produced each year. Starting in FY 2017, Republic Services agreed to weigh WSU's recycling and waste for one week each semester to provide a closer approximation of the amount of waste and recycling produced.

Table 7: WSU's Waste and Recycling Generation

Year	Short Tons Waste	Short Tons Co-Mingled Recycling	Short Tons Glass Recycled	Short Tons Metal Recycled
2007	845	No data available	N/A	N/A
2008	834	No data available	N/A	
2009	833	No data available	N/A	
2010	807	138	N/A	
2011	799	196	N/A	
2012	769	191	N/A	
2013	901	194	N/A	
2014	???*	???*	N/A	
2015	1,009	262	N/A	
2016	1,009	262	8.93	
2017	649	271	8.84	
2018	693	220	18.13	5.6
2019	709	213	22.27	17
2020	686	199	13.81	10

*WSU's waste hauler did not provide data for FY 2014.

Weber State University is working to reduce trash production and increase recycling rates via the following on-going programs:

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

a. The WSU Environmental Ambassadors focus a significant amount of attention on recycling awareness and education. See the Environmental Ambassadors Update below for further information.

b. Green waste composting: In FY 2020, the Landscape Department composted 76.14 short tons of green waste. This green waste is composted at the Wasatch Integrated Waste Management compost station in Davis County.

c. Composting of post-consumer food waste: During the summer of 2012, a large composting bin (AKA the Earth Tub) was installed off the loading dock of the Shepherd Union Building. The Shepherd Union staff purchased the tub, Facilities Management installed it, and Sodexo maintains and manages the composting process. Currently Sodexo is composting all pre-consumer food waste (i.e. kitchen preparation scraps). The final compost product has been used on WSU's grounds by the Landscaping Department and by the student community garden. In FY 2020, the Earth Tub produced approximately 3 short tons of compost.

d. Property Control recycling and salvage: Materials processed through property control are made available to other departments or sold to the community. Sending items to the landfill is the last option. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 3,691 pounds worth of goods were reused or sold to the public rather than sent to the landfill.

e. Electronics Recycling: Unwanted electronics are repurposed within the University, sold to the public, or ultimately recycled. Electronics recycling data was not available for FY 2020 due to staff turnover.

f. Battery Disposal: Weber State University's Environmental Health & Safety team collects batteries on campus to ensure that they are properly disposed of. In FY 2020, 700 pounds of batteries were collected.

g. Tiny Trash Program: Tracy Hall and the Shepherd Union were the first buildings on campus to fully implement the Tiny Trash Program. Instead of receiving the regular office trash can, each office received a small trash can that attaches to the inside or outside of the office recycling bin. The tiny trash can serves as a constant reminder that most of the waste produced on campus can be recycled. It also saves liner waste since no liners are used and it saves office space.

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

Many of WSU's participating Green Departments have also voluntarily made the transition. This program will be tracked to see if recycling rates are increased through its implementation.

AIR QUALITY AND ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION

Electric Vehicles

To date, WSU has six Chevy Volts, one Chevy Bolt, one Tesla, one electric Ranger, and an electric bus in its fleet. A second Chevy Bolt will arrive this spring.

Electric vehicle charging stations have also been installed in six locations: Facilities Management, Public Safety, Tracy Hall, the Inter-professional Education building, Stewart Stadium, and Lindquist Hall. This year, additional EV charging stations have been installed at Campus Services, the Swenson Gym, the Hurst Center, the Dee Events Center, and Davis Campus. WSU's first level 3 fast charger was also installed in conjunction with the Automotive and Computer Engineering building, which was finished fall, 2020.

Empower Northern Utah Program

The 2020 Empower Northern Utah program provided the community with 264 Nest E thermostats and 5,000 LED lightbulbs to improve efficiency, reduce emissions, and reduce utility bill costs. Of the thermostats, 175 were generously funded by UCAIR and the remaining number was purchased with Dee Foundation grant funding. Utah Clean Energy donated 1,000 LEDs and the rest were purchased with grant funding from the Hall Foundation.

The program was initiated on September 16th at noon via http://www.weber.edu/empower. A total of 226 thermostats were provided to program participants on a first-come-first served basis for the reduced cost of $50 (plus taxes and credit card fees), while 38 thermostats were distributed, free, to HEAT program participants. Program participants were able to pick up their thermostats at two events, held on October 3 and October 24, 2020.

LED bulbs were free to program participants in exchange for old CFL and incandescent bulbs. To ensure that COVID-19 social distancing guidelines could be maintained, these bulbs were distributed at several exchange events in September and October primarily by appointment.

BEHAVIOR CHANGE AND EDUCATION

Green Department Program

The Energy and Sustainability Office launched the Green Department Certification Program in the fall of 2014. Green Departments help create a core group of leaders across campus with the common goal of implementing sustainability practices and helping the University meet its

Climate Action Plan goals. The Energy and Sustainability Office works directly with the Department Green Team to achieve sustainability points and ultimately, department certification. There are four different levels of certification: bronze, silver, gold, and green. Departments earn money by pursuing sustainability actions listed on the checklist and maintaining their certification level.

There are currently 86 Departments participating in the program. Out of those 86 departments, 75 are certified with 16 being green certified (5 Double Green), 9 gold certified, 21 silver certified, and 29 bronze certified. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, many of the Green Department Program functions paused as the majority of faculty and staff worked from home. Thus, no certifications prior to the pandemic have changed.

Nevertheless, in an effort to continue engaging faculty and staff in sustainability efforts a monthly Sustainable Action Webinar Series, based on individual action, was created. In fall 2020, we had four webinars covering the following topics: September, Energy and Climate; October, Social Sustainability; November, Food Sustainability; December, Waste & Purchasing. The fall semester webinars had a total of 97 participants with the majority of them being faculty and staff from about 30 different departments. In spring, 2021 the following additional webinars are being held: February, Transportation and Air Quality; and April, Water Conservation.

More information on the Green Department Program including green resources and the department checklist can be found at https://www.weber.edu/sustainability/GreenDept.html

Sustainable Clubs Update

Weber State University has four sustainability-related clubs to engage students. The first is the Environmental Ambassadors, which is responsible for hosting events and conducting outreach and education. The second is the Food Recovery Network, which utilizes student volunteers to recover unwanted food across campus and transport it to either the campus food pantry or the Lantern House in downtown Ogden. The Community Garden Club manages the garden on the Ogden campus and supplies student volunteers and the campus food pantry with fresh produce. The fourth club is the student chapter of the national non-partisan Citizens' Climate Lobby, which lobbies for a carbon fee and dividend solution to climate change.

During fall 2020 and spring 2021, WSU Sustainable Clubs members have continued to meet via Zoom due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on gathering in-person. They created a Discord server to be able to connect and improve communication with club members.

In November 2020, for the Food Sustainability themed month, the WSU Food Recovery Network Chapter hosted a food drive to gather donations for the Weber Cares Food Pantry. The event also

helped bring awareness about the on-campus food pantry. Four contactless drop-off bins were placed and spread out around campus. The locations of these donation boxes were on the university announcements for students and staff. In addition, two drive-through events were held over the weekend for community members to drop off donations.

In February 2021, for the Transportation & Air Quality themed month, Weber State University participated in the annual Clear the Air Challenge. Weber State University-Team Weber placed 10th place out of 233 other networks.

To connect the Zero Waste theme and Transportation Air Quality, the Sustainable Clubs co-hosted a virtual Bike Repair Workshop. This workshop included learning about the basics such as how to change tires and brake pads, aligning the wheels of a bicycle, fitting a slipped chain, adjusting the bike seat for a proper fit, and other questions participants had during the Zoom call. There were 10 participants, and a recording of the workshop is available on the club website.

In March 2021, Cayden Quayle, Weber State Community Garden coordinator, finalized and shared "A Guide to a Sustainable Garden & Kitchen." This guide is currently on the Weber State University Sustainability webpage and available as a pdf. It is a great resource to learn about food sustainability and how to take action within your own home!

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Information

Please feel free to contact us with any questions you might have! Additional information can be found at: www.weber.edu/sustainability

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