



Sustainability Report | Second Quarter FY 2017 - 2018



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- FTES: Full Time Equivalent Students
- GSF: Gross Square Feet
- HCF: Hundred Cubic Feet
- kWh: kilowatt hour
- BTU: British Thermal Unit
- Potable Water: Drinking water
- Recycled Water: Tertiary treated waste water
- Baseline: the year, or years, we are comparing our usage to (for water we use 2013, for everything else we use the average of 2008-2010)



TOTAL WATER

Total Water is the combination of both our potable and recycled water usage. The CSU Chancellor's Office has set a reduction goal for total water of 20% by 2020 compared to our 2013 baseline. The graph depicts significant variability month to month, some of which can be attributed to incoming students, local heat waves and changes in wind patterns. Efforts by our campus community are essential if we are to reach our reduction goals each month.

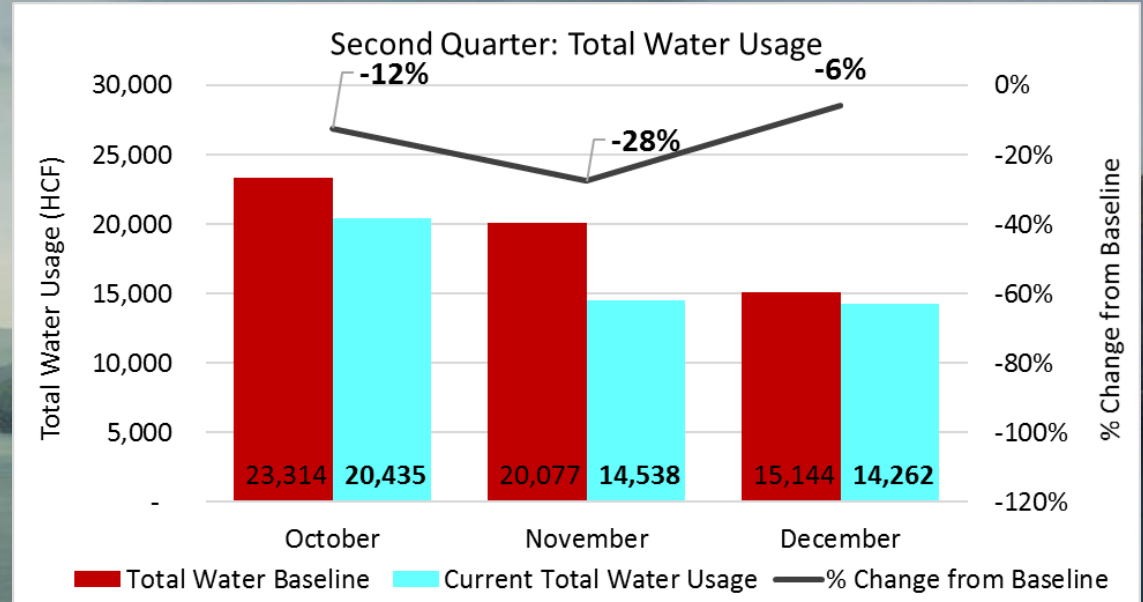
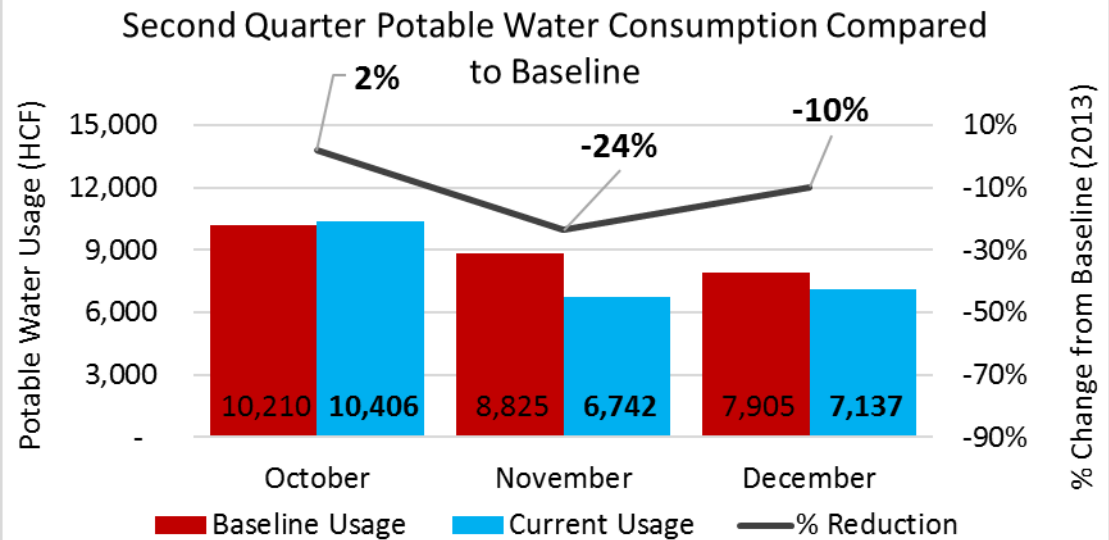


Image of the "Every Drop Counts" sticker found in nearly all the restrooms around campus to remind us of the importance of our conservation efforts, no matter how small.

POTABLE WATER

Our municipal water provider has requested we reduce our potable water consumption by 15% from our 2013 baseline. Realizing that goal will require the participation of every member in our campus community.



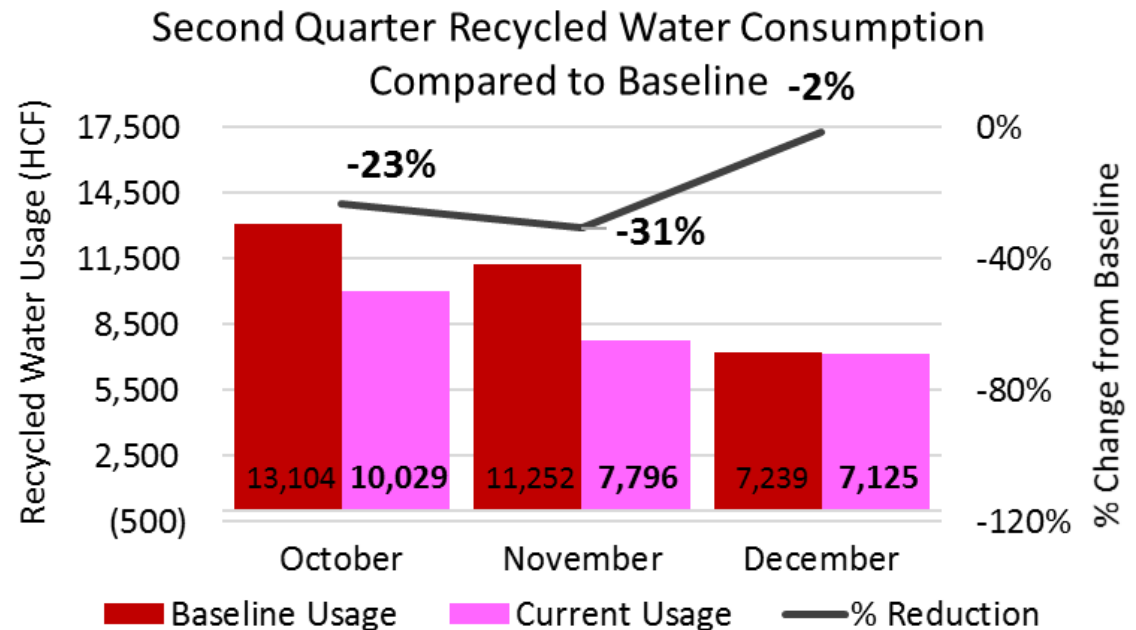
Pictured here are our two, one million gallon water tanks which supply the entire campus with water for domestic use. Each tank stores enough water in it to supply CI with approximately one weeks' worth of potable water.



RECYCLED WATER



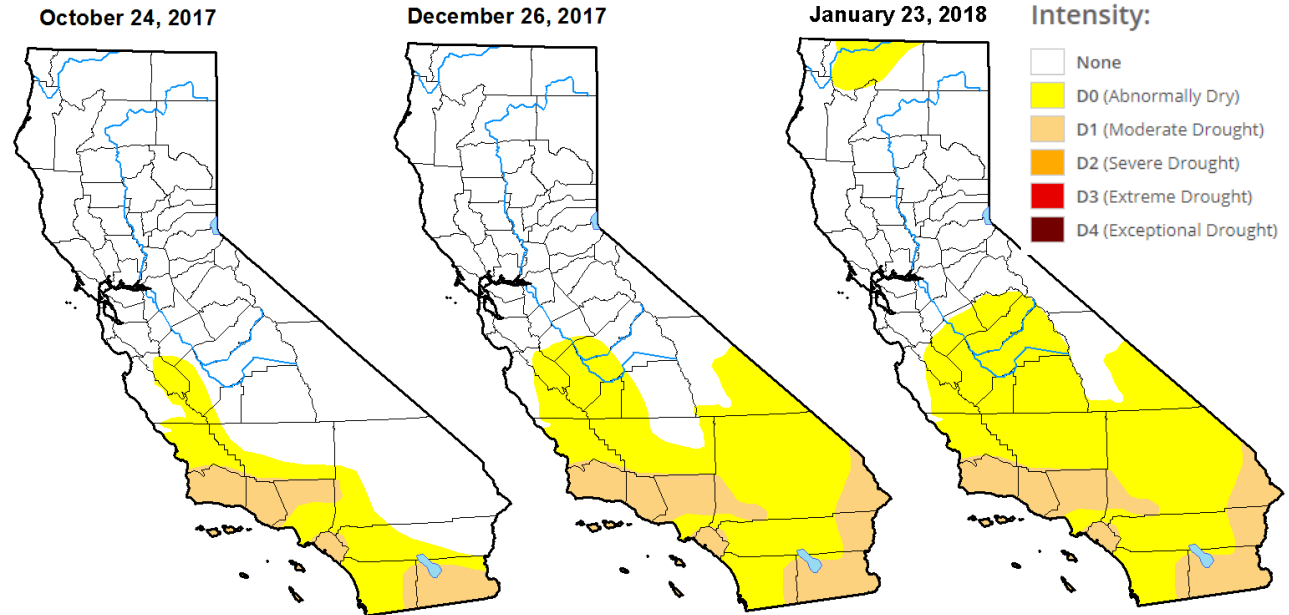
Image of clear, clean water flow after the final treatment at Camrosa's Water Reclamation Facility adjacent to campus



Reductions in our recycled water usage are accounted for in our total water goal. We will achieve our goals by utilizing improved irrigation management systems, metering, and planting more drought tolerant and native landscaping.

Why California Must Still Conserve Water

These images, courtesy of the U.S. Drought Monitor, show how in just four months the area of abnormally dry conditions have more than doubled. Water is distributed throughout CA artificially which disturbs the Earth's water cycle. Over-consumption can only exacerbate this issue.

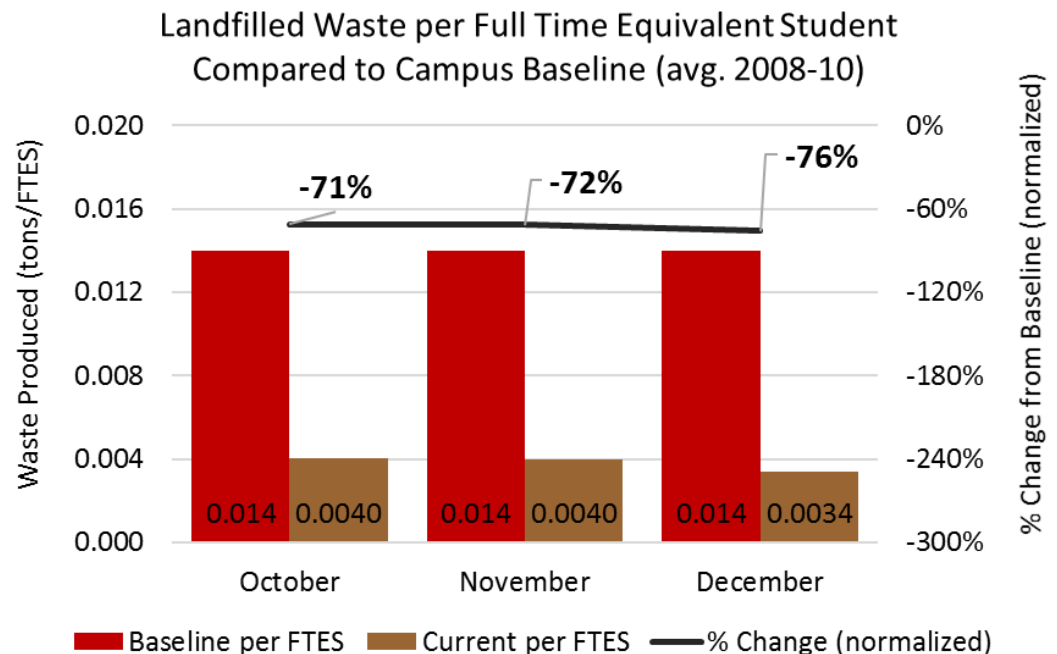


It is the responsibility of those who call California home, from its residents to its farmers and businesses, to conserve our water supply. To do this:

- Do not utilize water-intensive vegetation in landscaping; remove any turf or plants that require regular irrigation. If you must water, do so at night when evaporation is at its lowest.
- Be extremely conservative at the tap whether you're doing dishes, thawing meat, washing hands or brushing your teeth, if its not in use it **should be off**. Every drop counts.
- Fix any leaks in water infrastructure immediately. Notify the proper authorities if the leak is not on your property, never assume someone else is already taking care of it.
- Food waste is also water waste – just $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of beef requires 1,300 gallons of water to produce. Appx. 80% of CA's water goes to agriculture: be conscientious about your food management.

WASTE

The CSU Chancellor's Office has set our waste diversion goal at 80% by 2020. While we consistently come very close, achieving the last ~10% towards our goal will have to come from a reduction in waste produced by our campus community. These efforts to reduce waste sent to landfills helps to lower methane emissions and minimize chemicals that can leach into our water tables. By recycling we are reducing the energy and raw materials needed to make brand new items like water bottles and other plastics.



Waste at CI is diverted into two waste streams of trash and mixed recycling. One of Facilities Services' future goals is to provide more waste bins so that students can separate their own paper, plastic, glass and metal recyclables.

WASTE MANAGEMENT ON CAMPUS AND IN THE COMMUNITY

REDUCE (BEST way to help the environment)

- Buying food from local sources reduces the carbon footprint from transport, this can be done at Farmer's Markets or through a CSA box subscription
- Purchasing food in bulk helps avoid extra packaging materials, but make sure to use the product before it expires
- Opt-out of any unsolicited mail you might receive
- Carpooling to a destination is a great way to reduce emissions

REUSE (Maximize a material's potential, better for environment than using new material)

- Water bottles, coffee mugs, canvas grocery bags, Tupperware, scrap paper, batteries(rechargeable), packaging materials, bin liners,
- Donate unwanted furniture, clothing and household items
- Repair broken items instead of purchasing replacements
- Instill new life and purpose into materials – be creative! Rinse out sauce jars instead of buying mason jars, plant seeds in rinsed yogurt cups, shred last semesters notes for hamster bedding. See materials not as they are, but for what they could be!

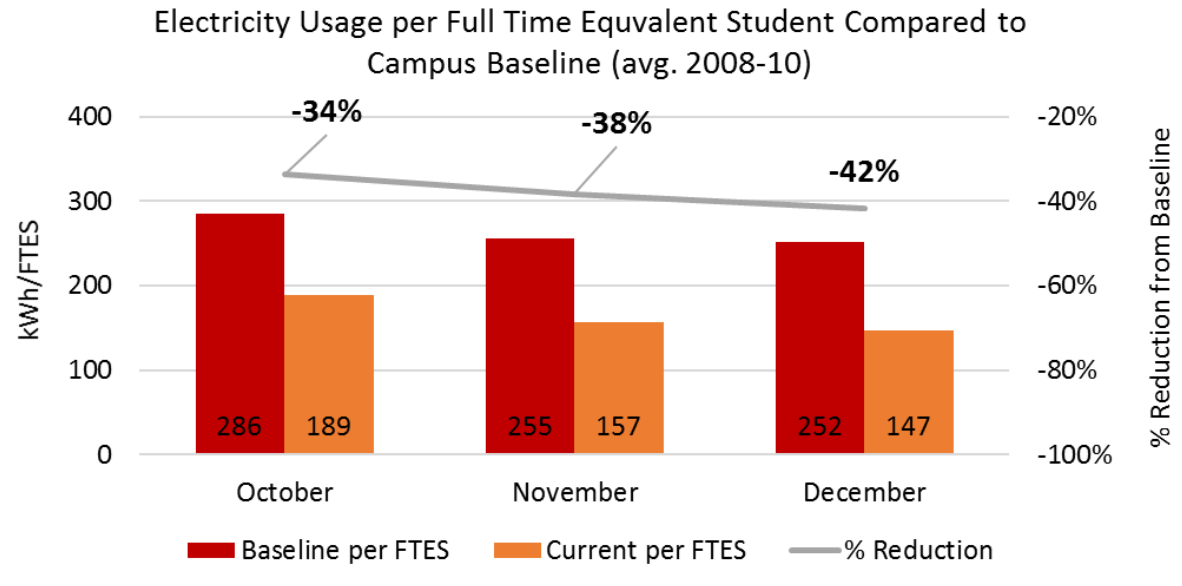
RECYCLE (LAST option, enables materials to be reused but requires energy)

- Compost garden waste to make your own dirt
- Take electronics to designated e-waste recycling centers
- Know what your waste hauler can recycle, improperly sorted waste may cost MORE energy in the long run and still end up in the landfill

ELECTRICITY

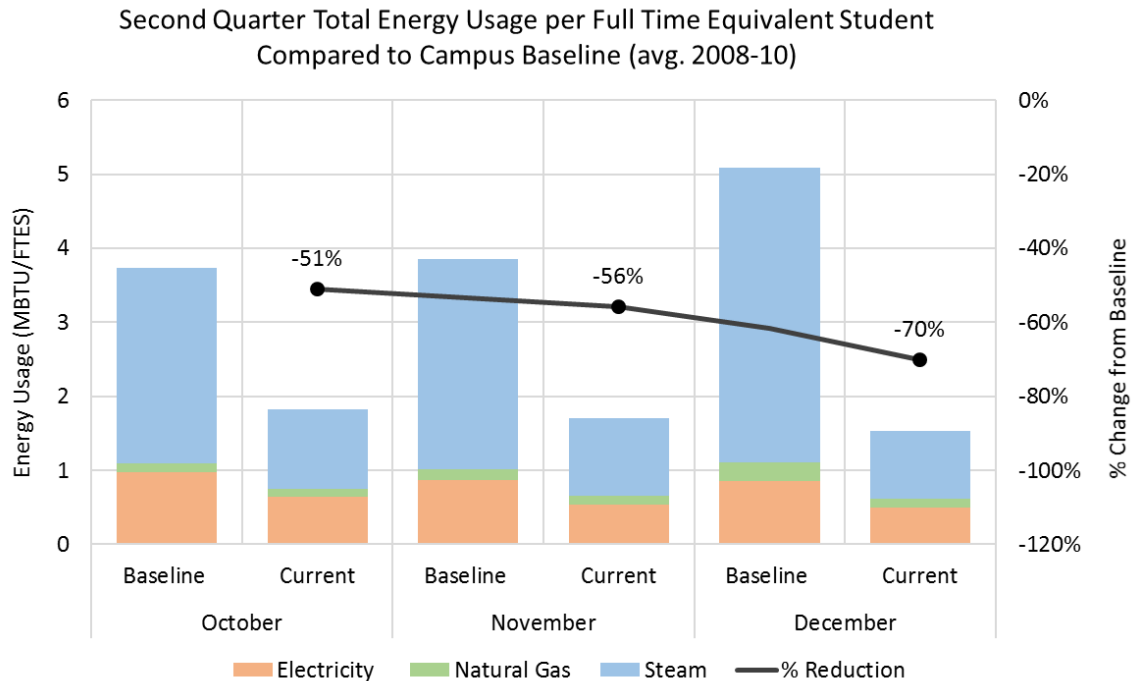


Image of our EV charging stations provided to our community free of charge for a four hour period of time



Electricity is provided by our co-generation plant, Channel Islands Power (CIP), and by Southern California Edison. As the campus population grows, our need for electricity increases, but because we continue to innovate and utilize more efficient technologies, our overall electricity has decreased compared to our baseline (average 2008-09 and 2009-10 FY). Our goal, set by the CSU Chancellors Office, of a 25% reduction per FTES versus baseline, has been exceeded each month this quarter.

TOTAL ENERGY



Total energy is our method of representing all of the resources used to provide energy to the campus, including electricity, steam and natural gas. Steam makes up the most energy because its used for the majority of heating hot and cold water along with space heating around CI after it's converted at our Central Plant. Electricity is used for lighting, plug loads, and various equipment around campus. Natural gas makes up the smallest amount because only a few buildings use gas for heating hot water, cooking, and space heating. Our goal is a 25% reduction per FTES versus baseline, which we are exceeding.



Image of Channel Island's Power (CIP) the campus's co-generation plant. This plant provides us with electricity and all of our steam that gets used across the campus.

WAYS TO REDUCE ENERGY USAGE ON CAMPUS AND IN THE COMMUNITY

- Avoid letting your car idle: an idling car is wasting gas and spewing pollution into the environment.
- Save money, gas, and pollution by carpooling, walking, biking, or using public transportation whenever possible.
- Wear layers and use blankets or fans instead of adjusting the thermostat up or down.
- Make it a habit to turn off lights when you leave a room. Utilize natural light whenever possible.
- Wash clothes in cold water – it cleans just as well without having to pay to heat it.



Pictured Above: CI Vista Bus – an alternative to parking on campus at $\frac{1}{8}$ of the cost. The bus runs reliably on a half hour loop to get you to class or work on time.

Moving toward a more sustainable environment starts with your conservation efforts!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CSU Channel Islands is striving for a more sustainable campus community every day.

Keep up to date between reports on our website:

<http://www.csuci.edu/fs/sustainability/index.htm>

For questions, concerns, or ideas on new sustainability efforts, please email

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Appreciation goes out to the following contributors:

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