Weber State University

Climate Action Plan

Progress Report for Fiscal Year 2011

Prepared by Jennifer Bodine
4/27/2012

Introduction

The intent of this report is to help understand and communicate both the success and failure of Weber State University's efforts as we work to reduce our carbon footprint and become more sustainable. Many companies and institutions use their marketing division to write progress and sustainability reports in order to downplay/hide their failures and highlight their successes. In this report we will try to communicate Weber State University's sustainability progress as it is. 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, but we feel achievable goal if given adequate resources to invest in sustainability and energy reduction initiatives, and with the necessary attitudinal and behavioral changes required of students, staff and faculty. This report is the annual report of progress towards that ultimate strategic goal of carbon neutrality by 2050.

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Leadership Statement

Weber State Sustainability Progress

Kevin P. Hansen
Associate Vice President for Facilities & Campus Planning

2011 proved to be a pivotal and extremely important year in the Weber State University journey towards carbon neutrality and environmental sustainability. Substantial progress was made in executing and completing several facilities projects that had a measurable impact on our carbon emissions and on our overall energy consumption. However, that is not where the real impact occurred. The real impact occurred because it appears the University reached the 'tipping point' for involving the entire campus in carbon reduction and environmental sustainability activities. Having reached this tipping point was manifest most significantly in the significantly increased faculty involvement in including these items in the class content of many of the classes offered. It was also manifest in the widespread support and participation exhibited during the sustainability conference that the University hosted. Another key manifestation of having reached the tipping point was the administration development and implementation of an assessment upon each Vice President for the number of air miles flown by their division during the year. All of these factors combine to firmly establish carbon footprint reduction and environmental sustainability as long term, cultural elements of the programs of Weber State University.

While we have been successful in implementing several projects on the campuses of Weber State that have reduced carbon emissions and reducing our energy consumption, we have also had an impact within the local community. Through a partnership with Questar Gas Corporation, we established a publicly accessible natural gas vehicle refueling station on our Ogden campus. This facility allows the University to refuel our natural gas vehicle fleet, which includes our shuttle bus fleet, without having to travel over five miles across town to refuel. It also promotes higher use of the facility by our neighbors in the vicinity of the University, thus reducing the carbon footprint for the entire community while also promoting more environmentally sustainable practices.

As we proceed on our journey of carbon reduction and environmental sustainability, we continue to see new opportunities present themselves. We have found more interest and funding support for solar installations, both photovoltaic and solar hot water heating. We have been able to leverage some of this interest in solar systems to influence behavior and strengthen our behavior modification programs. Interactive displays have helped create interest and awareness of these programs.

What is perhaps most gratifying overall during the past year is the realization that Facilities Management is no longer carrying the bulk of the burden in achieving our long term goals. While FM has been the champion for several years now, others are stepping forward in a more aggressive way to champion the cause as well. The impact of this extra involvement is much more far-reaching and powerful than just having FM doing projects. A true culture change is occurring, and it is welcome.

Notable Energy/Sustainability News

WSU Earns Bronze Rating for Sustainability on Campus

Weber State University submitted its report to STARS, the national Sustainability, Tracking, Assessment & Rating System, in September 2011. STARS is an innovative, voluntary self-reporting framework for colleges and universities to gauge progress toward sustainability and be recognized for sustainability leadership. WSU made it a priority to track its sustainability progress by becoming a participant in the STARS program in September of 2010. The overall efforts on campus toward sustainability in its physical operations (e.g., energy conservation, sustainable dining, water conservation), curricular offerings (e.g., environmental major through the Bachelor of Integrated Studies program, and environmental minor), and campus commitments (e.g., President Millner's signing of the Climate Action Plan) earned WSU a bronze rating. With future improvements toward sustainability, the university is aiming for silver and eventually platinum!

Innovative Energy Investment Strategy Puts WSU on the Map

Weber State University's Green Revolving Fund was created in May of 2010 when the university administration decided to fund campus efficiency projects (identified through an investment grade audit) via a $5 million dollar loan from the university's endowment. In addition to the $5 million dollar endowment loan, one-time funding from various grants, utility rebates, and university capital improvement monies were added the Green Revolving Fund which brought the fund size up to $9 million dollars.

To ensure that the fund remained intact, it was agreed that as efficiency projects were completed and savings were realized, 75% of those savings would be returned to the Green Revolving Fund and 25% of the savings would be deposited back into WSU's utilities budget each fiscal year. In fiscal year 2011, Weber State University generated $527,222 in cost savings and it is currently projected that by 2015, WSU will see at least $1 million in annual energy savings.

WSU's Green Revolving Fund has received significant attention from the Sustainable Endowments Institute and other colleges/universities for being innovative. In fact, in the fall of 2011, Weber State University was invited to be a member of the founding circle of the Sustainable Endowment Institute's Billion Dollar Green Challenge. Other members of the founder's circle include University of Arizona, Harvard, and Stanford. The Billion Dollar Green Challenge encourages colleges, universities, and other nonprofit institutions to invest a combined total of one billion dollars in self-managed revolving funds that finance energy efficiency improvements. For more information on the challenge and to view WSU's profile go to: http://greenbillion.org/about/

WSU Hosts Successful 3rd Annual Intermountain Sustainability Summit

The 3rd annual event was a great success! Held March 7th and 8th 2012 in the Shepherd Union, this year's Summit and Conference attracted attendees from across the state, Idaho and as far away as Oregon. The event was planned by a team of passionate individuals from organizations such as the Utah Recycling Alliance, Weber Morgan Health Department, Department of Environmental Quality, and several departments from Weber State University. The group had set out to accomplish three goals:

- Grow the attendance from last year.

- Provide relevant sessions across three separate tracks (energy, recycling, sustainability).

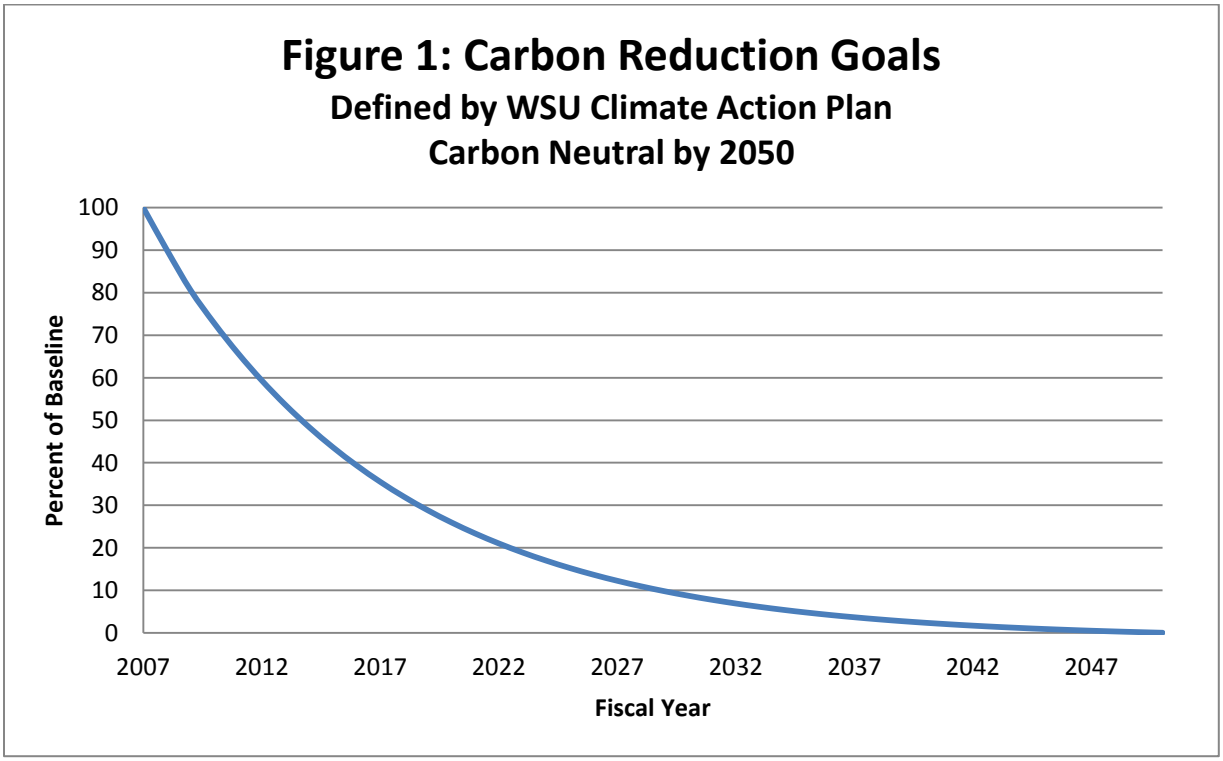
- Make the event financially sustainable, while providing free student access.

Walking around the event, it didn't take long to notice the tremendous benefit the conference has to WSU, Ogden, and the State of Utah. Recycling professionals were learning about new technologies and business strategies, energy managers were sharing ideas about how to generate even more savings, and green-team members were learning how to implement sustainability initiatives at their organizations. According to the planning committee we can look forward to some exciting new elements for 2013!

Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions

Carbon Reduction Goals

The carbon reduction goals currently outlined in Weber State University's Climate Action Plan are ambitious. The long term goal is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 with several intermediate goals in years 2012, 2022, and 2035. WSU's first intermediate carbon reduction goal is to achieve a 40% reduction in emissions (from the baseline year of 2007) by 2012. To stay on track towards meeting that goal, this year, WSU needs to have reduced its emissions by approximately 34%.

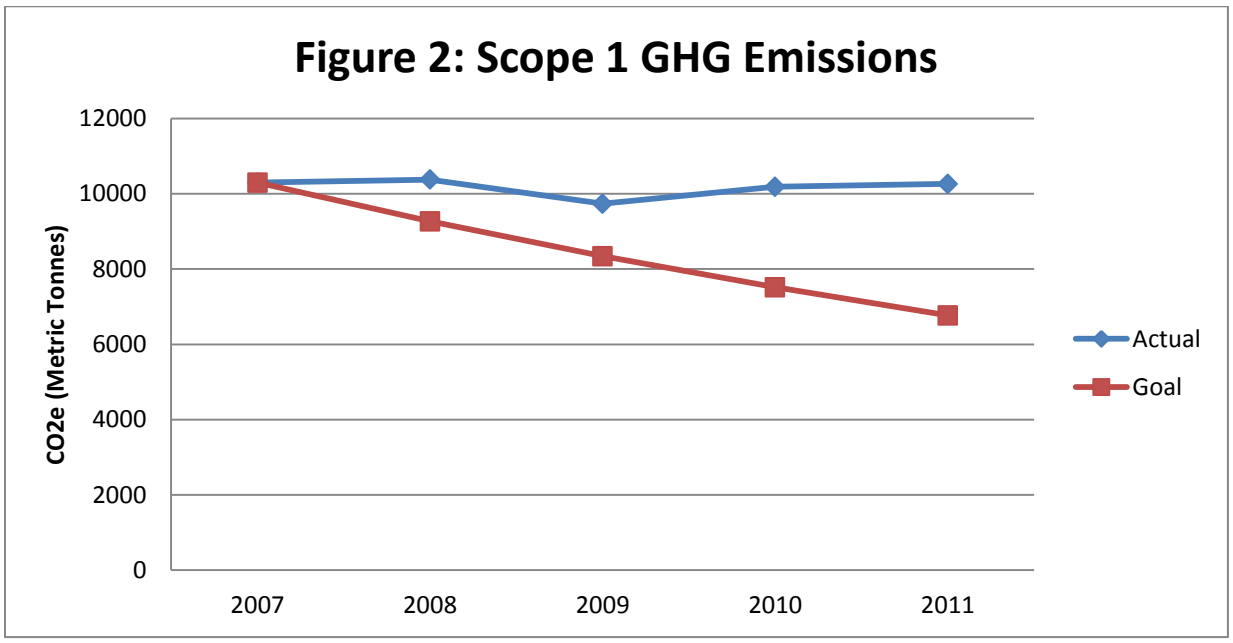


Carbon Emissions Inventory

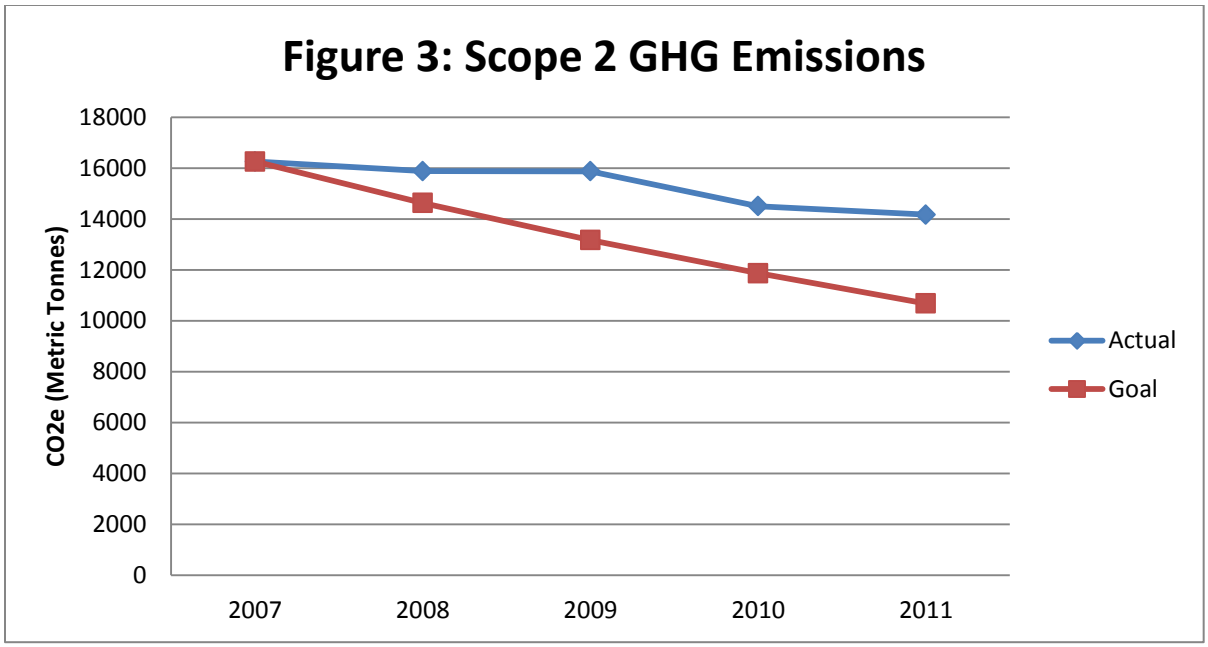
Carbon emissions are typically reported in three categories: Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. Scope 1 emissions are defined as those emissions occurring from sources that are owned or controlled by the institution, including: on-campus stationary combustion of fossil fuels; mobile combustion of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

As can be seen from the graph below, WSU's Scope 1 emissions have not been reduced significantly from the 2007 baseline. The increase in emissions from 2009 to 2010 (and then stasis in 2011) can be attributed to construction on the new housing project. The first of three new housing buildings was completed in the summer of 2011 and construction on the second building is underway.

It is also important to note that the majority of the energy efficiency projects up to the summer of 2011 have primarily had an impact on electricity consumption (Scope 2 emissions) rather than natural gas consumption. It is anticipated that the Fiscal Year 2012 report will show a decline in Scope 1 emissions. During the summer of 2011, the boilers at the University heat plant were shut off so that repairs to the steam distribution system could be made and so that new insulation could be added. Significant natural gas savings should be realized next fiscal year not only from the energy efficiency upgrades and repairs made, but from shutting off the boilers themselves for several weeks.



Scope 2 emissions are defined as indirect emissions generated in the production of electricity consumed by the institution. Figure 3 below shows that while WSU has not achieved its emissions reduction goal, Scope 2 emissions have been reduced by 334 metric tonnes over the past year. These savings can largely be attributed to the various energy efficiency projects completed (please see section on Energy Consumption and Conservation for details).



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 commuters, staff/faculty commuters, and solid waste generation.

Air travel data was collected by multiplying total WSU flights (obtained from WSU's Purchasing Department) by national average flight miles (see http://www.bts.gov/press_releases/). Data regarding WSU's solid waste generation were obtained from the University's contractor, Waste Management.

In the spring of 2011, the Energy & Sustainability Office (housed in the Facilities Management Department) conducted a survey of students, faculty and staff through WSU's Student Voice to obtain updated commuting information. Surveys were sent to a random sample of students and to a random sample of faculty and staff. 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

Year	Students	Faculty/Staff
2007	24,107 CO_2e metric tonnes	5,872 CO_2e metric tonnes
2008	24,011 CO_2e metric tonnes	5,743 CO_2e metric tonnes
2009	27,732 CO_2e metric tonnes	5,439 CO_2e metric tonnes
2010	29,452 CO_2e metric tonnes	5,290 CO_2e metric tonnes
2011	30,853 CO_2e metric tonnes	5,305 CO_2e metric tonnes

Scope 3 emissions are depicted in Figure 4. As can be seen from the graph below, Scope 3 emissions have been increasing over the past few years. This can be credited to WSU's increasing student, faculty and staff population. The drop in emissions in 2008 is due to a slight decrease in faculty and staff numbers for that year and a significant drop in airline travel.

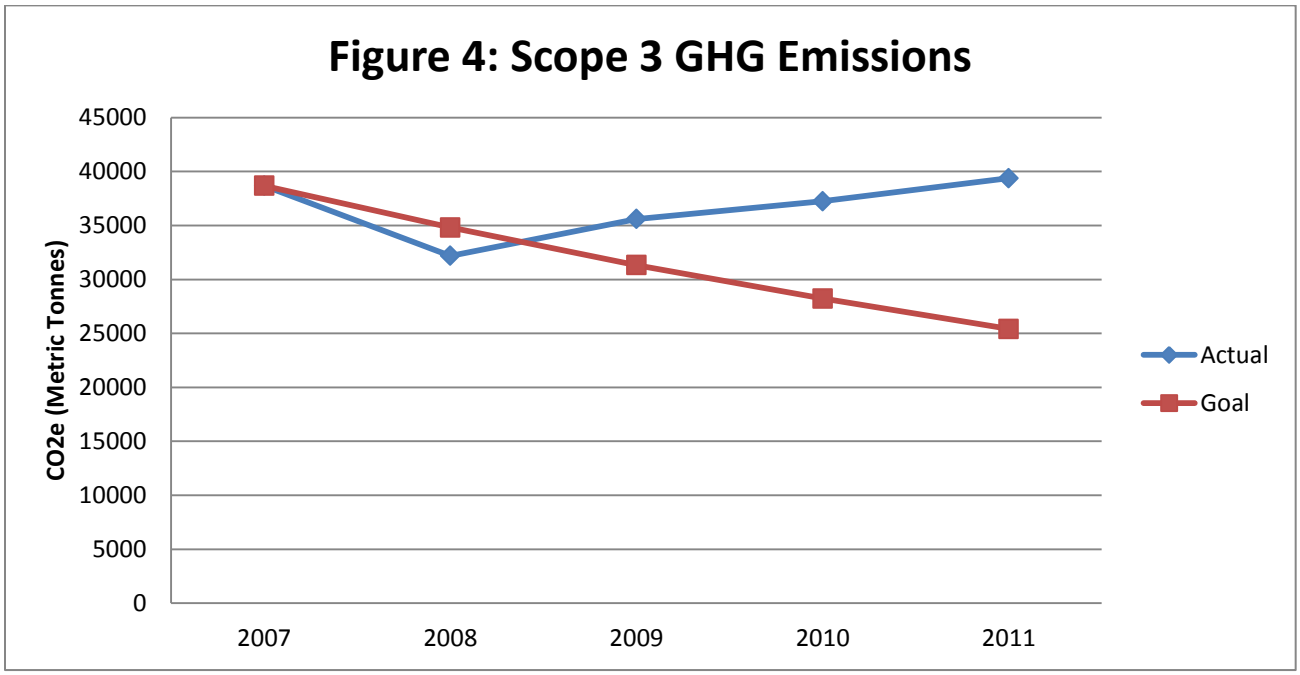
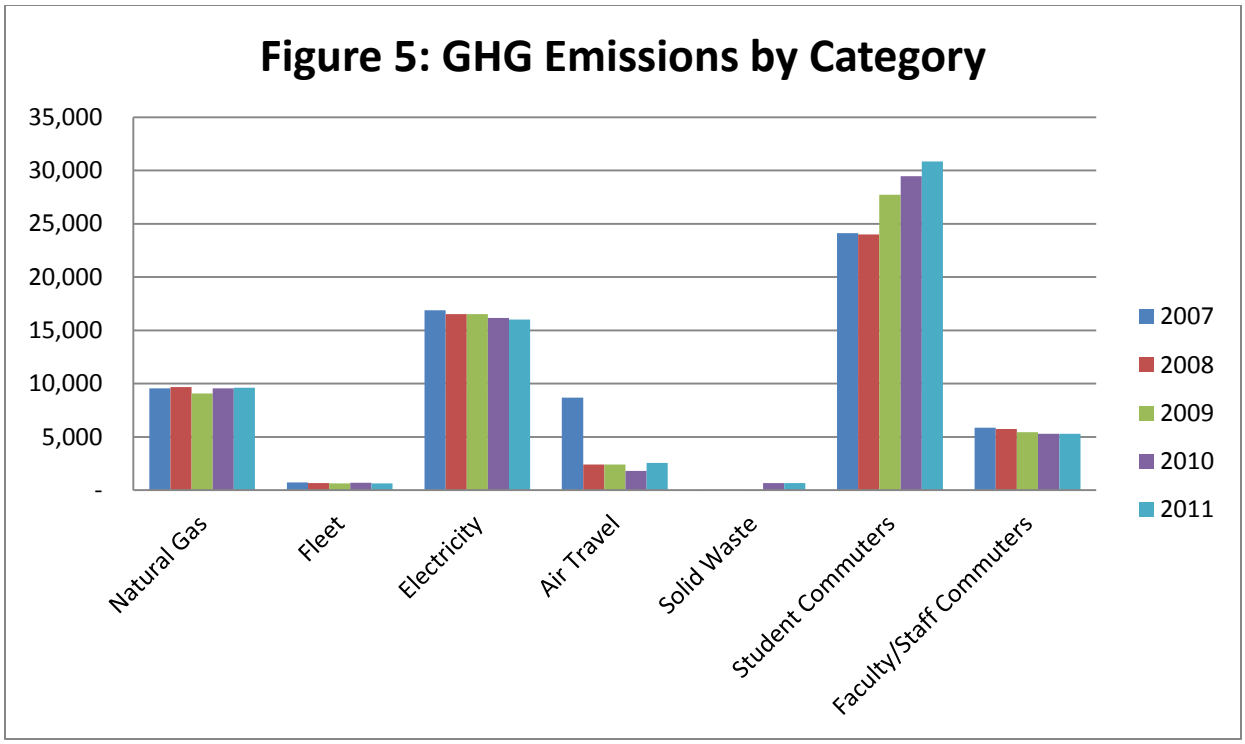


Figure 5 compares Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions sources side by side. As can be seen from the chart, student commuting represents the largest source of emissions followed by electricity and natural gas consumption. As long as the vast majority of the WSU community chooses to travel to campus in a single-occupancy vehicle, it is anticipated that emissions from University commuters will only increase as the population rises.



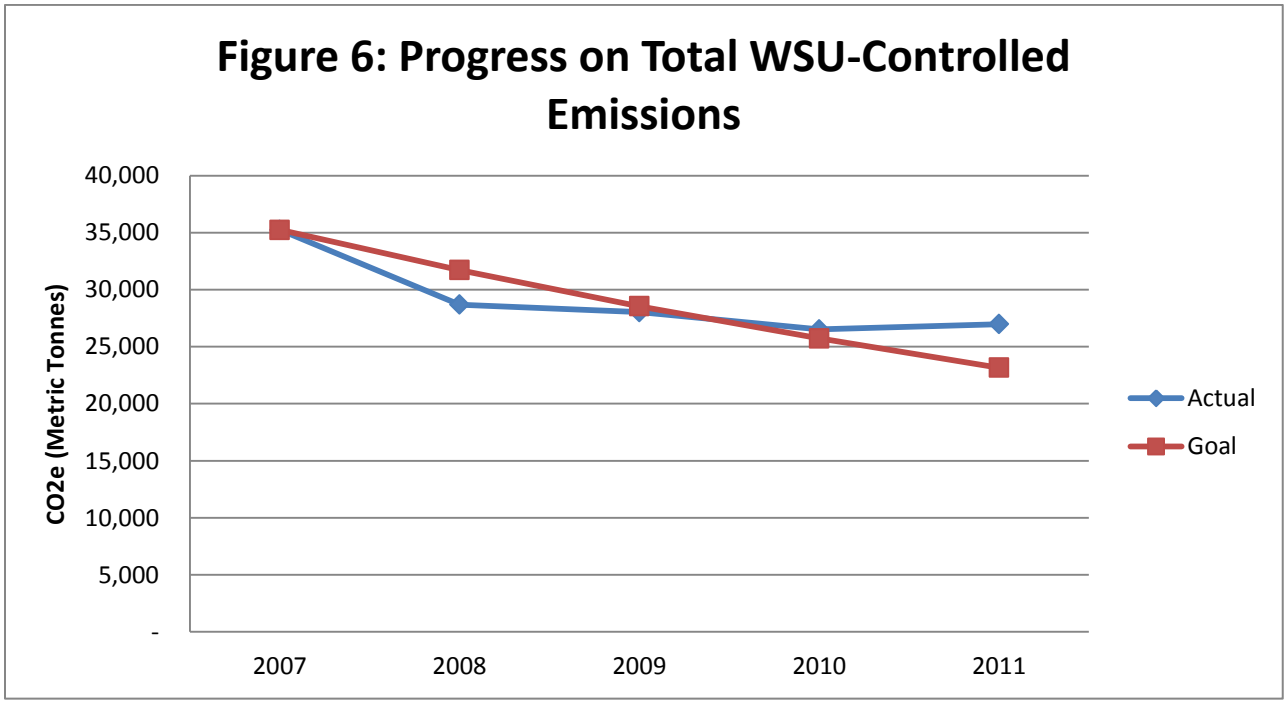
- The change in air travel from 2007 to 2008 is due to decreased air travel and due to a change in how the data is collected
- Solid waste emissions increased in Fiscal Year 2010 not because overall waste generation increased, but because the University decided to send the waste to a new landfill that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

Progress Report on Total GHG Emissions Controlled by WSU

Reporting WSU's Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions is important because it provides the campus community and the public with the information necessary to understand the University's total carbon footprint. However, to gauge WSU's progress with regard to emissions reductions, it is equally important to examine only those emissions directly controlled by the University. This allows the University administration to determine the effectiveness of the energy-saving projects and programs that have been implemented.

All Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are included in the total GHG progress report below (see Figure 6). Scope 1 and 2 emissions are controlled by WSU in the sense that the University has the authority to decide exactly how much natural gas, diesel, electricity, etc. will be purchased and consumed. All Scope 3 emissions however are out of the direct control of the University with the exception of airline travel. Airline travel for University-related business can be reduced or restricted by WSU. On the other hand, WSU cannot force people to abandon their single-occupancy vehicles for mass transit when traveling back and forth to campus. Therefore, University-related airline travel emissions are included in the total GHG progress report.

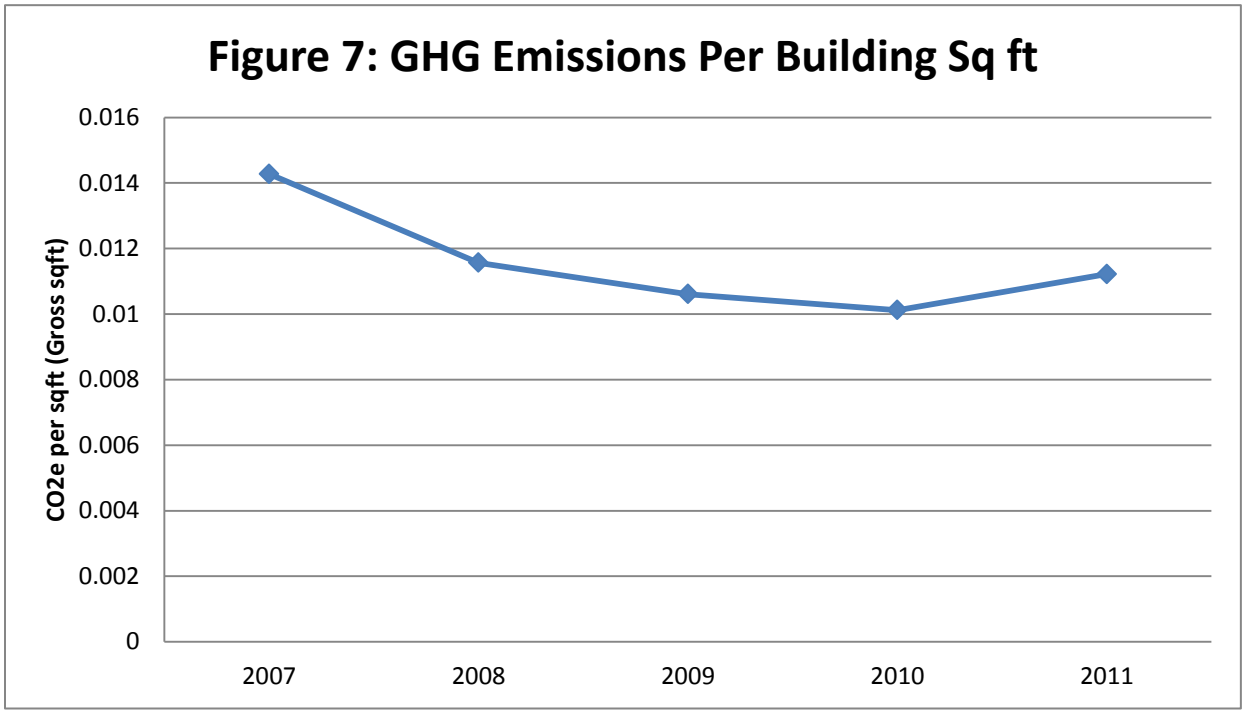
As stated previously, to meet this year's goal, WSU needed to have its emissions reduced by 34% from the 2007 baseline. To date, total WSU-controlled emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2, and airline emissions) have been reduced by nearly 23.4% from the baseline (see Figure 6). This can be attributed to the fact that while electricity consumption did go down over the past fiscal year, natural gas consumption did rise slightly and airline travel rose significantly. As stated previously, it is anticipated that natural gas savings will be realized in fiscal year 2012 from the steam tunnel project that commenced in the summer of 2011.



GHG Emissions per building square foot

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	2,334,812



GHG Emissions per occupant

Table 3: WSU Population by Year

Fiscal Year	Total Students, Faculty, and Staff
2007	20,492
2008	20,246
2009	23,460
2010	25,046
2011	26,099

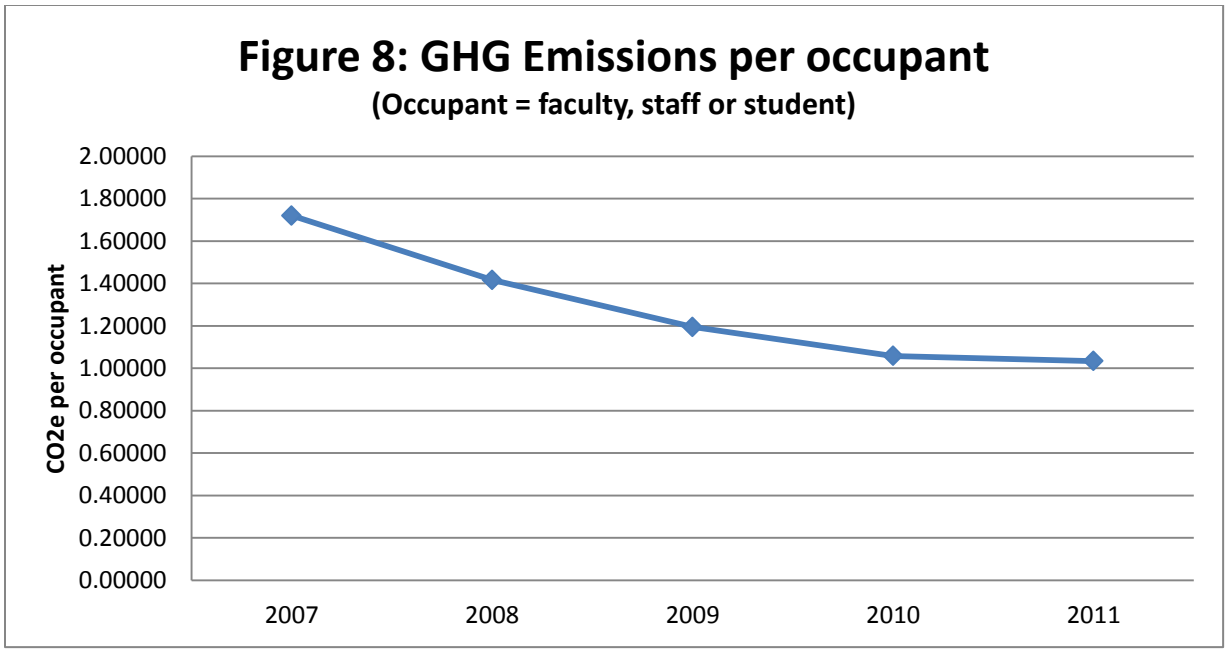


Figure 8: GHG Emissions per occupant
(Occupant = faculty, staff or student)
CO2e per occupant
2.00000
1.80000
1.60000
1.40000
1.20000
1.00000
0.80000
0.60000
0.40000
0.20000
0.00000
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011

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: WSU Energy Consumption

Fiscal Year	Electricity (kwh)	Natural Gas (MMBTU)
2007	38,714,341	174,846
2008	38,927,520	176,545
2009	38,905,072	170,782
2010	38,082,772	180,215
2011	37,717,473	181,921

Initiated and On-going Energy Conservation/Efficiency Projects

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 (see Table 5 below) began in July 2010. Due to the initiation and completion of some of these projects this past fiscal year, WSU realized $527,000 in energy savings.

The estimated construction completion these projects is FY 2014. Upon completion of all of the projects listed below it is estimated that $900,000 in energy savings will be achieved annually.

Table 5: Energy Conservation/Efficiency Project Status (4/27/2012)

Interior Lighting - Campus Wide	Construction 30%
DEC Chiller Replacement	Complete
ECM 2.1 Steam Powered Condensate Pumps	Funded
ECM 6.8 Replace DHW Tanks with HX	Funded
Steam Energy Upgrades Phase 1	Substantial Completion
Steam Tunnel Support Repair	Funded as part of steam repairs
ECM 4.4 Replace Piping Insulation on AHUs	Awaiting In-House Labor
ECM 2.5 Boiler 2 Economizer	Substantial Completion
ECM 3.3 VFDs for Central Plant Cooling Towers	Complete
ECM 4.3 Convert DX Units to CHW	Canceled

ECM 7.1 TE Convert Inlet Vanes to VFD	Awaiting In-House Labor
ECM 5.1 Davis 2 VAV Upgrade and IDEC	Engineering
ECM 5.15 Recomission Sky Suites, ED, SS	Out to Bid
ECM 8.1 Domestic Water Conservation	Construction 10%
ECM 10.1 Solar Water Heating - GYM	Complete
Solar PV Davis	Complete
Solar PV Union	Complete
ECM 9.4 Weatherproofing - SS, LI, SL	CI - Next Year
ECM 11.1 Computer Controls	In Progress
ECM 11.4 Greenhouse Temperature Controls	Engineering
Swimming Pool Cover	Construction
Electric Meters	Construction 98%
Steam Meters	Awaiting Funding
Chilled Water	Construction 10%
Irrigation Water Meters	Construction 50%
High Efficiency Transformers	CI - 2 Years Out
HV Switches	CI - 2 Years Out
Exterior Lighting	Construction 50%
DEC Power Factor Correction	Funded
Domestic Water Meters	Awaiting Funding

In addition to the projects outlined in Table 5 above, WSU is reducing its energy impacts in the following ways:

- Weber State University has subscribed to the Rocky Mountain Power Blue Sky program and purchases approximately 11.5% of the University's electrical power from renewable energy resources (wind power) through that program.

- Operational Reductions

    i. Day Cleaning – In 2009, the custodial staff tested many buildings to perform cleaning during the daytime which allows the facilities to be "put to bed" at night. Those test results proved positive and thus the program was extended campus-wide over this past year.

    ii. Space Heater Exchange – Facilities Management initiated a space heater exchange in order to reduce utility loads on buildings. Space heaters can be exchanged for more energy efficient foot heating pads. There has been some progress with the space heater exchange, but many more remain in use on both campuses.

        Reasons for Removing Space Heaters

        1. It is against state policy to have space heaters in state owned buildings.
        2. Space heaters represent a significant fire hazard.

3. They consume excessive electrical energy. ($300-$400 each annually to operate)
4. They overload electrical systems. (One space heater is equivalent to 5-10 computers on a circuit)
5. They cause an imbalance with the buildings HVAC system. (Make it difficult to properly heat and cool spaces and balance systems.)

iii. PC Power Conservation – Information Technology and Facilities Management are working together to implement software that will cause campus computers to hibernate when not in use.

Completed Energy Conservation/Efficiency Projects

- A new chiller plant has been built with the most cost effective, efficient chillers available in the market for its operating condition and life cycle. This single project is reducing our electrical consumption by 1,006,800 Kwh per year.

- A new boiler has replaced two old, inefficient boilers in our heat plant. The new boiler is in the 80% plus range for efficiency and is already saving approximately 7300 decatherms of natural gas energy per year.

- Since 2006, energy efficiency projects have been completed that save over 2,505,000 Kwh of electricity annually (an annual reduction of 3,759,000 pounds of carbon dioxide). These projects include, but are not limited to:
    - Exterior parking lot lighting upgrades
    - Lind Lecture Hall lighting
    - Swenson building lighting and mechanical upgrades
    - Computer Center lighting
    - Recommissioning of the Student Services Center and the Browning Center
    - Some new high efficiency electric motors throughout campus
    - Stromberg Center lighting
    - New Dee Events Center scoreboard
    - New variable frequency drives in several HVAC systems throughout campus
    - High efficiency electrostatic filters have been installed in the HVAC systems in several campus buildings
    - Various small lighting and sensor upgrades throughout both campuses
    - Exterior walkway lighting upgrades
    - Total lighting upgrade in the Engineering Technology Building.
    - Total mechanical and lighting upgrade in the Training and Learning Center.

- Renovation of the Union Building has reduced our electrical demand by approximately 569,000 Kwh per year.

- Dee Events Center lighting upgrades resulted in reduced electrical consumption of 268,000 Kwh.

- Electric meters are now installed on each of our major buildings to better measure and control electrical consumption.

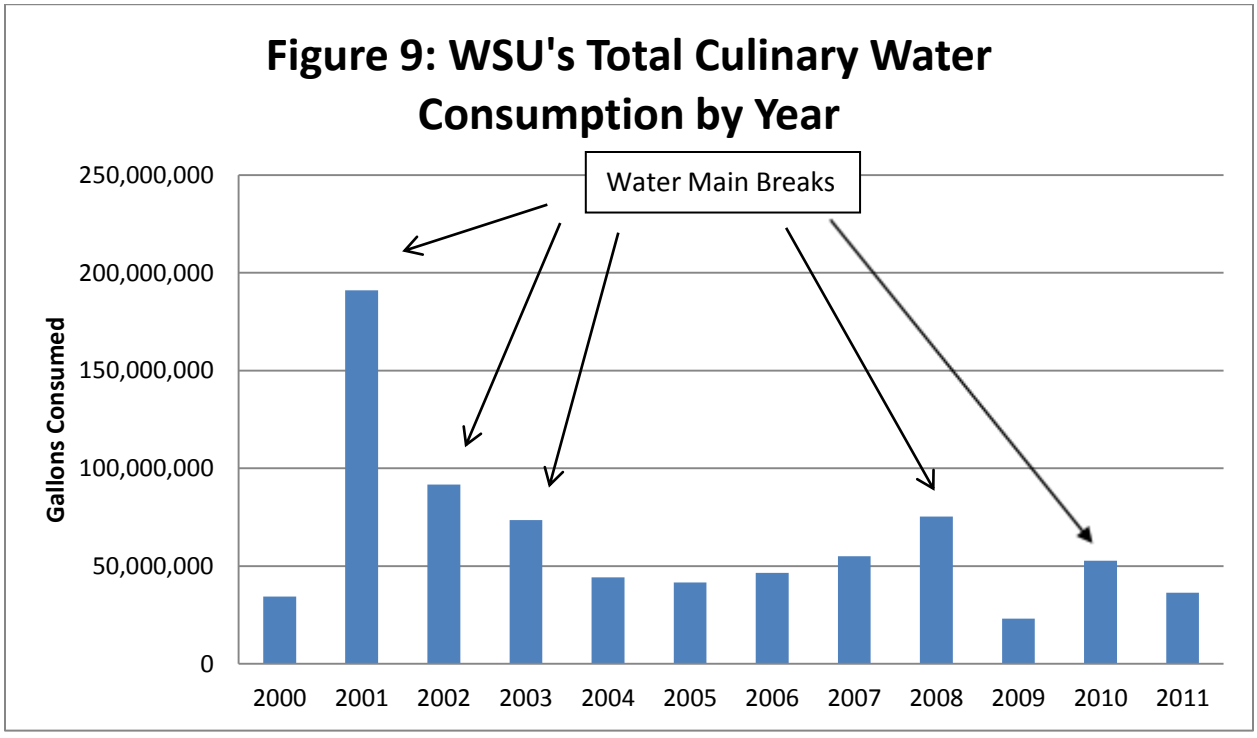
- In addition, several other projects have been completed to improve efficiency in use of natural resources. They include:
    - New cool roof on the Library
    - New cool roof on the Social Sciences Building
    - New cool roof on the Miller Administration Building
    - Several annexes have received insulation upgrades

Additional Sustainability Projects & Programs

In addition to conserving and reducing the University's energy consumption, Weber State University has worked to reduce water consumption, reduce waste generation, encourage the use of alternative transportation, offset university-related travel, increase biodiversity protection, and incorporate the principles of sustainability into all new construction.

Water Conservation Efforts

Figure 9 depicts Weber State University's culinary water consumption over the past 12 years. The spikes in water consumption in years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2008 are due to water main breaks that occurred in those years. Last 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. Culinary water consumption is being reduced in campus buildings by installing low flow toilets and urinals, and low flow faucets in lavatories.



Irrigation (secondary) water consumption is estimated at 60,000,000 gallons annually based on data obtained from Pine View Water Company. The following conservation efforts have been implemented to reduce WSU's consumption of secondary water.

- Modernized campus irrigation systems are saving water, improving irrigation, and reducing pumping costs (with consequent energy savings). Virtually the entire Ogden campus has received new irrigation systems in the past five years. These new irrigation systems are computer controlled, linked to a weather station, and have reduced irrigation water requirements by several million gallons per year.

- Using the Lindquist pond as a collection basin, recycling campus storm water has reclaimed as much as 1.2 million gallons of irrigation water per week.

- Added water conserving landscape in several areas on campus, using the seven principles of xeriscaping, including native plants, drought tolerant vegetation, mulches and drip irrigation systems.

Waste Reduction

Table 6 provides data on WSU's waste generation. WSU's waste production has likely gone down due to increased recycling. This year, 196 short tons of recycled materials were collected which represents 22% of the total waste stream.

Table 6: WSU's Waste Generation in Short Tons

Year	Short Tons
2007	741
2008	730
2009	730
2010	687
2011	681

In addition to general recycling, WSU currently has the following waste reduction/recycling programs:

a. Green Waste Recycling
   i. Landscape purchased a chipper in Fall 2009 and is using it to mulch and recycle green waste on both campuses. This has resulted in approximately a 12% waste reduction.
b. Reduction Efforts
   i. Many departments on both campuses are proactively engaging in printed media reductions; however, no policies have been established regarding printed media.
c. Property Control
   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 – Electronics are recycled as funds permit. The current cost for recycling electronics is approximately 50 cents per lb. Last year, WSU recycled 200 desktop computers and 120 CRT monitors.

Encouraged Use of Alternative Fuel and Modes of Transportation

- Via a partnership between WSU and Questar, construction on a new compressed natural gas (CNG) station was completed in February 2012. The new station lies just to the west of University Village on Old Post Road. The shuttle bus fleet currently runs on CNG and new campus vehicle purchases are required to be at least a hybrid of CNG/gas. In addition to filling the shuttles, the station fills another important need, proximal and economical alternative fueling for the public traveling along the I-15 / 89 corridors. The self-serve station is open to the public.

- In 2006, prepared and published the University Transportation Master Plan that emphasizes mass transit, pedestrian movement, bicycles, and car pooling to reduce single occupancy vehicle movements. Initiatives identified in this plan are for the most part complete or are being vigorously pursued.

- WSU participates in the Ed Pass program with UTA, with ridership gradually increasing each year. This program now includes UTA busses, the Frontrunner light rail system, and the TRAX system in Salt Lake City. University personnel with the Ed Pass card can ride on all of these systems at no charge.

- Installed several new bicycle parking racks on campus each year since 2006, and more are being prepared for installation. A revised policy promoting bicycle use has been approved and is now being implemented across the University.

- The University converted its shuttle bus fleet to natural gas powered vehicles and reduced the length of shuttle bus routes to save fuel.

- Weber State University subscribes to and promotes the “Fresh Air Fridays” campaign.

Offsetting University-Related Travel

- In spring of 2011, WSU made the decision to offset its travel-related emissions through a fee that is charged to each WSU office or department in an amount that is proportionate to each office/department’s travel for the year. The carbon offset money generated by this fee will be used to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy projects on campus.

Biodiversity Protection

- The Arbor Day Foundation has named Weber State University a 2011 Tree Campus USA 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

- Part of LEED is minimizing impact on local habitat from new construction projects.

New Construction

- The Hurst Center for Lifelong Learning received LEED silver certification and meets state high performance building energy efficiency standards.

- Elizabeth Hall, the new humanities building, was built to LEED silver certification standards and Utah's high performance building energy standards.

- A new residential housing complex has been designed and is under construction that will ultimately result in the demolition of four 1960's vintage residence halls and the construction of three new, LEED silver certified residence halls with greater capacity. 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. Construction on the first of the three residence halls was completed in summer of 2011.

Sustainable Purchasing

Weber State University follows State of Utah procurement code. Weber State has yet to initiate any procurement policies above and beyond the state procurement code in regards to sustainable purchasing. The only sustainable practice defined in the state procurement code is the required purchase of 5% recycled paper. University departments are encouraged to purchase products with less environmental impact (i.e. EnergyStar, increased recycled content, no/few hazardous chemicals, certified wood); however, no policy requires such purchases as yet.

FOR COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, OR QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS CLIMATE ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT, contact Jacob Cain – jacobcain@weber.edu – 801-626-6311 or Jennifer Bodine – jenniferbodine@weber.edu – 801-626-6421.