

WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT FOR FY 2016

The intent of this report is to clarify and communicate the successes and failures of Weber State University's efforts to become carbon neutral and more sustainable. Though some organizations might utilize a sustainability report to emphasize success and gloss over failures, we believe a frank assessment provides vital insight for moving toward our goals. We will use both absolute and relative metrics to best communicate our current status and progress.

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.

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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

- In May of 2016, Weber State University was given the Outstanding Leadership in Energy Efficiency and Conservation award from the Utah Association of Energy Users.
- For the fifth year in a row, Princeton Review selected WSU as one of 361 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 361 Green Colleges: 2015 Edition” please visit: <http://www.princetonreview.com/green-guide.aspx>
- Weber State University was officially listed as one of the 2016 “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://sierraclub.org/sierra/2016-5-september-october/cool-schools-2016/full-ranking>
- The Arbor Day Foundation again named Weber State University a Tree Campus USA in 2016 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/environment/Newsletter.html>

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

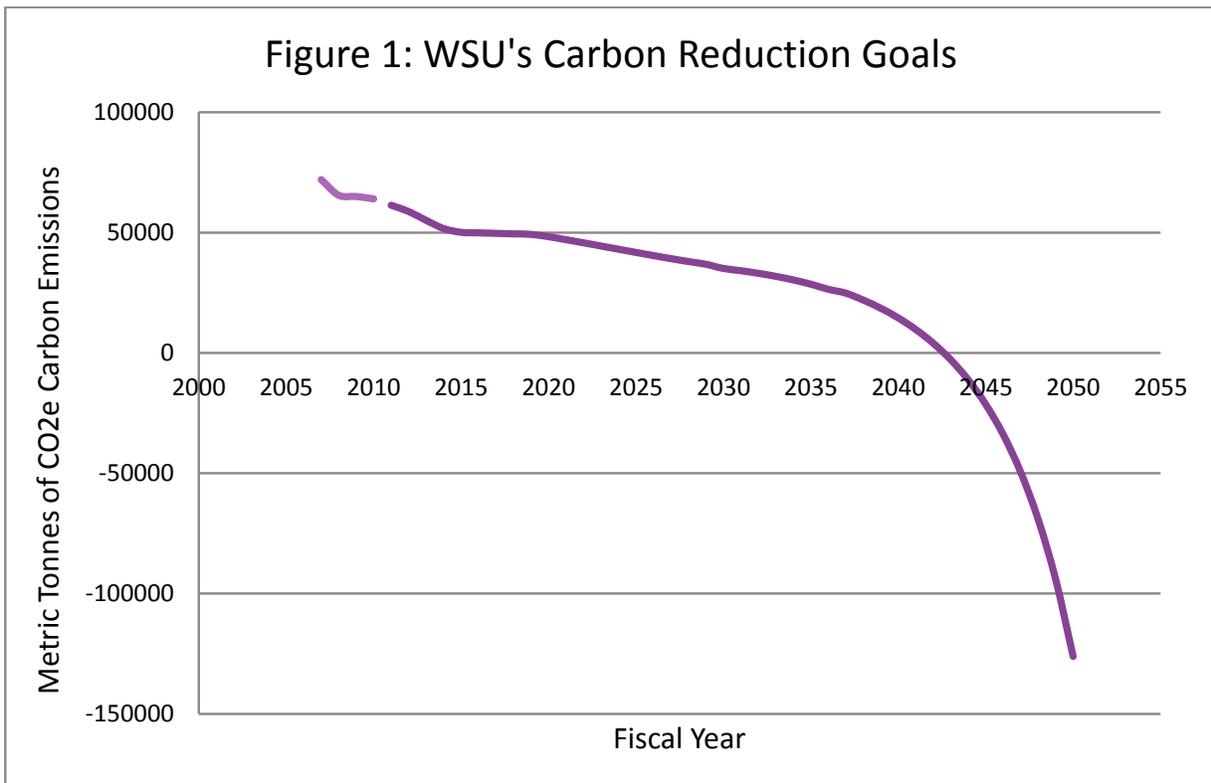
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

NOTE REGARDING CARBON EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

This report contains updated emissions numbers using the latest version (v 9.0) of the Clean Air-Cool Planet Campus Carbon Calculator. With each version, Clean Air-Cool Planet updates emissions factors used to calculate carbon emissions. Therefore, there will be some discrepancies when comparing the numbers in this report to the reports of previous fiscal years. For more information about the Campus Carbon Calculator and emissions factor changes please visit: <http://www.sustainableunh.unh.edu/calculator>.

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 emissions by 31% 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.

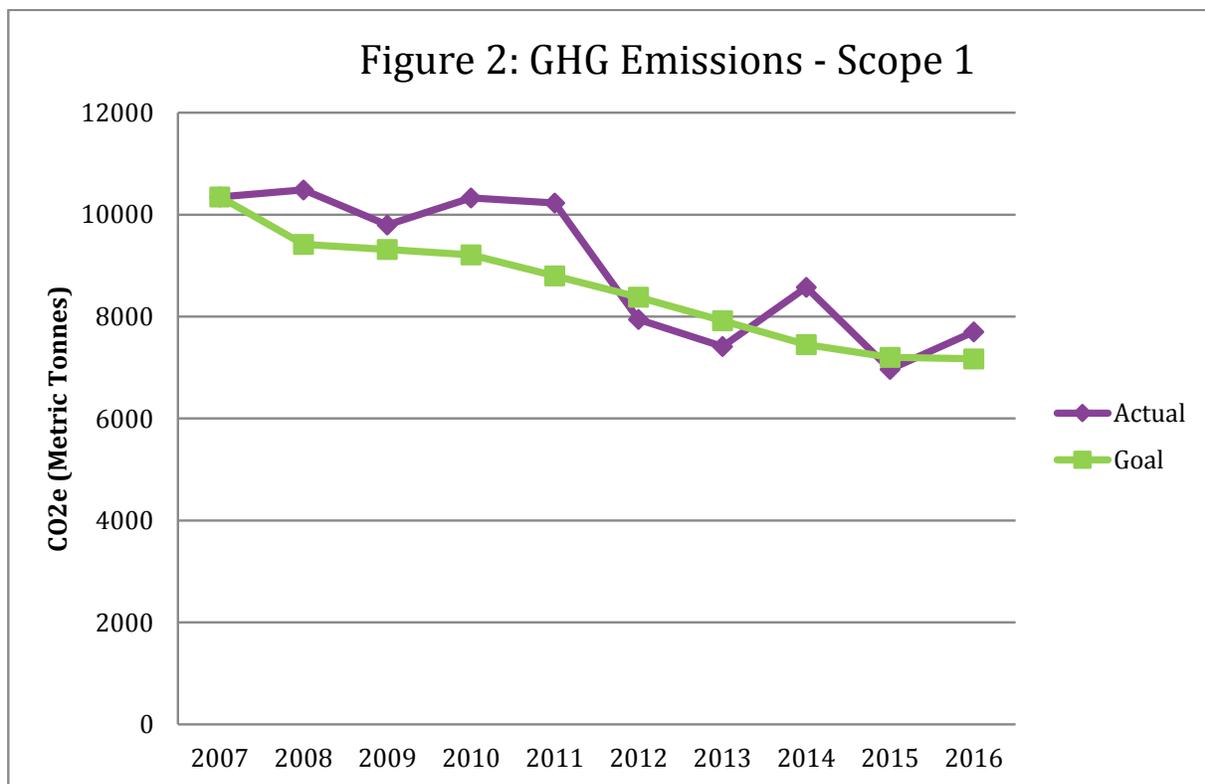


GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

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.

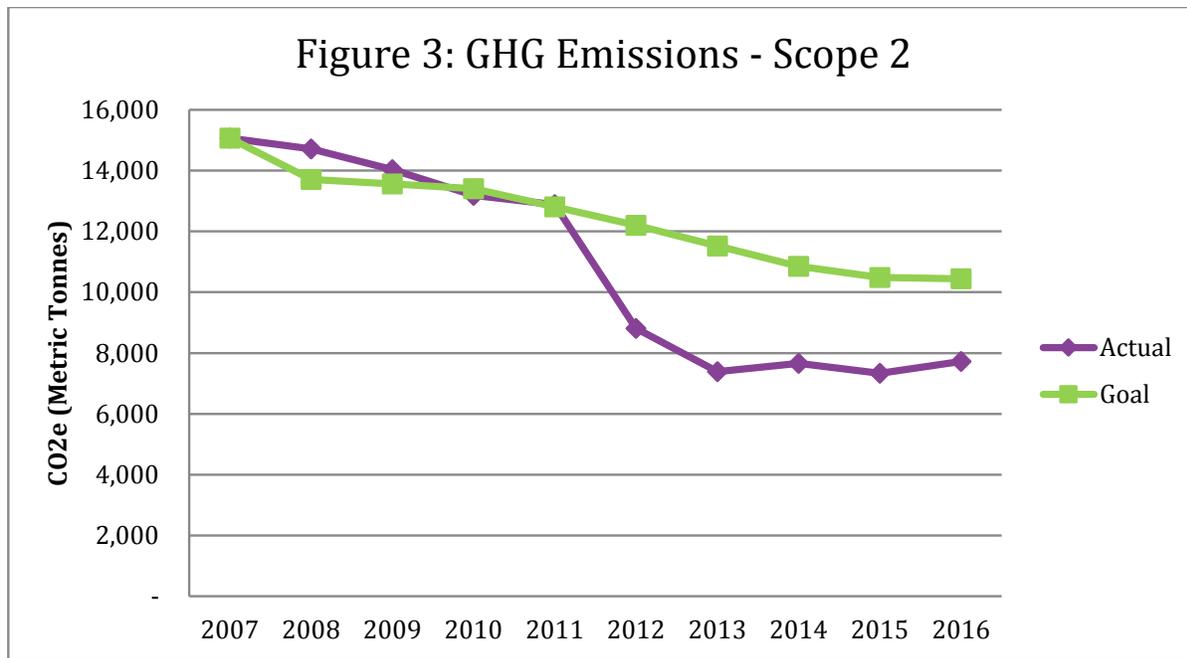
As can be seen from Figure 2 below, WSU has reduced its Scope 1 emissions by over 26%. The temporary increase in emissions this fiscal year, compared to FY 2015, can be attributed to the construction of Tracy Hall.



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. Figure 3 shows that WSU did slightly increase its electricity consumption this fiscal year (again due to the construction of Tracy Hall). However, WSU still surpassed its emissions reduction goal by over 17% (emissions have been reduced by over 48%).



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.

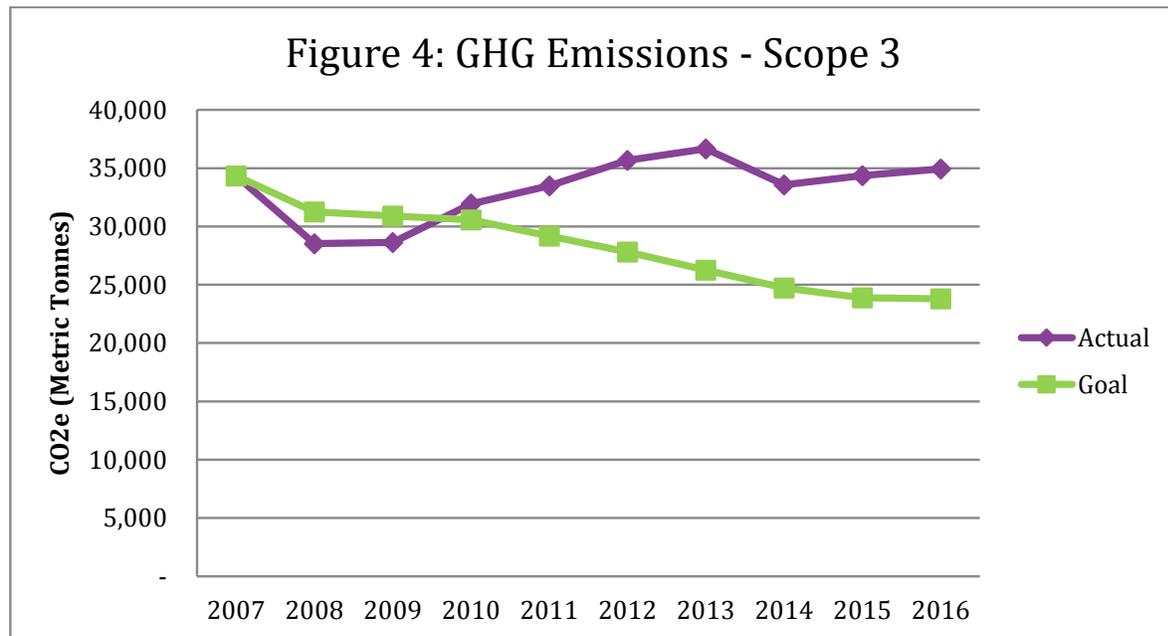
Commuting emissions data are derived from a survey conducted every few years by the Energy & Sustainability Office. The first survey was conducted in the spring of 2011 and the second was conducted in the spring of 2014. In both instances, surveys were sent to a random sample of students, faculty and 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.

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

Table 1: Commuting Emissions (CO₂e metric tonnes)

Year	Students	Staff/Faculty
2007	22,222	5,387
2008	21,006	5,661
2009	21,251	5,629
2010	22,675	5,533
2011	23,787	5,549
2012	24,257	6,054
2013	24,595	5,936
2014	22,729	4,534
2015	22,715	4,696
2016	22,610	5,045

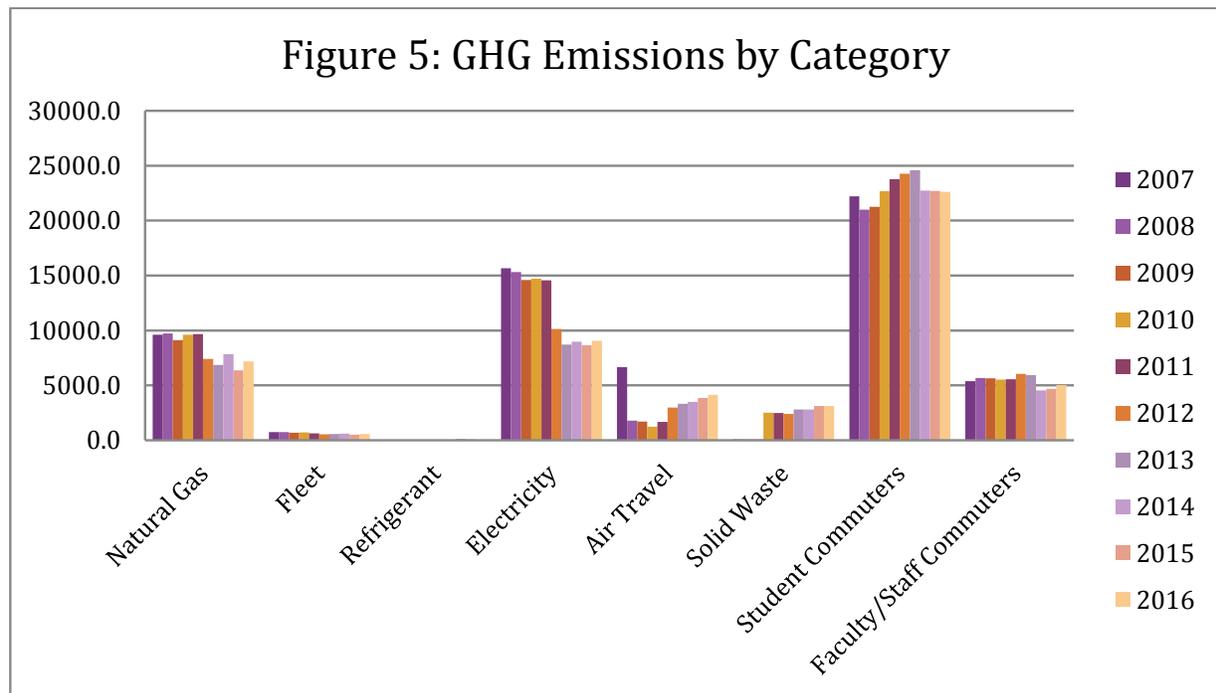
Total scope 3 emissions are depicted in Figure 4. As can be seen from the graph below, Scope 3 emissions have increased again this fiscal year which can be attributed to an increase in the student, faculty, and staff populations.



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 electricity and natural gas consumption.

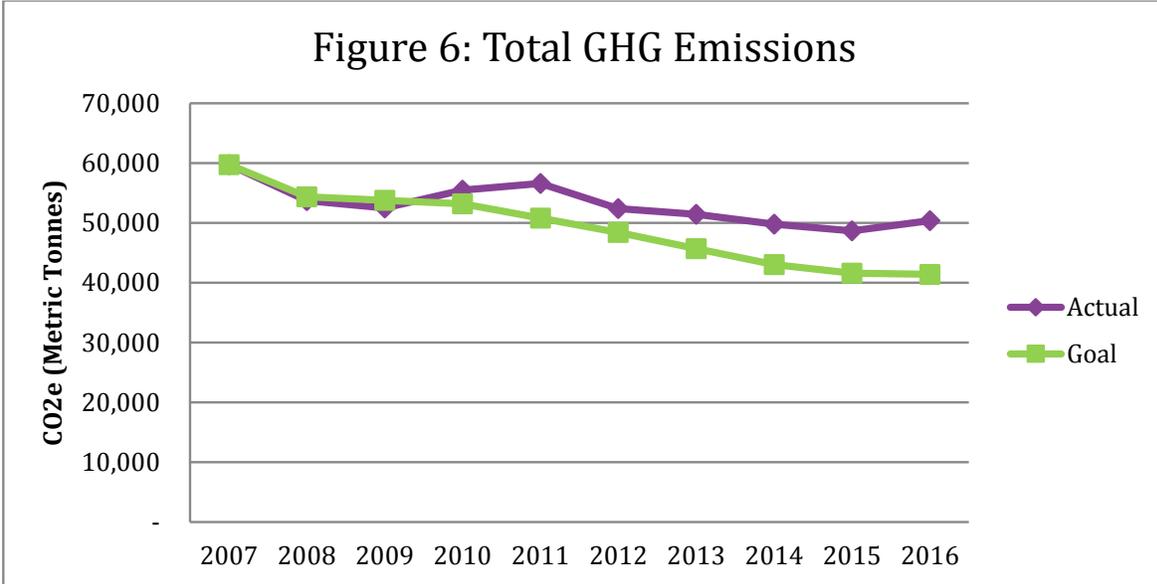


- The change in air travel from 2007 to 2008 is due to decreased air travel and due to a change in how the data is collected
- Solid waste emissions increased in Fiscal Year 2010 not because overall waste generation increased, but because the University decided to send the waste to a new landfill that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

Figure 6 shows WSU's total emissions reduction progress. While WSU is not currently meeting its goal of 31% reduction this fiscal year, significant progress has been made. Total emissions have been reduced by 16% from the baseline year.

Overall progress is being impeded by Scope 3 emissions. As long as the vast majority of the WSU community chooses to travel to campus in a single-occupancy vehicle, it is given that emissions from University commuters will remain high and will rise as population increases.

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS



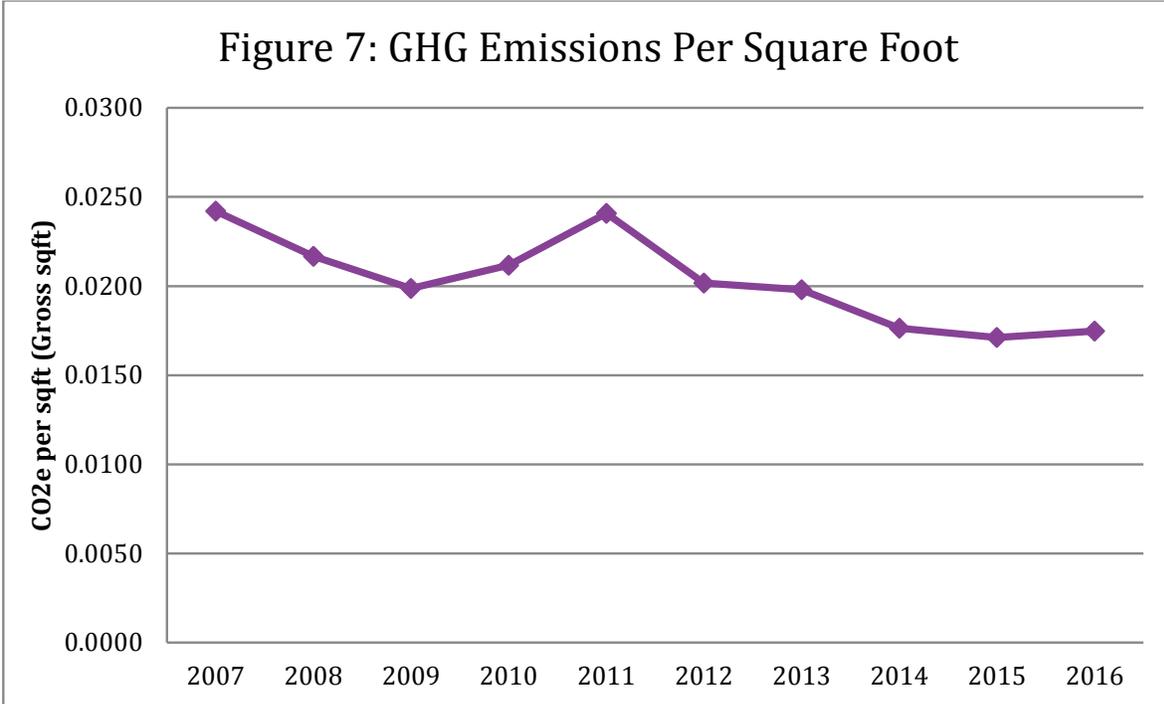
GHG EMISSIONS PER BUILDING SQUARE FOOT

As can be seen in Table 2 below, WSU added some space in FY 2016 with the acquisition of the Farmington Station site and a couple of annexes. Figure 7 depicts emissions per square foot and shows a slight increase in emissions over the last fiscal year due to Tracy Hall’s construction. However, the overall trend is still primarily downward and 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

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS



GHG EMISSIONS PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

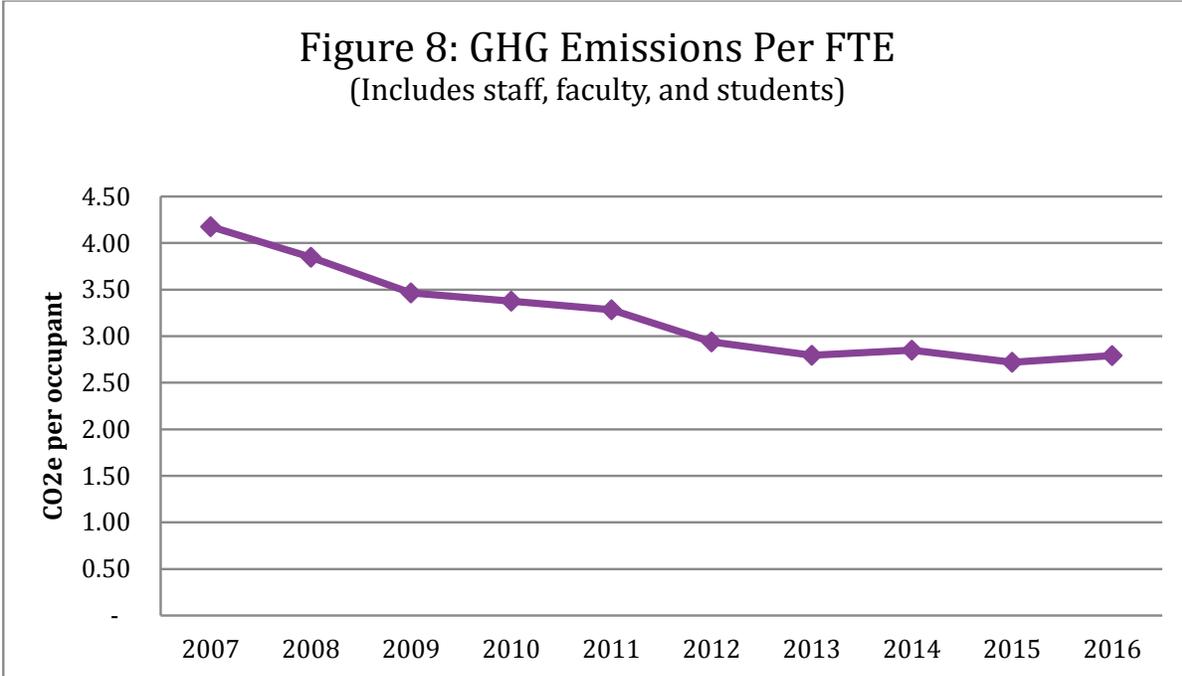
Table 3 and Figure 8 show that WSU’s population increased this fiscal year and emissions per FTE increased slightly.

Table 3: WSU Population by Year (in FTE)

Fiscal Year	FTE Students, Faculty, and Staff
2007	14,308
2008	13,972
2009	15,148
2010	16,430
2011	17,232
2012	17,834
2013	18,408
2014	17,474
2015	17,895
2016	18,038

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

Figure 8: GHG Emissions Per FTE
(Includes staff, faculty, and students)



ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION

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 26% and its natural gas consumption by over 25% thanks to the completion of several key energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Increases in electricity and natural gas consumption in FY 2014 can be attributed to the addition of over 200,000 square feet. The increase in both electricity and natural gas consumption this fiscal year are due to Tracy Hall's construction.

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

Since fiscal year 2007 WSU has reduced its total building energy consumption by 23% (see Figure 9). WSU's energy consumption per square foot dropped by 34% and WSU's energy consumption per occupant was reduced by about 39% since fiscal year 2007 (see Figures 10 & 11).

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION

Figure 9: Total Building Energy Consumption (MMBTU)

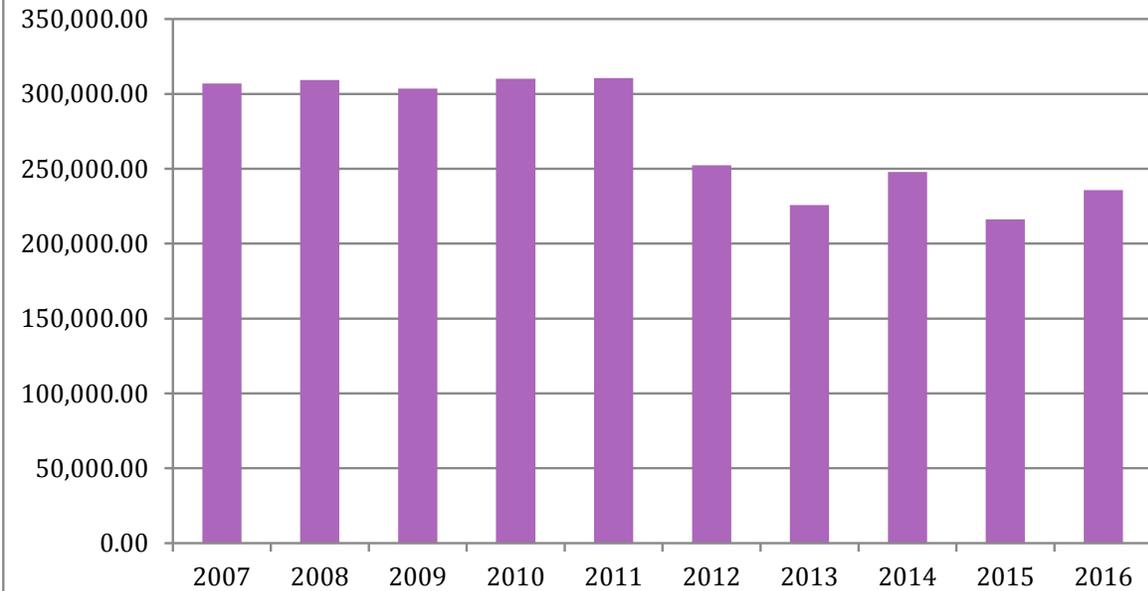
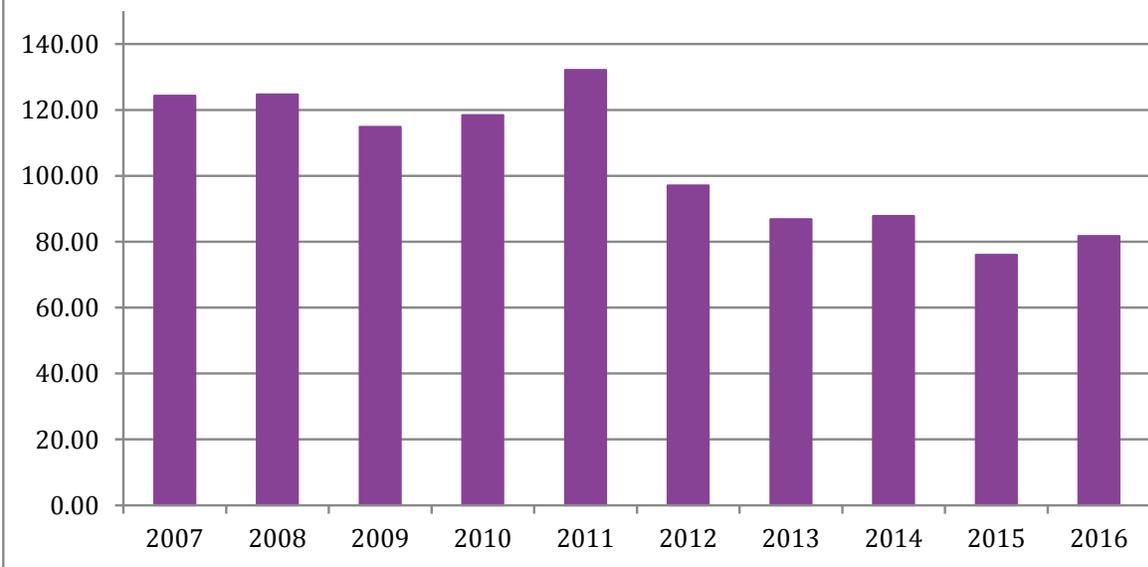
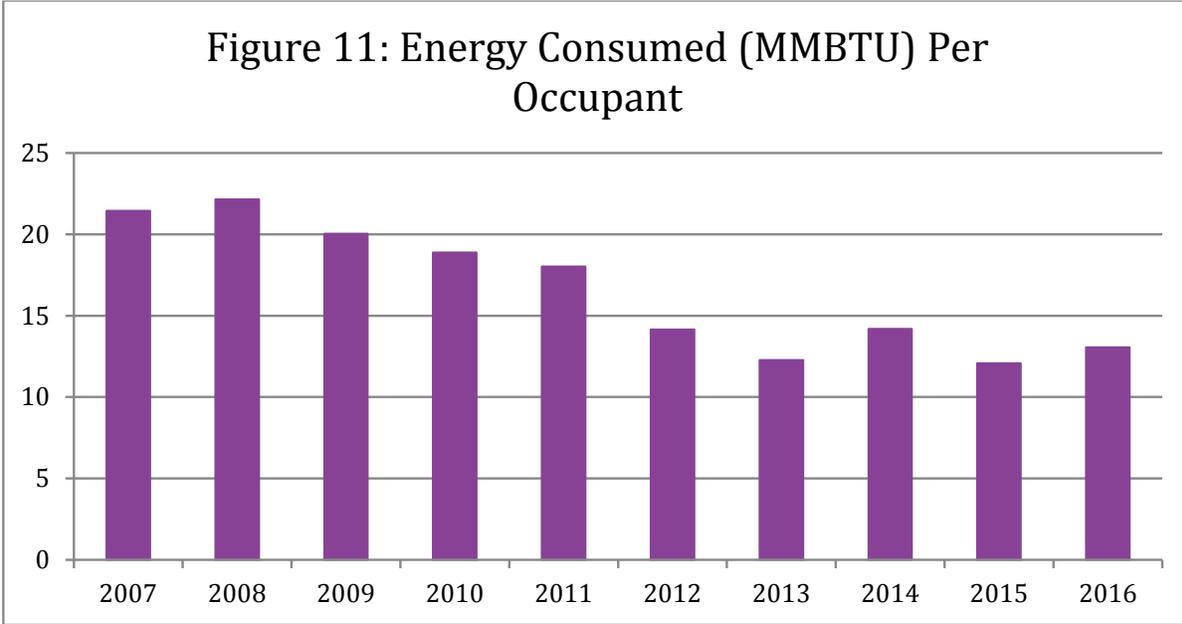


Figure 10: Energy Consumed Per Square Foot (kBTU/square foot or EUI)



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 current status.

Table 5: Energy Conservation/Efficiency Project Status (6/30/2017)

Interior Lighting Upgrade - Campus Wide	Construction - 70% 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
TE Convert Inlet Vanes to VFD	Awaiting In-House Labor
Davis 2 VAV Upgrade and IDEC	Complete
Recomission Sky Suites, ED, SS	Complete

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION

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 – Receiving & Distribution	Design
Solar covered parking - Quad	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
HV Switches	Complete
Exterior Lighting	Complete
DEC Power Factor Correction	Complete
Ground source Field (Phase I)	Complete
Ground source Field (Phase II)	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
Steam system improvements	Ongoing
Building scheduling	Ongoing
Building mechanical and control upgrades	Ongoing
Campus Services VRF	Complete
Wildcat Center RCx	Complete
Miller Administration Renovation	Complete
Dee Events Center Glazing	Complete
Wattis Renovation	Complete

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION

Library Renovation	95% complete
Walkway LED Upgrade	Complete
Eccles Theater LED upgrade	Complete
Union building LED upgrade	50% complete
Parking lot light LED upgrade	In progress

RENEWABLE ENERGY

WSU has completed a number of renewable energy projects. (see Table 5 above). 40 KW of solar PV have been installed at the Davis Campus 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 and the new Public Safety building has an array of just over 20 KW.

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 will drastically reduce the University's carbon footprint by supplying the Davis Campus with all of its electricity renewably.

In addition to on-campus production, over the past few years Weber State University has subscribed to the Rocky Mountain Power Blue Sky program which supports renewable energy power production. This past fiscal year, WSU purchased approximately 15% of the University's electrical power from renewable energy resources (wind power) through that program.

REAL-TIME ENERGY AND WATER DATA NOW AVAILABLE THROUGH LUCID DASHBOARD

In 2014, the Energy & Sustainability Office completed a project to install utility meters on every major campus building. The meters give information on building-level electricity, culinary water, chilled water, and steam consumption in real time. Solar energy production information is also being metered. Meter data can be viewed on WSU's new Lucid Dashboard located online at: www.buildingdashboard.net/weber. A link to the dashboard is on the Energy & Sustainability Office website: www.weber.edu/sustainability.

Data can also be viewed from the touchscreen kiosks located in the following buildings: Facilities Management, Campus Services, Wildcat Center (Stromberg Complex), Wildcat Village (all three residential life halls), Davis 2, and Davis 3. The Lucid Dashboard displays meter data that is collected every fifteen minutes so energy and water consumption spikes can be detected and resolved immediately. This information makes it possible for Facilities Management to save the University thousands of dollars in avoided energy and water consumption each year.

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

Additional Sustainability Projects & Programs

WATER CONSUMPTION AND CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Figure 12 depicts Weber State University's culinary water consumption over the past several years. This year, WSU consumed 73,000,440 gallons of culinary water. The spike in FY 2015 is due to a couple of bad water line breaks, Tracy Hall construction, and the Landscape Department's decision to use culinary water on the practice fields to reduce the introduction of weeds. Construction was ongoing in FY 2016 and landscaping continued to use culinary water on the practice fields. However, WSU experienced less severe line breaks and therefore consumption was reduced.

The spike in water consumption in 2008 is due to a large water main break. In fiscal year 2010 WSU had a few smaller water main breaks that increased the University's water consumption above what would have been typical consumption.

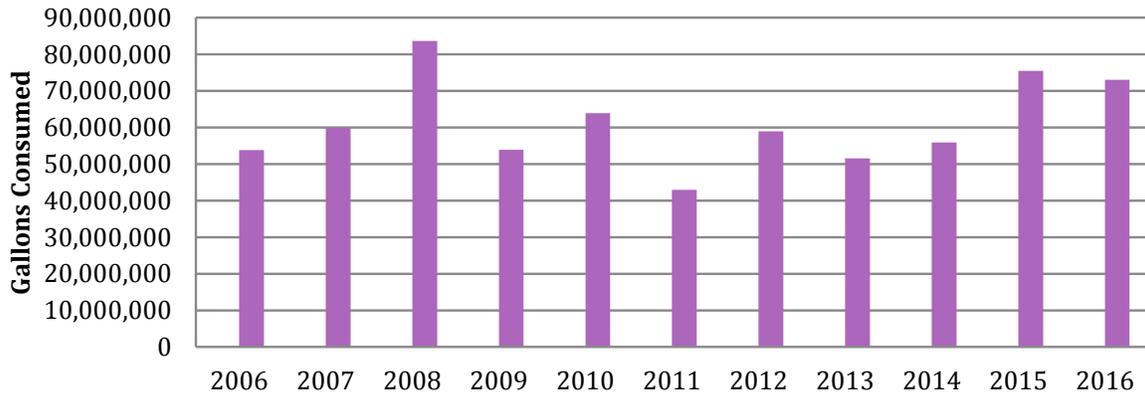
To help reduce culinary water consumption, over the past six years, the University has been installing low flow toilets, urinals, and faucets in several buildings. To date, the WSU Stewart Library, the Stromberg Complex, and the Davis 2 building have been upgraded with low flow fixtures. All newly constructed and renovated buildings, including the three new residence halls, the Davis 3 building, the Public Safety Building, Miller Administration, Wattis Business Building, and Tracy Hall also have low flow fixtures throughout.

During the summer of 2012, WSU installed meters to measure non-potable water consumption. The data from these new meters show that more than half of the water consumed by the University is non-potable water for landscaping. During the 2016 irrigation season (April 15 – October 15, 2016) WSU consumed 86,281,500 gallons.

The Landscaping Department has been working to reduce WSU's non-potable consumption by xeriscaping more areas on campus, identifying and repairing leaks faster, and by irrigating only when necessary. The Energy & Sustainability Office also hired a fulltime water conservation specialist at the end of FY 2016 to track water consumption, program the smart irrigation system (Rain Master), and identify/implement conservation projects.

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

Figure 12: WSU's Total Culinary Water Consumption by Year (Gallons)



WASTE PRODUCTION AND REDUCTION

Table 6 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. Republic Services assumes that all dumpsters and totes are full at each pick-up however so these numbers represent the largest amount of trash and recycling the University could have produced each year. The Environmental Ambassadors will be conducting audits in FY 2017 to provide a better estimate on the amount of trash and recycling the University is producing.

Table 6: WSU's Waste and Recycling Generation

Year	Short Tons Waste	Short Tons Recycling
2007	845	No data available
2008	834	No data available
2009	833	No data available
2010	807	138
2011	799	196
2012	769	191
2013	901	194
2014	???*	???*
2015	1,009	262
2016	1,009	262

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

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

Weber State University is working to reduce trash production and increase recycling rates via the following on-going 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: Landscape purchased a chipper in Fall 2009 and is using it to mulch and recycle green waste on both campuses. In FY 2016, the Landscape Department composted 125 short tons of green waste.
- c. Composting of post-consumer food waste: During the summer of 2012, a large composting bin (AKA the Earth Tub) was installed off of 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.
- d. Property Control recycling and salvage:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. Electronics Recycling – Unwanted electronics are repurposed within the University, sold to the public, or ultimately recycled. Last year, Property Control sent 500 desktop computers, 60 CRT monitors, 30 LCD monitors, 12 copiers, and 60 servers to Metech for recycling. 70 printers however were sent to the landfill for disposal.
- e. Tiny Trash Program: Tracy Hall was the first building 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 over 75% of the waste produced on campus can be recycled. It also saves liner waste since no liners are used and it saves office space.

The Shepherd Union also adopted the Tiny Trash Program in the fall of 2016. 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.

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

AIR QUALITY AND ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION

Anti-Idling Policy Adopted

In 2013, WSU passed an anti-idling policy that prohibits more than two minutes of idling on campus. The anti-idling policy was passed in conjunction with a smoking ban in the core of the campus.

The anti-idling policy is designed to help improve air quality on campus and along the Wasatch Front. Air pollution presents a serious threat to human health along the Wasatch Front, which frequently has the worst air quality in the nation. Many people are unaware that reducing the time a vehicle spends idling during winter inversions can really make a difference in air quality. Eliminating idling will help reduce pollutants emitted into the atmosphere and can also incentivize students to exit their vehicles, remain more active, and contribute more to the quality of campus life.

Idling is defined as having the engine running while the vehicle is parked or stationary. Idling of vehicles for more than two minutes is prohibited at all WSU campuses. Exceptions are made for emergency vehicles, including police, fire, and ambulances, and for vehicles stopped in traffic or for traffic control devices. An unattended vehicle left idling is a clear violation of this policy and may be subject to university sanctions.

Bike Infrastructure and Access Improvements

Over the past few years, the Environmental Ambassadors have used the Student Sustainability Fund money to significantly improve WSU's bike infrastructure. 25 new bike racks and 5 bike fix-it stations have been installed on the Ogden Campus.

Significant efforts are also underway to help improve bike access to WSU and throughout the City of Ogden. Ogden City completed its bicycle master plan update in early 2016 and WSU is currently in the process of updating its master plan as well.

Public Transit

For several years now, WSU has offered all students and full-time staff and faculty the UTA Ed Pass which provides users with access to all UTA buses, Frontrunner, and TRAX lines for free. Right now about 10.3% of WSU student trips, to and from campus, are made using UTA buses, Frontrunner, and TRAX. Only 4% of faculty trips and 2.35% of staff trips are made using public transit (data obtained from commuter surveyed administered by the Energy & Sustainability Office in the spring of 2014).

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

Alternative Fuel Vehicles

In February 2012, via a partnership between WSU and Questar, construction on a compressed natural gas (CNG) station was completed. The station lies just to the west of University Village on Old Post Road. This station, which is open to the public, is also used to fuel WSU's shuttle bus fleet.

More recently, Facilities Management has been working to add electric vehicles to the University fleet. In 2014, FM purchased its first electric vehicle and in January 2015, FM was awarded a grant by the Department of Environmental Quality to replace three fleet vehicles with Chevy Volts. Additionally, FM's current fleet manager has pledged to replace vehicles with hybrids or plug-in electric hybrids wherever feasible.

In 2016, charging stations, to service the new electric fleet vehicles, were installed at the Public Safety building and Facilities Management building. The first public station was installed in front of Tracy Hall in the spring of 2017. The Energy & Sustainability Office, in partnership with Parking Services, is also currently determining the feasibility of installing additional electric vehicle charging stations on campus.

WSU is also working to encourage the use of alternatively fueled vehicles within the WSU community. In the fall of 2014, WSU's Parking Services agreed to offer students, faculty and staff a 20% parking pass rebate if their vehicle was deemed fuel efficient and low emission. The green vehicles rebate is available for vehicle models made in the year 2000 and newer that meet a Green Book Score of 45 or higher. The Green Book Score is a rating based on vehicle mpg and emission standards as set by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE).

More information about this program can be found at:

<http://www.weber.edu/financialservices/Parking.html>

BEHAVIOR CHANGE AND EDUCATION

Green Department Program

The Energy and Sustainability Office launched the Green Department Certification Program in 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

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

levels of certification: bronze, silver, gold, and green. Departments earn money by pursuing sustainability actions listed on the checklist and maintaining their certification level.

The Green Department Program includes a series of prerequisites that must be met to participate as well as several credit categories including energy and climate, purchasing, waste, transportation, bonus points, and innovation points. Some of the credits that can be pursued include eliminating space heaters, having Energy Star rated equipment, reducing paper usage, and taking alternative or fuel-efficient transportation to campus.

There are currently 33 Departments participating in the program. 16 of those departments are certified with 3 being green certified, 1 gold certified, 4 silver certified, and 8 bronze certified. More information on the Green Department Program including the checklist with all prerequisites and possible points can be found at <http://www.weber.edu/sustainability/GreenDept.html>

Environmental Ambassadors Update

The Environmental Ambassadors Club, launched in 2012, provides opportunities for students to participate in sustainability-related activities, volunteer work, and educational outreach. Shifting the current campus culture can be hard, but the Ambassadors are willing to embrace the challenge.

The Environmental Ambassadors are also responsible for implementing sustainability-related projects using \$9,800 in annual funds allocated through student fees. The projects implemented with Student Sustainability Fund monies have received a number of positive comments from students, faculty and staff across campus. Over the past few years, the Environmental Ambassadors have installed a total of 27 new bike racks, 6 bike fix-it stations, 13 water bottle refill stations, over 250 indoor recycling bins and signs, and 20 outdoor recycling bins using the Sustainability Fund and supplemental funding from the Energy & Sustainability Office.

GREEN CONSTRUCTION & RENNOVATION

- A new residential housing complex, comprised of three buildings, was completed in 2013. All three residence halls have received their LEED Silver certification. The new residence halls have been designed to be much more energy efficient and sustainable, including the use of water source heat pumps, solar hot water heating, and state of the art control and energy management systems.

ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

- Construction of the new Davis 3 building was completed in 2013. This building also received its LEED silver certification.
- The new Public Safety building was completed during the summer of 2014. While LEED certification for this smaller building was not pursued due to cost, it is one of the most sustainable buildings on campus. Similar to the other LEED certified buildings constructed, this building was constructed using materials containing few or no volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which means no off-gassing and a much healthier environment. The building boasts all LED lighting with motion sensors to ensure that lights are not left on when spaces are vacated. Energy-efficient roof insulation, wall insulation and windows help keep energy bills down. Topping the roof is a white membrane, or “cool roof,” which reflects the sun’s rays and lowers cooling costs in the summer.

The Public Safety building was the first newly constructed all-electric building on campus. Spaces are heated and cooled by a variable refrigerant flow (VRF) mechanical system. This energy-efficient system permits occupants to control the temperature of their individual spaces. The 20 KW solar PV array on the roof supplies about 40% of the building’s energy needs.

- During the summer of 2015, all Miller Administration building occupants were relocated for 90 days while Facilities Management oversaw an incredibly fast building renovation. In addition to new paint, carpet, and finishes, the building received new energy efficient windows and lighting. One of the largest components of the remodel was the mechanical system upgrade from a dual-duct system to variable refrigerant flow (VRF) system.
- During the summer of 2016, the Wattis Business building received a mechanical system upgrade to variable refrigerant flow (VRF).
- Construction on WSU’s Tracy Hall Science Center was completed during the summer of 2016. It is anticipated that this building will receive LEED Gold certification. A detailed description of this building’s green features can be found here:
<http://weber.edu/sustainability/GreenBuildings.html>

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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