1 Introduction

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) evaluates impacts associated with the proposed 2021 Long Range Development Plan (proposed 2021 LRDP) for the University of California, Riverside (UCR). This EIR has been prepared under the direction of University of California (UC) Board of Regents (Regents) pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000 et seq.).

1.1 Project Overview

The following is a synopsis of the project characteristics. For additional information on the proposed 2021 LRDP, see Section 2, *Project Description*.

A long-range development plan (LRDP) is defined by statute (PRC Section 21080.09) as a "physical development and land use plan to meet the academic and institutional objectives for a particular campus or medical center of public higher education." UCR last approved an LRDP in 2005 and has adopted amendments since then. The original 2005 LRDP planned for a student enrollment of 25,000 by 2015, which it is close to achieving. UCR has grown to support a student population of nearly 24,000 students and approximately 4,700 faculty and staff.

The number of students applying to UCR generally increased between 2010 and 2019. Freshman applications increased by approximately 87 percent (from 26,480 students to 49,516 students) and transfer student applications increased by approximately 97 percent (from 6,372 students to 12,543 students). UCR identified an enrollment-planning target of approximately 35,000 Fall quarter headcount by the academic year 2035/2036. The proposed 2021 LRDP provides a framework for managing future campus growth and needs.

The proposed 2021 LRDP is intended to guide development on the main UCR campus for the next 15 years. Development under the proposed 2021 LRDP is designed to accommodate a total projected enrollment of approximately 35,000 students (Fall quarter headcount) by the academic year 2035/2036. The proposed 2021 LRDP would guide long-range land use development, open space preservation and improvements, multi-modal mobility planning, and infrastructure sustainability and resiliency efforts. Through gradual phased development, the goal of the proposed 2021 LRDP is to accommodate the enrollment growth and meet program needs in an efficient and sustainable manner.

To accommodate the anticipated increase of approximately 11,078 students (7,419 undergraduate and 3,659 graduate) and 2,806 faculty and staff by academic year 2035/2036, the proposed 2021 LRDP proposes a net increase in development of approximately 3.7 million assignable square feet (asf) (approximately 5.5 million gross square feet (gsf)) of additional academic buildings, support facilities, and student housing. The proposed 2021 LRDP would provide on-campus or campus-controlled student housing for approximately 40 percent of eligible students (or approximately 68 percent of the increase in student population), equal to approximately 7,489 new on-campus beds. The proposed 2021 LRDP proposes the following land use designations: Academics & Research, Campus Support, Land-based Research, Open Space Reserve, Recreation & Athletics, Student Neighborhood, Agricultural/Campus Research, UCR Botanic Gardens, Canyon Crest Gateway, and University Avenue Gateway.

The proposed 2021 LRDP is a plan to guide development, but it is not an implementation plan. Adoption of the proposed 2021 LRDP does not constitute a commitment to any specific project. Rather, development under the proposed 2021 LRDP would occur over time, based on campus needs and funding availability. The Regents and/or its delegated authorities must approve each development proposal, as appropriate. At the campus level, the review of campus development proposals is informed by a process that involves input from staff, faculty, and students (and the local community as appropriate). A copy of the proposed 2021 LRDP is available at: https://pdc.ucr.edu/environmental-planning-ceqa.

1.2 Purpose and Legal Authority

The proposed 2021 LRDP requires the approval of the Regents. The proposed 2021 LRDP is subject to the environmental review requirements of CEQA. According to CEQA, preparation of an EIR is required whenever it can be fairly argued, based on substantial evidence, that a proposed project may result in a significant environmental impact. An EIR is an informational document used to inform public-agency decision makers and the public of significant environmental impacts of a project, identify possible ways to minimize the impacts, and describe reasonable alternatives to the project that could feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project while substantially lessening or avoiding any of the significant environmental impacts. Public agencies are required to consider the information presented in the EIR when determining whether to approve a project. This Draft EIR has been prepared to meet the requirements of a program EIR as defined by Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines. As described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(a), a program EIR may be prepared for a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related either:

(1) Geographically
(2) As logical parts in the chain of contemplated actions
(3) In connection with the issuance of rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program
(4) As individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental impacts, which can be mitigated in similar ways

A program EIR can be used as the basic, general environmental assessment for an overall program of projects developed over a multi-year planning horizon and therefore is an appropriate review document for the proposed 2021 LRDP. A program EIR has several advantages. For example, it provides a basic reference document to avoid unnecessary repetition of facts or analysis in subsequent project-specific assessments. It also allows the lead agency to consider the broad, regional impacts of a program of actions before its adoption.

1.3 Scope of this EIR

An Initial Study was prepared in accordance with CEQA and CEQA Guidelines to narrow the environmental issues and identify potential environmental impacts addressed in the EIR. (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15063(c)(3)(A) and 15128.) Based on the Initial Study prepared for the proposed 2021 LRDP, this EIR will address the following 18 environmental issue areas as well as other CEQA

mandated issues (i.e., cumulative impacts, growth-inducing impacts, significant unavoidable impacts, alternatives):

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

The Initial Study determined that implementation of the proposed 2021 LRDP would result in no impacts or less-than-significant impacts related to the following resources (Appendix A); therefore, these environmental issues are not discussed further in this Draft EIR:

- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources

Individual significance criteria in other resource sections were also screened out from further review; please see Appendix A and the individual resource chapters for additional information.

The alternatives section of the EIR (Section 6) was prepared pursuant to Section 15126.6 of the CEQA Guidelines and focuses on alternatives that are capable of eliminating or reducing significant adverse effects associated with the project while feasibly attaining most of the basic project objectives. In addition, the alternatives section identifies the "environmentally superior" alternative among the alternatives assessed. The alternatives evaluated include the CEQA-required "No Project" alternative, plus three alternative development scenarios for the project area.

The level of detail contained throughout this EIR is consistent with the requirements of CEQA and applicable court decisions. Section 15151 of the CEQA Guidelines provides the standard of adequacy on which this document is based:

> An EIR should be prepared with a sufficient degree of analysis to provide decision makers with information which enables them to make a decision which intelligently takes account of environmental consequences. An evaluation of the environmental effects of the proposed project need not be exhaustive, but the sufficiency of an EIR is to be reviewed in light of what is reasonably feasible. Disagreement among experts does not make an EIR inadequate, but the EIR should summarize the main points of disagreement among the experts. The courts have looked not for perfection but for adequacy, completeness, and a good faith effort at full disclosure.

Similarly, Section 15204(a) explains:

> [T]he adequacy of an EIR is determined in terms of what is reasonably feasible, in light of factors such as the magnitude of the project at issue, the severity of its likely environmental impacts, and the geographic scope of the project. CEQA does not require a lead agency to conduct every test or perform all research, study, and experimentation recommended or demanded by commentors.

In preparing the EIR, use was made of pertinent UC and UCR policies and guidelines, certified EIRs and adopted CEQA documents, and other background documents. A full reference list is contained in Section 7, *References* and at the end of the individual resource sections.

1.4 Environmental Review Process

The environmental impact review process, as required under CEQA, is summarized below. The steps are presented in sequential order.

1. **Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Initial Study.** Pursuant to the provision of Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines, the Regents (as lead agency) issued an NOP for public review and comment (see Appendix A of this EIR). As provided by CEQA Guidelines Section 15375, an NOP is a brief document sent by the lead agency to notify the responsible agencies, trustee agencies, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), and other involved agencies that the lead agency plans to prepare an EIR for a project. The purpose of the notice is to solicit guidance from those agencies as to the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR and to solicit recommendations and develop information regarding the scope, focus, and content of the EIR. The public review and scoping period for the proposed 2021 LRDP was announced in the NOP that was circulated from July 7, 2020 to August 6, 2020, pursuant to Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines. During this period, UCR staff held a scoping meeting on July 29, 2020 to provide the public an opportunity to receive more information on the proposed 2021 LRDP and to solicit comments and suggestions on the scope of the EIR. Comments on the scope and content of the EIR were received and written comments are included in Appendix A of this EIR.
2. **Notice of Availability (NOA) and Completion.** The provisions of Sections 15085(a) and 15087(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines require that at such time that the Draft EIR is completed, the lead agency must file a Notice of Completion (NOC) with the California Office of Planning and Research and that a public NOA be provided. The Regents, serving as the lead agency, provided the NOC to OPR and circulated an NOA of the Draft EIR to campus organizations, in addition to public agencies, special districts, tribal representatives, organizations, and individuals that commented on the NOP and/or requested to be kept informed of the proposed 2021 LRDP. In addition, UCR placed a public notice in the Press Enterprise, the recognized local paper of general circulation in the project vicinity.
3. **Release of the Draft EIR.** Concurrent with the publication of the NOA/NOC, UCR released the proposed 2021 LRDP Draft EIR for review for at least 45-days. Additional information and details regarding the review process are included in the NOA. This EIR, appendices, and related materials can be found at the UCR Planning, Design & Construction website (https://pdc.ucr.edu/environmental-planning-ceqa). Written comments should be submitted by mail or email, with appropriate contact information, to the following:

   Stephanie Tang
   Campus Environmental Planner
   Planning, Design & Construction
   University of California, Riverside
   1223 University Avenue, Suite 240
   Riverside, California 92507
   ceqa@ucr.edu

Any agency, organization, or members of the public desiring to comment on the EIR must submit their comments prior to the end of the public comment period identified in the NOA.

4. **Final EIR.** A Final EIR consists of the Draft EIR; revisions to the Draft EIR; a list of persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft EIR, comments received during the comment period, responses to comments addressing significant environmental concerns, and any other information added by the lead agency. After the Final EIR is completed, and at least 10 days prior to its certification, a copy of the response to written comments received on the Draft EIR will be provided or made available to all commenting parties.
5. **Certification of Final EIR.** Prior to making a decision on the proposed 2021 LRDP, the lead agency must certify that: (1) the Final EIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA, (2) the Final EIR was presented to the decision-making body of the lead agency and that the decision-making body reviewed and considered the information in the Final EIR prior to approving the project, and (3) the Final EIR reflects the lead agency's independent judgment and analysis (CEQA Guidelines Section 15090).
6. **Lead Agency Project Decision.** The lead agency will also need to decide whether to approve or deny the proposed 2021 LRDP, an alternative, or a variation thereof, and decide whether to adopt the mitigation measures as proposed, or to implement conditions of approval. If an option involves significant environmental effects, CEQA findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations may be required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15042 and 15043.
7. **Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).** According to PRC Section 21081.6, for projects in which significant impacts would be minimized by adopted mitigation measures, the lead agency must prepare an MMRP. The purpose of an MMRP is to ensure compliance with required mitigation measures during implementation of the project.
8. **Findings/Statement of Overriding Considerations**. For each significant impact of the proposed 2021 LRDP identified in the Final EIR, the lead agency must find, based on substantial evidence, that either: (1) the proposed 2021 LRDP has been changed to avoid or substantially reduce the magnitude of the impact, (2) changes are within another agency's jurisdiction and such changes have or should be adopted, or (3) specific economic, social, or other considerations make the mitigation measures or project alternatives infeasible (CEQA Guidelines Section 15091). If an agency approves a project with unavoidable significant environmental effects, it must prepare a written Statement of Overriding Considerations that balances, as applicable, the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits, including regionwide or statewide environmental benefits of a proposed project, against its unavoidable environmental risks.
9. **Notice of Determination (NOD).** The lead agency must file an NOD after deciding to approve a project for which an EIR is prepared (CEQA Guidelines Section 15094). The NOD must be posted for 30 days and sent to anyone previously requesting notice. Posting of the NOD starts a 30-day statute of limitations on CEQA legal challenges (PRC Section 21167[c]).

1.5 Draft EIR Content

This Draft EIR is organized in two volumes (Volumes I and II). Volume I presents the potential project-level environmental impacts of the proposed project, and Volume II provides technical appendices. The contents of Volume I include the following:

- **Executive Summary** – presents a brief synopsis of the proposed project, including project objectives, and an overview of project alternatives. This section also provides areas of

controversy/issues to be resolved, a table summarizing project environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and the level of significance of impacts after mitigation.

- **Section 1, Introduction** – provides an overview of the 2021 LRDP, the EIR process, the intended uses of the EIR, and an overview of the format and contents of the EIR.
- **Section 2, Project Description** – provides a description of the proposed 2021 LRDP, including its location, background information, objectives, and physical characteristics.
- **Section 3, Environmental Setting** – provides a general overview of the environmental setting for the proposed 2021 LRDP, including the regional and campus setting.
- **Section 4, Environmental Impact Analysis** – presents the general format of the environmental analysis, an analysis of environmental impacts for each resource area. Each subsection contains a description of the environmental setting (or existing conditions/baseline). The regulatory setting identifies the significance criteria and methodology used to determine whether impacts would be significant or less than significant, discusses the impacts, describes potential mitigation measures to reduce significant environmental impacts, describes cumulative impacts, and provides references.
- **Section 5, Other CEQA Considerations** – summarizes impacts that would result from the proposed 2021 LRDP, including significant environmental effects, significant and unavoidable environmental effects, irreversible changes to the environment, and growth-inducing impacts.
- **Section 6, Alternatives** – describes potentially feasible alternatives to the proposed 2021 LRDP that may attain most of the basic project objectives while avoiding or substantially lessening any of its significant effects. The analysis evaluates the environmental effects resulting from each alternative, compares these effects to those resulting from the proposed project, and describes the relationship of each alternative to the project objectives.
- **Section 7, References** – lists the documents and materials referenced in the text of the document.

1.6 List of Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
ACM	asbestos containing materials
ADA	Americans with Disabilities
ADU	accessory dwelling unit
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
Ag Ops	Agricultural Operations
ALUCP	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	Air Resources Board
asf	assignable square feet
AST	above-ground storage tanks

AV	automated vehicles
AVR	Average Vehicle Ridership
BCE	Before Common Era
bgs	Belowground Surface
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
BMP	best management practices
BTU	British thermal units
CA POST	Police Officer Standards and Training
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulation
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CE	Common Era
CEC	California Energy Commission
CE-CERT	College of Engineering's Center for Environmental Research and Technology
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFC	chlorofluorocarbons
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction General Permit
CGS	California Geological Survey

CH_4	methane
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
City	City of Riverside
CNAS	College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNG	compressed natural gas
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalents
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease[1]
CPAC	Capital Program Advisory Committee
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRC-AES	Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRPR	California Rare Plant Ranks
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CVARS	Coachella Valley Agricultural Research Station
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAMP	Drainage Area Management Plan
dB	Decibels
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DCFM	Designated Campus Fire Marshal
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DOF	California Department of Finance
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EDD	California Employment Development Department
EH&S	Environmental Health & Safety
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMFAC	Emission FACtors

[1] https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/naming-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-2019)-and-the-virus-that-causes-it

EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EUI	Energy Use Intensity
EV	electric vehicle
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zones
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FRA	Federal Responsibility Areas
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTE	full-time equivalent
GC	Government Code
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Act
gsf	gross square feet
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GWh	gigawatt-hours
GWP	Global warming potential
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HMBP	Hazardous Materials Business Plans
HOV	high-occupancy vehicle
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments Act
HUB	Highland Union Building
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
HWCL	Hazardous Waste Control Law
Hz	Hertz
I-215	Interstate 215
IBC	Institutional Biosafety Committee
IIPP	Injury Illness Prevention Program
in./sec.	inches per second

IOU	Investor-owned Utilities
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
kV	kilovolt
KVP	Key Viewpoints
kW	kilowatts
kWh	kilowatt hour
LBP	lead-based paint
Lbs/hour	pounds per hour
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard
Ldn	Day-Night Average Level
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
Leq	Equivalent noise level
LID	Low Impact Development
Lmax	highest root-mean-square
Lmin	lowest root-mean-square
LOP	Local Oversight Program
LOS	Level of Service
LRA	Local Responsibility Areas
LRDP	Long Range Development Plan
LST	Localized Significance Thresholds
M	Magnitude
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MEIR	Maximum exposed individual residents
MEIW	Maximum exposed individual workers
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MGD	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MMAA	Master Mutual Aid Agreement
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MMT	million metric tons

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
Mph	miles per hour
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MT	metric tons
MW	megawatts
MWh	Megawatt-hours
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCAA	National Collegiate Athletic Association
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIH	National Institutes of Health
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NO	nitric oxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOC	Notice of Completion
NOD	Notice of Determination
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
O_3	ozone
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSFM	Office of the State Fire Marshal
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
PD&C	Planning, Design & Construction

PF	Public Facilities/Institutional
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
PGEF	Plant Growth Environments Facility
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter 10 micrometers in diameter or less
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter 2.5 micrometers in diameter or less
Pb	lead
Ppb	parts per billion
Ppm	parts per million
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSE	Participating Special Entity
PV	photovoltaic
Qa	Holocene alluvial deposits
RCA	Regional Conservation Authority
RCDEH	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
RCFCWCD	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
RCFD	Riverside County Fire Department
RCHCA	Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency
RCNM	Roadway Construction Noise Model
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRCD	Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District
RCSCD	Riverside County Sheriff-Coroner Department
RCTC	Riverside County Transportation Commission
Regents	Board of Regents
RFD	Riverside Fire Department
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RivTAM	Riverside Traffic Analysis Model
RMC	Riverside municipal Code
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RMS	root-mean-square
ROG	reactive organic gases
RPD	Riverside Police Department

RPL	Riverside Public Library
RPOSD	Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District
RPU	Riverside Public Utilities
RTA	Riverside Transit Agency
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RUSD	Riverside Unified School District
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWQCP	Riverside Water Quality Control Plant
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SBBA	San Bernardino Basin Area
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SCG	Southern California Gas
SCRRA	Southern California Regional Rail Authority
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SDC	Seismic Design Category
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
Sf	square feet
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SHMP	State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
SHMP	State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control & Countermeasures
SR 60	State Route 60
SRA	State Responsibility Areas
SRC	Student Recreation Center
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SSMP	Sanitary Sewer Management Plan

State	State of California
STEAM	Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics
SVP	Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TAPS	Transportation & Parking Services
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TES	Thermal Energy Storage
TIA	Transportation Impact Analysis
TMDL	Total maximum daily load
TNW	Traditional Navigable Water
U.S.	United States
UC	University of California
UCOP	UC Office of the President
UCPD	University of California Police Department
UCR	University of California, Riverside
UFC	Uniform Fire Code
UNET	University Neighborhood Enhancement Team
UPASS	University PASS (subsidized bus pass for UCR-affiliated students, faculty, and staff)
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOE	U.S. Department of Energy
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
US EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
USGBC	U.S. Green Building Council
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	underground storage tanks

UV	Ultra-violet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VdB	Vibration decibel
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program
WMWD	Western Municipal Water District
WOUS	Waters of the U.S.
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan
ZEV	zero-emission vehicles
°C	Celsius
°F	Fahrenheit
µg/L	micrograms per liter
µg/m^3	micrograms per cubic meter

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