

3 ERRATA

Chapter 3 identifies revisions to the Draft EIR. The changes are presented in the order in which they appear and identified by page number. Text deletions are shown in strikeout (~~strikeout~~) and additions are underlined (underlined). These edits provide clarifications or additional supportive information and do not change the analysis or conclusions of the Draft EIR.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On page ES-6, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.3-1 has been revised as follows:

The total acres of land conserved will be based on the total on-site agriculture acreage converted to urban uses. Conserved agriculture areas may include areas within the SOIA Area, lands secured for permanent habitat enhancement (e.g., giant garter snake habitat, Swainson's hawk habitat), or additional land identified by the City. The City shall ~~attempt to~~ locate preserved farmland within ~~5 miles of the SOIA Area; however, the preserved farmland shall at a minimum be located inside~~ Sacramento County. Conservation easement content standards shall include, at a minimum: land encumbrance documentation; documentation that the easements are permanent, monitored, and appropriately endowed for administration, monitoring, and enforcement of the easements; prohibition of activity which substantially impairs or diminishes the agricultural productivity of the land; and protection of water rights.

On page ES-7, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.3-3 has been revised as follows:

Before approval of final plans for development of the multi-sports complex and ~~At~~ the time of submittal of any application to annex territory within the SOIA Area, the City of Elk Grove shall prepare an agricultural land use compatibility plan for the SOIA Area. The plan ~~shall~~ may include establishing a buffer zone; providing additional suitable barriers, such as on-site fencing or walls, between the edge of development and the adjacent agricultural operations; or other measures, as directed by the City of Elk Grove. The City of Elk Grove would verify that the agricultural land use compatibility plan, as prepared, will reduce conflicts between ongoing agricultural operations and adjacent urban uses before issuance of grading permits for future development within the SOIA Area, including the multi-sports complex

On pages ES-9 and ES-10, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a has been revised as follows:

- At least ~~48 hours~~ 4 business days prior to the use of heavy-duty off-road equipment, the project representative shall provide SMAQMD with the anticipated construction timeline including start date, and name and phone number of the project manager and on-site foreman.
- Ensure that emissions from all off-road diesel powered equipment do not exceed 40 percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any 1 hour. Any equipment found to exceed 40 percent opacity (or Ringelmann 2.0) shall be repaired immediately, ~~and SMAQMD shall be notified~~ within 48 hours of identification of a ~~Non-compliant equipment shall be documented and a summary provided to the lead agency and SMAQMD monthly.~~ A visual survey of all in-

operation equipment shall be made at least weekly, and a monthly summary of the visual survey results shall be submitted throughout the duration of the project, except that the monthly summary shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs. The monthly summary shall include the quantity and type of vehicles surveyed as well as the dates of each survey.

On page ES-11, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.4-2 has been revised as follows:

The City of Elk Grove shall require, as a part of the multi-sports park project and plans for development within the balance of the SOIA Area, the implementation of strategies to reduce operational ozone precursors. This can be in the form of an Air Quality ~~Management~~ Mitigation Plan or another enforceable mechanism. This would be submitted to SMAQMD for review and approval prior to the issuance of a building permit. The performance standard is to achieve a reduction in, or offset of operational ozone precursor emissions by at least 35 percent for the multi-sports park project and for development within the balance of the SOIA Area. The performance standard would be 15 percent for areas that have Land Use Designations under a future City General Plan update or amendment that are consistent with the current Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy and the applicable State Implementation Plan. Reduction strategies can include policies and emissions reduction measures demonstrating compliance with the City of Elk Grove's General Plan Conservation and Air Quality Element, including policies CAQ-29, CI-1, CI-3, CI-4, CI-5, and CI-7 and actions CAQ-29-Action 1 and CAQ-29-Action 2 of the City's General Plan (or equivalent policies as may be amended) and Elk Grove Climate Action Plan reduction measures TACM-4, and TACM-5, (or equivalent measures as may be amended), in addition to reduction measures recommended by the SMAQMD, which may include the use of offsets. The City will plan for safe and convenient pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access and mobility as a part of the multi-sports park project and plans for development within the balance of the SOIA Area.

If the performance standard cannot be fulfilled with an Air Quality Mitigation Plan, the City of Elk Grove will consult with the SMAQMD regarding the use of an off-site mitigation fee. Any fee will be subject to consultation between SMAQMD and the City of Elk Grove when rezoning the property.

On page ES-13, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.4-5 has been revised as follows:

The City of Elk Grove shall require, as a part of plans for development within the SOIA Area outside the multi-sports park complex project, require the implementation of strategies to avoid exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial toxic air contaminant pollutant concentrations. Projects that would result in substantial TAC emissions directly or indirectly (e.g., industrial sources), that would expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC concentrations (e.g., residential land uses located near existing TAC sources), the City of Elk Grove will implement ARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* (Handbook) guidance concerning land use compatibility with regard to sources of TAC emissions, or ARB guidance as it may be updated in the future. If these guidelines are infeasible, and a project would have the potential to generate substantial TAC emissions or expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC pollutant concentrations, the City will require project-level analysis and appropriate mitigation, as necessary, to ensure that sensitive receptors are not exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations. In the case of any proposed stationary source, in communication

with the SMAQMD, the City will require, if necessary, a site-specific analysis for operational activities to determine whether health risks would exceed applicable health risk thresholds of significance. Site-specific analysis may include screen level analysis, dispersion modeling, and/or a health risk assessment, consistent with applicable guidance from the SMAQMD. Analyses shall take into account regulatory requirements for proposed uses.

On pages ES-20 and ES-21, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.5-3b has been revised as follows:

If an active burrow is found during the nonbreeding season (September 1 through January 31), owls will be passively relocated to suitable habitat outside of the project area ~~using passive or active methodologies developed~~, in consultation with CDFW, ~~and may include active relocation to preserve areas if approved by CDFW and the preserve managers~~. No burrowing owls will be excluded from occupied burrows until a burrowing owl exclusion and relocation plan is developed ~~and approved by~~ in consultation with CDFW.

If an active burrow is found during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), occupied burrows will not be disturbed and will be provided with a 150- to 1,500-foot protective buffer unless a qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive means that either: (1) the birds have not begun egg laying, or (2) juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. The size of the buffer will depend on the time of year and level of disturbance, as outlined in the CDFW Staff Report (CDFW 2012:9) or the most recent CDFW protocols. Once the fledglings are capable of independent survival, the owls will be relocated to suitable habitat outside the project area, in accordance with a burrowing owl exclusion and relocation plan developed in consultation with CDFW and the burrow will be destroyed to prevent owls from reoccupying it. No burrowing owls will be excluded from occupied burrows until a burrowing owl exclusion and relocation plan is approved by the City in consultation with CDFW. Following owl exclusion and burrow demolition, the site shall be monitored by a qualified biologist to ensure burrowing owls do not recolonize the site before construction.

On page ES-35, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 has been revised as follows:

The City of Elk Grove shall require, as a part of the multi-sports park project and plans for development within the balance of the SOIA Area, the implementation of strategies to reduce GHG emissions. This will include an emissions estimate, suite of reduction strategies, which may include the use of verifiable offsets, and a monitoring mechanism consistent with recommendations of CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 for GHG reduction programs. This GHG reduction program for the SOIA Area can be accomplished through an update to the City's Climate Action Plan or a stand-alone GHG reduction program, which would be submitted to the SMAQMD for review and approval prior to the issuance of a building permit. The City will require that development in the SOIA Area comply with applicable GHG reduction strategies necessary to demonstrate that the SOIA Area would achieve a GHG emissions rate per service population that would be consistent with the emissions rate for land use-related emissions needed to achieve the State's emission targets for 2030 (Executive B-30-15 and SB 32) and 2050 (Executive Order S-3-05).

On page ES-46, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.12-6 has been revised as follows:

- ▶ Outdoor use of amplified sound systems within 500 feet of noise-sensitive land uses shall be permitted only between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, and between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. on Friday and Saturday restricted consistent with the City's noise regulations.

On page ES-35, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.15-1 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.15-1a: Prepare a Plan for Service that Demonstrates Adequate Water Supplies and On-Site and Off-Site Water System Facilities are Available to Serve Future Development (LAFCo and the City of Elk Grove)

On page ES-35, Table ES-1, Mitigation Measure 3.15-1 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.15-1b: Coordinate with SCWA for the Use of Non-Potable Water Supplies (City of Elk Grove)

The City of Elk Grove shall coordinate with SCWA should non-potable water supplies be proposed for use at the project site to ensure there are no cross connection or contamination issues between the non-potable and potable water services.

The following mitigation measures have been incorporated into Table ES-1:

Mitigation Measure 4.2-1: Improvements Suggested under Cumulative Conditions

Implementation of the following improvements is recommended to provide acceptable, LOS D or better operations:

Improvement 6 – Bruceville Road/Kammerer Road

Provide six lane on Kammerer Road east of Bruceville Road. Six lanes on this section of Kammerer Road would be consistent with the Connector JPA ultimate project. Provide the following lane configurations at the intersection:

- One left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane on the northbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, one through lane, and a right-turn lane on the southbound approach
- One left-turn lane, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the eastbound approach
- One left-turn lanes, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the westbound approach

Improvement 7 – Lent Ranch Parkway/Kammerer Road

Provide the following lane configurations at the intersection:

- One left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lanes on the northbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, one through lane, and one right-turn lane on the southbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the eastbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the westbound approach

Improvement 8 – SR 99 SB Ramps/Grant Line Road

Widen in the median to provide the following lane configurations on the westbound and eastbound approaches:

- Four through lanes and one right-turn lane on the eastbound approach
- Four through lanes and one right-turn lane on the westbound approach

Improvement 9 – E. Stockton Boulevard/Grant Line Road

Widen in the median to provide the following lane configurations on the westbound and eastbound approaches:

- Two left-turn lanes, four through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the eastbound approach
- One left-turn lane, four three through lanes, and one shared through/right-turn lanes on the westbound approach

Improvement 10 – Waterman Road/Grant Line Road Intersection

Widen Grant Line Road to provide eight through lanes and provide the following lane configurations:

- Three left-turn lanes, one through lane, and one right-turn lane on the northbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, one through lane, and one right-turn lane on the southbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, four through lanes, and two right-turn lanes on the eastbound approach
- One left-turn lane, four through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the westbound approach

Improvement 11 – Mosher Road/Grant Line Road Intersection

Widen Grant Line Road to provide six through lanes and provide the following lane configurations:

- One left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane on the northbound approach
- One left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane on the southbound approach
- One left-turn lane, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the eastbound approach
- One left-turn lane, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the westbound approach

Improvement 12 – Grant Line Road/Elk Grove Boulevard Intersection

Install traffic signal control and provide the following lane configurations:

- One left-turn lane and one through lane on the northbound approach
- One through lane and one right-turn lane on the southbound approach
- One left-turn lane and one right-turn lane on the eastbound approach

Improvement 13 – Grant Line Road/Wilton Road Intersection

Provide the following lane configurations at the intersection:

- One left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane on the northbound approach
- One left-turn lane, and a shared through/right-turn lane on the southbound, eastbound, and westbound approaches.

Improvement 14 – Waterman Road/Elk Grove Boulevard

Provide the following lane configurations at the intersection:

- Two left-turn lanes, two through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the northbound approach
- One left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane on the southbound, eastbound, and westbound approaches.

Improvement 15 – Big Horn Boulevard/Kammerer Road

Provide six lanes on Kammerer Road east of Bruceville Road. Six lanes on this section of Kammerer Road would be consistent with the Connector JPA ultimate project. Provide the following lane configurations at the intersection:

- Two left-turn lanes, two through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the northbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, two through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the southbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the eastbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the westbound approach

Improvement 16 – Lotz Parkway/Kammerer Road

Provide six lanes on Kammerer Road east of Bruceville Road. Six lanes on this section of Kammerer Road would be consistent with the Connector JPA ultimate project. Provide the following lane configurations at the intersection:

- Two left-turn lanes, two through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the northbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, two through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the southbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the eastbound approach
- Two left-turn lanes, three through lanes, and one right-turn lane on the westbound approach

CHAPTER 3, ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

SECTION 3.3, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

On page 3.3-14 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated into Mitigation Measure 3.3-1:

The total acres of land conserved will be based on the total on-site agriculture acreage converted to urban uses. Conserved agriculture areas may include areas within the SOIA Area, lands secured for permanent habitat enhancement (e.g., giant garter snake habitat, Swainson’s hawk habitat), or

additional land identified by the City. The City shall ~~attempt to~~ locate preserved farmland within ~~5 miles of the SOIA Area; however, the preserved farmland shall at a minimum be located inside~~ Sacramento County. Conservation easement content standards shall include, at a minimum: land encumbrance documentation; documentation that the easements are permanent, monitored, and appropriately endowed for administration, monitoring, and enforcement of the easements; prohibition of activity which substantially impairs or diminishes the agricultural productivity of the land; and protection of water rights.

On pages 3.3-15 and 3.3-16 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated into Impact 3.3-2:

Approximately 179 acres of the SOIA Area consist of agricultural lands under existing Williamson Act contracts. Portions of the multi-sport park complex site, as well as the area being identified for future development of mixed uses would occur on contracted land (APNs 134-0190-003 and 134-0190-002). Agricultural activities could continue on contracted land until such time that the land is required for future development of mixed uses. Landowners may choose to file a notice of non-renewal for contracted land, which allows for phasing out of contracted land over a 10-year period. However, Cancellation of these Williamson Act contracts before their expiration date would could be required before construction of the multi-sport park complex project and future development within the SOIA Area identified for mixed use.

On pages 3.3-16 and 3.3-17 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated into Impact 3.3-3:

The SOIA Area and surrounding parcels support a range of agricultural uses, including oats and grass for hay crops, seasonal row crops, and irrigated pasture. The multi-sports complex project would include field sports, an indoor sports facility, a stadium, and agrizone park and fairgrounds. Existing agricultural uses occur adjacent to the north and northeastern boundary of the multi-sports park complex site on APN 134-01900-002. Ongoing agricultural operations could continue until that parcel is developed. Visitors to the sports fields and stadium could be exposed to dust and noise associated with seasonal planting, crop maintenance, and harvesting until the parcel is developed. These effects would be temporary and limited to the growing season. The agrizone park would serve as a working farm and educational center. As a working farm, it would feature a variety of crops, cattle/ranching operations, and equestrian operations. The agrizone park would be located between the multi-sport park complex site and the USB (see Exhibit 2-4 in Chapter 2, "Project Description"). The agrizone park would not result in conflicts with off-site agricultural operations north and south of the multi-sports complex site.

On page 3.3-18 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated into Mitigation Measure 3.3-3:

Mitigation Measure 3.3-3: Prepare an Agricultural Land Use Compatibility Plan (City of Elk Grove)

Before approval of final plans for development of the multi-sports complex and Aat the time of submittal of any application to annex territory within the SOIA Area, the City of Elk Grove shall prepare an agricultural land use compatibility plan for the SOIA Area. The plan ~~shall~~ may include establishing a buffer zone; providing additional suitable barriers, such as on-site fencing or walls, between the edge of development and the adjacent agricultural operations; or other measures, as directed by the City of Elk Grove. The City of Elk Grove would verify that the agricultural land use

compatibility plan, as prepared, will reduce conflicts between ongoing agricultural operations and adjacent urban uses before issuance of grading permits for future development within the SOIA Area, including the multi-sports complex.

SECTION 3.4, AIR QUALITY

On page 3.4-7, of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated in Table 3.4-1:

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ^a	National Standards ^b	
		Concentration ^c	Primary ^{c,d}	Secondary ^{c,e}
Ozone ^k	1 hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	–	Same as primary standard
	8 hours	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)	0.070 ppm (447137 µg/m ³)	

On page 3.4-9, of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated in Table 3.4-3:

Pollutant	Federal Standard	California Standard
Ozone (O ₃) ¹	Nonattainment (1-hour)¹ Classification = Severe	Nonattainment (1-hour) Classification = Serious ²
	Nonattainment (8-hour) ³ Classification = Severe-15	Nonattainment (8-hour)
	Nonattainment (8-hour) ⁴ Classification = Severe-15	
Particulate Matter – 10 microns (PM ₁₀)	Attainment (24-hour)	Nonattainment (24-hour)
		Nonattainment (Annual)
Particulate Matter – 2.5 microns (PM _{2.5})	Nonattainment (24-hour)	(No Standard for 24-hour)
	Unclassified/Attainment (Annual)	Nonattainment (Annual) Attainment (Annual)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Attainment (1-hour)	Attainment (1-hour)
	Attainment (8-hour)	Attainment (8-hour)
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Unclassified/Attainment (1-hour)	Attainment (1-hour)
	Unclassified/Attainment (Annual)	Attainment (Annual)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ⁵	(Attainment Pending) (1-hour)	Attainment (1-hour)
		Attainment (24-hour)
Lead (Pb)	Unclassified/Attainment (3-month rolling average)	Attainment (30-day average)
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	No Federal Standard	Unclassified (1-hour)
Sulfates		Attainment (24-hour)
Visibly Reducing particles		Unclassified (8-hour)

Notes:

¹ Air quality meets Federal 1-hour Ozone standard (77 FR 64036). EPA revoked this standard, but some associated requirements still apply. The SMAQMD attained the standard in 2009. SMAQMD has requested EPA recognize attainment to fulfill the requirements.

² Per Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 40921.5(c), the classification is based on 1989–1991 data, and therefore does not change.

³ 1997 Standard.

⁴ 2008 Standard.

⁵ Cannot be classified.

Source: SMAQMD 2017a

On page 3.4-18 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated under Impact 3.4-1:

Table 3.4-5 summarizes the maximum daily emissions of VOC, NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} associated with construction for future development of the SOIA Area. Refer to Appendix B for model output files and assumptions. As shown in Table 3.4-5, the modeled daily emissions generated by construction would not exceed the SMAQMD-recommended threshold of significance for NO_x. ~~However,~~In addition, as the duration and intensity of specific construction activities associated with future development of the SOIA Area are unknown, emissions generated as a result could exceed SMAQMD thresholds and therefore would violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Therefore, emissions associated with construction of the multi-sport park complex could result in a **potentially significant** impact.

Table 3.4-5 Summary of Modeled Maximum Daily Construction-Related Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors for Future Development of the SOIA Area

Portion of Construction Phase	Maximum Daily Emissions (lb/day)			
	VOC	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Daily Emissions ¹	54.7167.3	56.4221.9	14.653.0	6.625.6
SMAQMD significance threshold	-	85	80	82
Exceeds Threshold?	-	No Yes	No	No

Notes: lb/day = pounds per day; NO_x = oxides of nitrogen; PM₁₀ = respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less; PM_{2.5} = respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less; VOC = volatile organic compounds; SMAQMD = Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

¹ Maximum annual construction emissions are representative of the earliest construction year (2021) assuming that each type of construction activity (i.e., grading, asphalt paving, building construction, and architectural coatings) would take place simultaneously at various locations of the Project site. Per SMAQMD CEQA Guidelines recommendations for construction projects that will last more than 4 years, it is assumed that 25 percent of the total land uses would be constructed in a single year.

Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2017; see Appendix B for detailed modeling assumptions, outputs, and results.

On page 3.4-19 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated under Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a:

Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a: Implement the SMAQMD Basic Construction Emission Control Practices and Enhanced Exhaust Control Practices (City of Elk Grove)

- b. If, after application of the Basic Construction Emission Control Practices, emissions would still exceed relevant SMAQMD thresholds, implement the SMAQMD Enhanced Exhaust Control Practices as listed below, or as they may be updated in the future:
 - Provide a plan, for approval by SMAQMD, demonstrating that the heavy-duty (50 horsepower [hp] or more) off-road vehicles to be used in the construction project, including owned, leased, and subcontractor vehicles, will achieve a project wide fleet-average of 20 percent NO_x reduction and 45 percent particulate reduction compared to the most current California Air Resources Board (ARB) fleet average that exists at the time of construction. SMAQMD’s Construction Mitigation Calculator can be used to identify an equipment fleet that achieves this reduction.

- Acceptable options for reducing emissions may include use of late-model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit technology, after-treatment products, and/or other options as they become available.
- Submit to SMAQMD a list of all equipment that would be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours during any portion of the construction project. The inventory shall include the horsepower rating, engine production year, and projected hours of use for each piece of equipment. The inventory shall be updated and submitted monthly throughout the duration of the project, except that an inventory shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs.
- At least ~~48 hours~~ 4 business days prior to the use of heavy-duty off-road equipment, the project representative shall provide SMAQMD with the anticipated construction timeline including start date, and name and phone number of the project manager and on-site foreman.
- Ensure that emissions from all off-road diesel powered equipment do not exceed 40 percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any 1 hour. Any equipment found to exceed 40 percent opacity (or Ringelmann 2.0) shall be repaired immediately, ~~and SMAQMD shall be notified within 48 hours of identification of a~~ Non-compliant equipment shall be documented and a summary provided to the lead agency and SMAQMD monthly. A visual survey of all in-operation equipment shall be made at least weekly, and a monthly summary of the visual survey results shall be submitted throughout the duration of the project, except that the monthly summary shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs. The monthly summary shall include the quantity and type of vehicles surveyed as well as the dates of each survey.
- SMAQMD staff and/or other officials may conduct periodic site inspections to determine compliance.

On page 3.4-22 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated in Tables 3.4-6 and 3.4-7 under Impact 3.4-2:

Table 3.4-6 Summary of Modeled Maximum Daily Long-Term Operational Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors¹ for the Multi-Sport Park Complex				
Emissions Source	Daily Emissions (lbs/day)			
	VOC	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Area	114.28	0.00582E-03	0.00221.40E-04	0.00221.40E-04
Energy	0.99	9.03	0.690.71	0.690.71
Mobile	7.37	30.46	13.875.28	3.901.74
Total Operational Emissions²	122.65	39.49	14.566.00	4.592.45
SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance	65	65	80	82
Exceeds Thresholds?	Yes	No	No	No

Notes: lbs/day = pounds per day; ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_x = oxides of nitrogen; PM₁₀ = respirable particulate matter; PM_{2.5} = fine particulate matter; SMAQMD = Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

¹ Operational emissions were modeled for year 2020 and 2021, as the soccer fields and parking lots would be constructed and operational in 2020, while the remainder of the multi-sport park complex would be constructed and operational following completion of the soccer fields.

² Total emissions may not add correctly due to rounding.

Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2017; see Appendix B for detailed modeling assumptions, outputs, and results.

Table 3.4-7 Summary of Modeled Maximum Daily Long-Term Operational Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors¹ for Full Buildout of the SOIA Area²				
Emissions Source	Daily Emissions (lbs/day)			
	VOC	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Area	236.96	0.691	0.333.28E-01	0.333.28E-01
Energy	4.85	43.73	3.353.38	3.353.38
Mobile	257.56	1128.96	709.05700.46	194.56192.40
Total Operational Emissions²	499.37	1173.38	712.73704.17	198.24196.10
SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance	65	65	80	82
Exceeds Thresholds?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: lbs/day = pounds per day; ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_x = oxides of nitrogen; PM₁₀ = respirable particulate matter; PM_{2.5} = fine particulate matter; SMAQMD = Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

¹ Operational emissions were modeled for year 2022.

² Total emissions are inclusive of operational emissions associated with the multi-sport park complex.

³ Total emissions may not add correctly due to rounding.

Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2017; see Appendix B for detailed modeling assumptions, outputs, and results.

On page 3.4-23 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated in Mitigation Measure 3.4-2:

Mitigation Measure 3.4-2: Implement Strategies to Reduce Potential Operational Emissions (City of Elk Grove)

The City of Elk Grove shall require, as a part of the multi-sports park project and plans for development within the balance of the SOIA Area, the implementation of strategies to reduce operational ozone precursors. This can be in the form of an Air Quality Management Mitigation Plan

or another enforceable mechanism. This would be submitted to SMAQMD for review and approval prior to the issuance of a building permit. The performance standard is to achieve a reduction in, or offset of operational ozone precursor emissions by at least 35 percent for the multi-sports park project and for development within the balance of the SOIA Area. The performance standard would be 15 percent for areas that have Land Use Designations under a future City General Plan update or amendment that are consistent with the current Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy and the applicable State Implementation Plan. Reduction strategies can include policies and emissions reduction measures demonstrating compliance with the City of Elk Grove's General Plan Conservation and Air Quality Element, including policies CAQ-29, CI-1, CI-3, CI-4, CI-5, and CI-7 and actions CAQ-29-Action 1 and CAQ-29-Action 2 of the City's General Plan (or equivalent policies as may be amended) and Elk Grove Climate Action Plan reduction measures TACM-4, and TACM-5, ~~TACM-6, and TACM-11~~ (or equivalent measures as may be amended), in addition to reduction measures recommended by the SMAQMD, which may include the use of offsets. The City will plan for safe and convenient pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access and mobility as a part of the multi-sports park project and plans for development within the balance of the SOIA Area.

If the performance standard cannot be fulfilled with an Air Quality Mitigation Plan, the City of Elk Grove will consult with the SMAQMD regarding the use of an off-site mitigation fee. Any fee will be subject to consultation between SMAQMD and the City of Elk Grove when rezoning the property.

On page 3.4-30 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated in Mitigation Measure 3.4-5:

Mitigation Measure 3.4-5: Implement Guidelines in the California Air Resources Board's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective (City of Elk Grove)

The City of Elk Grove shall require, as a part of plans for development within the SOIA Area outside the multi-sports park complex project, require the implementation of strategies to avoid exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial toxic air contaminant pollutant concentrations. Projects that would result in substantial TAC emissions directly or indirectly (e.g., industrial sources), that would expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC concentrations (e.g., residential land uses located near existing TAC sources), the City of Elk Grove will implement ARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* (Handbook) guidance concerning land use compatibility with regard to sources of TAC emissions, or ARB guidance as it may be updated in the future. If these guidelines are infeasible, and a project would have the potential to generate substantial TAC emissions or expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC pollutant concentrations, the City will require project-level analysis and appropriate mitigation, as necessary, to ensure that sensitive receptors are not exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations. In the case of any proposed stationary source, ~~in~~ communication with the SMAQMD, the City will require, if necessary, a site-specific analysis for operational activities to determine whether health risks would exceed applicable health risk thresholds of significance. Site-specific analysis may include screen level analysis, dispersion modeling, and/or a health risk assessment, consistent with applicable guidance from the SMAQMD. Analyses shall take into account regulatory requirements for proposed uses.

SECTION 3.5, BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

On page 3.5-38 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated into the third and fourth bullet points of Mitigation Measure 3.5-3b:

- ▶ If an active burrow is found during the nonbreeding season (September 1 through January 31), owls will be passively relocated to suitable habitat outside of the project area ~~using passive or active methodologies developed~~, in consultation with CDFW, ~~and may include active relocation to preserve areas if approved by CDFW and the preserve managers~~. No burrowing owls will be excluded from occupied burrows until a burrowing owl exclusion and relocation plan is developed ~~and approved by~~ in consultation with CDFW.
- ▶ If an active burrow is found during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), occupied burrows will not be disturbed and will be provided with a 150- to 1,500-foot protective buffer unless a qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive means that either: (1) the birds have not begun egg laying, or (2) juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. The size of the buffer will depend on the time of year and level of disturbance, as outlined in the CDFW Staff Report (CDFW 2012:9) or the most recent CDFW protocols. Once the fledglings are capable of independent survival, the owls will be relocated to suitable habitat outside the project area, in accordance with a burrowing owl exclusion and relocation plan developed in consultation with CDFW and the burrow will be destroyed to prevent owls from reoccupying it. No burrowing owls will be excluded from occupied burrows until a burrowing owl exclusion and relocation plan is approved by the City in consultation with CDFW. Following owl exclusion and burrow demolition, the site shall be monitored by a qualified biologist to ensure burrowing owls do not recolonize the site before construction.

On page 3.5-29 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated under “South Sacramento County Draft Habitat Conservation Plan:”

The SSHCP Conservation Strategy will result in an interconnected Preserve System totaling 36,282 acres. All SSHCP Preserves will be preserved in perpetuity and would be acquired either as fee title or as conservation easements, although most of the Preserve System will be acquired using conservation easements. Plan Permittees are responsible for ensuring compliance with all elements of the Plan and with completion of a SSHCP permit application package.

The emphasis of the ~~draft~~ SSHCP is to secure large, interconnected blocks of habitat that focus on protecting intact subwatersheds, while minimizing edge effects and maximizing heterogeneity. Habitat losses within the USB would be offset primarily through the establishment of large preserves outside the USB, but core and satellite preserves may be established within the USB. As currently conceived, land developers that convert habitat within the USB would pay a defined per-acre fee to mitigate impacts. These fees would be used to protect, restore, maintain, and monitor habitat.

A new Joint Powers Authority called the South Sacramento Conservation Agency (SSCA) will be created to implement the SSHCP. The SSCA is responsible for ensuring compliance with the terms of the Plan, the Implementing Agreement, and the Permits. The SSCA will be governed by a Governing Board of elected officials from the County, Rancho Cordova, and Galt. An Implementing

Commission consisting of a single representative from each of the Land Use Authority Permittees and Plan Partner Permittees will be formed to implement duties that the SSCA Board sees fit to assign to it. The Implementing Entity will be advised by representatives of USFWS and CDFW and a technical advisory committee. Plan Permittees are responsible for ensuring compliance with all elements of the Plan and with completion of a SSHCP permit application package.

The SSHCP Preserve System Monitoring and Management Program will integrate monitoring and adaptive management into one cohesive program where monitoring will inform and change management actions to continually improve outcomes for Covered Species and natural land cover types. The SSHCP describes two frameworks for monitoring and management: the SSHCP Compliance and Avoidance and Minimization Measure Monitoring Program Framework, which will monitor compliance with Plan requirements, the Implementing Agreement, and the permits, and the SSHCP Preserve System Monitoring and Management Program, which will monitor the effectiveness of the Plan in protecting Covered Species, natural communities, and ecosystem processes and to evaluate the effects of preserve management actions.

The process for developing the ~~draft~~ SSHCP was initiated in 1992, predating the 2000 incorporation of the City of Elk Grove. A public review draft of the SSHCP and Implementing Agreement, accompanying joint draft Environmental Impact Statement/draft EIR, and draft Aquatic Resources Program, was released on June 2, 2017, opening a 90-day public comment period that ended September 5, 2017. Public hearings will be held on proposed adoption of the final SSHCP, final EIS/EIR, final Aquatic Resources Program, and final Implementing Agreement in fall and winter of 2017–2018. On September 11, 2018, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors voted to adopt the SSCHP and related Aquatic Resources Program, and to certify the EIS/EIR. ~~and an Incidental Take Permit is expected to be issued in Spring 2018 (County of Sacramento et al. 2017a).~~

On page 3.5-41 of the Draft EIR, the following language was incorporated under “Significance after Mitigation:”

The City of Elk Grove can also work collaboratively with the County of Sacramento to develop an approach to mitigation for loss of Swainson’s hawk foraging habitat that integrates with the SSHCP Conservation Strategy Biological Goals and Objectives for this species and with the interconnected landscape-level preserve system envisioned in the SSCHP.

CHAPTER 3.8, GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

On page 3.8-20 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated under Mitigation Measure 3.8-1:

Mitigation Measure 3.8-1: Achieve GHG Emissions Rate Consistent with State Guidance (City of Elk Grove)

The City of Elk Grove shall require, as a part of the multi-sports park project and plans for development within the balance of the SOIA Area, the implementation of strategies to reduce GHG emissions. This will include an emissions estimate, suite of reduction strategies, which may include the use of verifiable offsets, and a monitoring mechanism consistent with recommendations of CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 for GHG reduction programs. This GHG reduction program for the SOIA Area can be accomplished through an update to the City’s Climate Action Plan or a stand-alone GHG

reduction program, which would be submitted to the SMAQMD for review and approval prior to the issuance of a building permit. The City will require that development in the SOIA Area comply with applicable GHG reduction strategies necessary to demonstrate that the SOIA Area would achieve a GHG emissions rate per service population that would be consistent with the emissions rate for land use-related emissions needed to achieve the State’s emission targets for 2030 (Executive B-30-15 and SB 32) and 2050 (Executive Order S-3-05).

CHAPTER 3.10, HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

On pages 3.10-19 and 3.10-20 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions have been made to Impact 3.10-3:

SCWA’s Zone 40 water-demand factors were applied to the acreage for each land use designation that generates water use within the SOIA Area. Water supply demand for irrigation of the full-size soccer fields, training fields, landscaped areas, and the sod farm and water supply demand for operation of the stadium and community support facility proposed as part of the multi-sport park complex has been conservatively estimated as 178 afy. It is assumed that the water supply demand for irrigation would account for 162 afy of that total, depending on the type of field installed. Water demands for the stadium would occur only during operation and is dependent on the even schedule. It is possible that the existing on-site wells could be used to irrigate the agrizone park.

Land Use Category	Unit Water Demand Factors (af/ac/yr)	Land Use (acres)	Water Demand (afy)
Commercial	2.02	93	187.86
Industrial	2.02	178	359.56
Mixed Use	2.15	118	253.70
Subtotal	--	389	801.12
Water System Losses (7.5%)	--	--	60.08
Total Demand	--	--	<u>741.04861.2</u>
Notes: af/ac/yr = acre-feet per acre per year; afy = acre-feet per year. Source: SCWA 2016, adapted by AECOM in 2018			

As shown on Table 3.10-2, the estimated water supply demand for future commercial, industrial, and mixed-use development has been conservatively estimated as ~~1,021,861~~ afy.¹ The total water supply demand for future development within the SOIA Area would be ~~1,199~~ 1,039 afy, with the multi-sport park complex accounting for 178 afy of the total water supply demand and the commercial, industrial, and mixed use development within the SOIA Area accounting for ~~1,021,861~~ afy of the total water supply demand. In general, municipal water supply demands are less than agricultural water supply demands; therefore, water demands under the SOIA would likely be less than the current water demand required for agricultural irrigation.

¹ This water supply demand does not reflect 2016 CALGreen Code (Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations) requirements to reduce indoor demand for potable water by 20 percent and to reduce landscape water usage by 50 percent or water conservation measures that may be implemented by future development.

On page 3.10-21 of the Draft EIR, the following revision has been incorporated under the significance conclusion in Impact 3.10-3:

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.10-3 (also known as Mitigation Measure 3.15-1) would reduce potentially significant impacts associated with groundwater use to a **less-than-significant** level because prior to approval of any application to annex territory within the SOIA Area, the City of Elk Grove shall prepare a Plan for Services which shall demonstrate that SCWA is a signatory to the Water Forum Agreement, that groundwater management would occur consistent with the Central Sacramento County Groundwater Management Plan, and that groundwater will be provided in a manner that ensures no overdraft will occur. LAFCo would condition future annexation on compliance with Mitigation Measure 3.10-~~23~~.

SECTION 3.12, NOISE AND VIBRATION

On page 3.12-56 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were incorporated into Mitigation Measure 3.12-6:

- ▶ Outdoor use of amplified sound systems within 500 feet of noise-sensitive land uses shall be ~~permitted only between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, and between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. on Friday and Saturday~~ restricted consistent with the City’s noise regulations.

SECTION 3.15, UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

On page 3.15-4 of the Draft EIR, the following revision was incorporated under “Environmental Setting:”

There are several major points of connection to major SCWA infrastructure near the SOIA Area boundaries. SCWA’s nearest water transmission mains ~~are~~ is located along Grant Line Road. Addition transmission mains in the vicinity of the SOIA Area are located along Waterman Road, at the Grant Line Road/SR 99 interchange. The Elk Grove Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and storage tanks are located east of Waterman Road and north of Grant Line Road (SCWA 2016). Other planned SCWA water system improvements shown in the Zone 40 WSIP include the future the Bond Road WTP and storage tanks, planned as Phase 2 facilities, and additional water conveyance pipelines along Grant Line Road and Waterman Road (SCWA 2016).

On page 3.15-5 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions were made to Table 3.15-2:

Table 3.15-2 Comparison of Water Supply and Demand in Zone 40 (2020–2040) ¹		Projected Demands (afy)				
Water Year	Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Normal Year	Supply					
	Groundwater	47,000	47,000	52,000	62,000	62,000
	Surface water	25,300	25,300	25,300	25,300	25,300
	Recycled water	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Remediated groundwater to serve Rio del Oro in Zone 40	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Total Supply	82,900	82,900	87,900	97,900	97,900
	Total Demand	48,121	55,490	63,288	71,143	79,278
	Difference (Supply minus Demand)	34,779	27,410	24,612	26,757	18,622
Single-Dry Year	Supply					
	Groundwater	47,000	47,000	52,000	62,000	62,000
	Surface water	17,600	17,900	18,000	18,000	18,000
	Recycled water	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Remediated groundwater to serve Rio del Oro in Zone 40	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Total Supply	75,200	75,500	80,600	90,600	90,800
	Total Demand	48,121	55,490	63,288	71,143	79,278
	Difference (Supply minus Demand)	27,079	20,010	17,312	19,457	11,522
Multiple-Dry Year 1	Supply					
	Groundwater	47,000	47,000	52,000	62,000	62,000
	Surface water	25,300	25,300	25,300	25,300	25,650
	Recycled water	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Remediated groundwater to serve Rio del Oro in Zone 40	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,550
	Total Supply	82,900	82,900	87,900	97,900	97,900
	Total Demand	48,121	55,490	63,288	63,288	79,278
	Difference (Supply minus Demand)	34,779	34,779	24,612	26,757	18,622
Multiple-Dry Year 2	Supply	47,000	47,000	52,000	62,000	62,000
	Groundwater	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
	Surface water	25,300	25,300	25,300	25,300	25,300
	Recycled water	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Remediated groundwater to serve Rio del Oro in Zone 40	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Total Supply	82,900	82,900	87,900	97,900	97,900
	Total Demand	48,121	55,490	63,288	63,288	79,278
	Difference (Supply minus Demand)	34,779	34,779	24,612	26,757	18,622
Multiple-Dry Year 3	Supply					
	Groundwater	47,000	47,000	52,000	62,000	62,000
	Surface water	17,600	17,900	18,000	18,000	18,000
	Recycled water	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
	Remediated groundwater to serve Rio del Oro in Zone 40	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900	8,900
	Total Supply	75,200	75,500	80,600	90,600	90,800
	Total Demand	48,121	55,490	63,288	71,143	79,278
	Difference (Supply minus Demand)	27,079	20,010	17,312	19,457	11,522

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year

¹ Water supplies and demands within SCWA Zone 40 would be the same during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years; however, the year-to-year mix of surface and groundwater would be adjusted as necessary to meet the demands as part of its conjunctive use water supply program.

Source: Brown and Caldwell 2016; Data compiled by AECOM 2016

On pages 3.15-15 and 3.15-16 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions have been made to Impact 3.15-1:

SCWA’s Zone 40 water-demand factors were applied to the acreage for each future land use designation that generates water use within the SOIA Area. As shown on Table 3.15-4, the estimated water supply demand for future commercial, industrial, and mixed-use development has been conservatively estimated as ~~741~~ 861 afy. The total water supply demand for future development within the SOIA Area would be ~~1,199~~ 1,039 afy, with the multi-sport park complex accounting for 178 afy of the total water supply demand and the commercial, industrial, and mixed use development within the SOIA Area accounting for ~~741~~ 861 afy of the total water supply demand. As shown in Table 3.15-1, total water usage for agricultural crops on the SOIA Area as a whole is approximately ~~919~~ 1,982 afy. Therefore, water demands under the SOIA would be approximately ~~1,240~~ 943 afy less than the current water demand required for agricultural irrigation.

Land Use Category	Unit Water Demand Factors (af/ac/yr)	Land Use (acres)	Water Demand (afy)
Commercial	2.02	93	187.86
Industrial	2.02	178	359.56
Mixed Use	2.15	118	253.70
Subtotal	--	389	801.12
Water System Losses (7.5%)	--	--	60.08
Total Demand	--	--	741.04 <u>861.2</u>
Notes: af/ac/yr = acre-feet per acre per year; afy = acre-feet per year. Source: SCWA 2016, adapted by AECOM in 2018			

The SOIA Area is within the Zone 40 service area. As discussed above, the Zone 41 UWMP indicates that water supplies and demands within SCWA Zone 40 would be the same during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years; however, the year-to-year mix of surface and groundwater would be adjusted, as necessary, to meet the demands as part of its conjunctive use water supply program. As shown in Table 3.15-42, SCWA would have surface water and groundwater supplies that exceed demands within Zone 40 from 2020 to 2040 in all water years. SCWA anticipates that at buildout of its service area, and assuming that appropriative water and CVP contract water continue to be available, surface water will account for approximately 70 percent of water supplies during average and wet years and account for approximately 30 percent of water supplies in the driest years, thereby resulting in a long-term average of approximately 60 percent of water demands being met by surface water supplies (SCWA 2017). Therefore, water supply would be available to meet the water supply demands of the SOIA Area, including water supply demand associated with the multi-sport park complex.

On page 3.15-17 of the Draft EIR, the following revision have been made to the numbering of Mitigation Measure 3.15-1:

Mitigation Measure 3.15-1a: Prepare a Plan for Service that Demonstrates Adequate Water Supplies and On-Site and Off-Site Water System Facilities are Available (LAFCo and the City of Elk Grove)

On page 3.15-18 of the Draft EIR, Mitigation Measure 3.15-1b has been incorporated under Impact 3.15-1:

Mitigation Measure 3.15-1b: Coordinate with SCWA for the Use of Non-Potable Water Supplies (City of Elk Grove)

The City of Elk Grove shall coordinate with SCWA should non-potable water supplies be proposed for use at the project site to ensure there are no cross connection or contamination issues between the non-potable and potable water services.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.15-1a and 3.15-1b would reduce potentially significant impacts associated with increased for water supplies and demand for on-site and off-site water facilities required for future development within the SOIA Area, including the multi-sports park, to a **less-than-significant** level because the City of Elk Grove would demonstrate adequate SCWA water supplies and on-site and off-site water systems would be available for the amount of development identified in the annexation territory. LAFCo would condition future annexation of the SOIA Area on compliance with Mitigation Measure 3.15-1. Mitigation Measure 3.15-1b would ensure the City of Elk Grove would coordinate with SCWA should non-potable water supplies be proposed for use at the project site.

SECTION 3.16, ENERGY

On Page 3.16-18 of the Draft EIR, the following revision has been made under Impact 3.16-2:

The city of Elk Grove is served by SMUD's aboveground and underground electric transmission and distribution lines. As is described in Chapter 2.0, "Project Description", the proposed multi-sport park complex project would include extension of electricity services by SMUD and natural gas by PG&E. Electricity for the multi-sport park complex could be served from the 69-kV line on Grant Line Road. SMUD's power line would be connected to a utility transformer and metering/distribution equipment in the site's service yard and the City would connect service feeders that would extend throughout the site. The location of on-site infrastructure would be planned in consultation with SMUD and the location of infrastructure would be identified in the final project design. As part of the Project approval process, the City and/or project applicants for future development would be required to consult with SMUD regarding the extension and locations of on-site infrastructure. SMUD has indicated that additional substations and off-site electrical infrastructure along Kammerer Road, Grant Line Road, Mosher Road, Waterman Road, and Eschinger Avenue could be required (Goi, pers. comm., 2018).

CHAPTER 4, CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

On page 4-25 of the Draft EIR, the reference to Table 3.15-3 and the associated text has been corrected as follows:

As shown on Table 3.15-~~34~~ in Section 3.15, “Utilities and Service Systems,” the estimated water supply demand for future commercial, industrial, and mixed-use development has been conservatively estimated as ~~1,021~~ 861 afy. The total water supply demand for future development within the SOIA Area would be ~~1,199~~ 1,039 afy, with the multi-sport park complex accounting for 178 afy of the total water supply demand.

On page 4-25 of the Draft EIR, the reference to Table 3.15-1 has been corrected as follows:

As shown in Table 3.15-~~12~~ in Section 3.15, “Utilities and Service Systems,” SCWA would have surface water and groundwater supplies that exceed demands within Zone 40 from 2020 to 2040 in all water years. SCWA anticipates that at buildout of its service area, and assuming that appropriate water and CVP contract water continue to be available, surface water will account for approximately 70 percent of water supplies during average and wet years and account for approximately 30 percent of water supplies in the driest years, thereby resulting in a long-term average of approximately 60 percent of water demands being met by surface water supplies (SCWA 2017). Therefore, water supply would be available to meet the water supply demands of the SOIA Area, including water supply demand associated with the multi-sport park complex and future development within the SCWA service area. A **significant cumulative impact would not occur**, and the proposed Project **would not result in a cumulatively significant incremental contribution** to impacts related to water supply demand.

CHAPTER 6, OTHER CEQA

On Page 6-4 of the Draft EIR, the following revisions have been made to in Subsection 6.3.1, “Growth Inducing Impacts of the Project:”

The additional population associated with the future development within the SOIA Area could spur an increase in demand for goods and services in the surrounding area, which could potentially result in additional development to satisfy this demand. In this respect, the SOIA Area would be growth inducing. It would be speculative to attempt to predict where and when any such new services would be developed, and whether or not existing and future planned industrial and commercial development would satisfy additional demand for goods and services created by the Project. Existing vacant light industrial and commercial space may be sufficient to meet additional demand created by implementation of the SOIA that is not accommodated within the SOIA Area.

The SOIA Area is located within unincorporated Sacramento County and the Sacramento County General Plan establishes land use designations and zoning within the SOIA Area. The SOIA Area and adjacent areas northeast, south, and southeast of the SOIA Area are zoned by Sacramento County as AG-80 (Agricultural, 80-acre minimum) and Agricultural-Residential, 2-acre minimum (AR-2). These zoning codes are intended to limit the encroachment of land uses incompatible with the long-term agricultural use of land. The SOIA Area is located inside of the County’s Urban Service

Boundary (USB). The USB defines the ultimate boundary of urban development and is intended to be permanent, allowing modification only under special circumstances.

If future development occurs, it would place urban development adjacent to agricultural lands north, northeast, south, and southeast of the SOIA Area. Historically, economic returns from urban development are typically substantially higher than continued use of undeveloped land, and encroaching urban uses typically make attractive the conversion of other undeveloped land to urban uses. Thus, it could be reasoned that implementing the proposed Project would be growth inducing by placing pressure on land northeast, south, southeast, and east of the SOIA Area to convert to urban uses. However, the area immediately south and southeast of the SOIA Area is outside of the USB and within the 100-year floodplain of Cosumnes River and Deer Creek; therefore, no urban development would occur in this area. The City of Elk Grove General Plan update EIR identifies the SOIA Area as part of the larger East Study Area. The East Study Area as a whole encompasses approximately 1,773 acres of land. The City anticipates annexation of the lands within the East Study Area into the City limits. Although no future development beyond the multi-sports complex is proposed, future development is expected to occur in the East Study Area and could consist of commercial and industrial uses, and in the northeastern portions of the East Study Area, transition to more residential in nature (City of Elk Grove 2018).

In addition, Sacramento LAFCo has approved an application for the Kammerer Road/Highway 99 SOIA, located southwest of the SOIA Area and west of State Route 99 and is contemplating development of the Bilby Ridge SOIA, located west of Bruceville Road and west of the SOIA Area. Conversion of agricultural land within the Kammerer Road/Highway 99 SOIA and Bilby Ridge SOIA to urban land uses would occur regardless of future development within the SOIA Area. Furthermore, Sacramento County has identified the Jackson Highway Visioning Area, which is transected by State Route 99 and bound by Sunrise Boulevard on the east and Florin Road on the south, and the East of Grant Line Visioning Area, located inside the USB northeast of State Route 99 and the City of Elk Grove's North Study Area. These planning efforts are intended to provide adequate land for future growth within Sacramento County and permanently define the relationship of urban uses within the USB with adjacent agriculture and open space outside the USB and will attempt to ensure compatibility of land uses with other surrounding lands.

In summary, the SOIA may indirectly induce substantial population growth because the increased population and employment opportunities associated with the future development could increase demand for goods and services, thereby fostering population and economic growth in unincorporated Sacramento County and other nearby communities. ~~It is possible that a~~ A successful SOIA could ~~would not~~ place pressure on adjacent areas to seek development entitlements or annexation applications. The SOIA Area is within the larger East Study Area, as defined by the Elk Grove General Plan update, and the City anticipates the East Study Area would be annexed into the City limits and would be developed for urban uses.

However, the SOIA Area would provide sufficient acreage to accommodate population and employment growth. Therefore, the SOIA would likely not induce substantial growth outside of the SOIA Area. Furthermore, growth outside of the SOIA Area would require its own LAFCo SOI amendment and environmental review outside of the SOIA process.

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