SECTION 9: OTHER LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS

9.1 - Growth-Inducing Impacts

This section evaluates the potential for the proposed project to affect economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment.

There are two types of growth inducing impacts that a project may have: direct and indirect. To assess the potential for growth-inducing impacts, the project's characteristics that may encourage and facilitate activities that individually or cumulatively affect the environment must be evaluated.

Direct growth inducing impacts occur when the development of a project imposes new burdens on a community by directly inducing population growth, or by leading to the construction of additional developments in the same area. Also included in this category are projects that remove physical obstacles to population growth, such as a new road into an undeveloped area or a wastewater treatment plant with excess capacity that could allow additional development in the service area. Construction of these types of infrastructure projects cannot be considered isolated from the development they facilitate and serve. Projects that physically remove obstacles to growth, or projects that indirectly induce growth are those, which may provide a catalyst for future unrelated development in an area such as a new residential community that requires additional commercial uses to support residents.

As discussed in Section 3 of this document, the project proposes the demolition of the aging preschool and sanctuary buildings and the construction of a new worship center with a 10,650 square foot (sq ft) sanctuary and 12,350 sq ft of conference and meeting rooms, the sacristy, offices, choir and music rooms, storage, childcare, and other ancillary/administrative rooms. The existing preschool will be relocated to the existing onsite vacant structure and 140 parking additional parking spaces will be provided (293 are proposed and 153 are currently on site). Existing water and wastewater infrastructure are available onsite. The addition of a secondary access point off Santiago Canyon Road is proposed. The proposed project is a redesign of the church and school uses that have existed on site for over 40 years. The proposed project does not involve the development of housing/residential land uses. Therefore, implementation of the project would not induce growth not already envisioned by the City of Orange (City).

9.2 - Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment to Resources

The environmental effects of the project are discussed in Section 4, Environmental Impact Analysis, of this document. Implementation of the project would require the long-term commitment of natural resources as described below.

Approval and implementation of the actions related to the implementation of the project would result in an irretrievable commitment of non-renewable resources such as energy supplies. The energy resource demands will be used for construction activities, heating and cooling of buildings, transportation of people and goods, as well as lighting and other energy associated needs.

Non-renewable resources will be committed primarily in the form of fossil fuels, and will include fuel, oil, natural gas, and gasoline used by vehicles and equipment associated with the construction of the project. Those resources include, but are not limited to, lumber and other forest products, sand and gravel, photochemical construction materials, steel, copper, lead, and water.

Environmental changes associated with the implementation of the proposed project result in alterations of the physical environment. If the proposed project is approved, and subsequently implemented, new structures would be built, additional utilities would be constructed, and circulation improvements would be made.

The commitment of resources and the levels of consumption associated with the proposed project are consistent with anticipated changes. Therefore, there is no particular justification for avoiding or delaying the continued commitment of these resources.

Appendix F of the Guidelines, revised in 2010, requires consideration of the energy implications of a project and the discussion of the potential energy impacts of a proposed project, with emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. The US Energy Information Administration provides the following definition of energy:

> The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units (Btu).

Energy sources are classified as either nonrenewable or renewable. Nonrenewable sources are derived from fossil fuels and include coal, natural gas, petroleum (crude oil), and uranium (nuclear energy). Renewable energy sources include solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, and biomass.

2010 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)

The California Green Building Standards Code, also referred to as the CALGreen Code. The California Green Building Standards Code is Part 11 of 12 parts of the official compilation and publication of the adoption, amendment, and repeal of building regulations to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, also referred to as the California Building Standards Code. More specifically, the 2010 California Green Building Standards Code is part of the California Code of Regulations,

Title 24, Part 11. The California Building Standards Code is published in its entirety every three years by order of the California Legislature (California Building Standards Commission 2010a).

Cities and counties are required by state law to enforce the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24. Cities and counties may adopt ordinances with more restrictive requirements than provided by CCR Title 24, because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. Such adoptions and a finding of need statement must be filed with the California Building Standards Commission. The current edition of CCR Title 24 includes 12 parts. Part 11 of which is the California Green Building Standards Code (California Building Standards Commission 2010b).

The City adopted these standards in November 2010.

With the mandatory implementation of the provisions CALGreen, implementation of the Salem project would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

9.3 - Cumulative Impacts

Section 15130 of the Guidelines requires the consideration of cumulative impacts within a Draft EIR. Cumulative impacts are defined as two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which, compound or increase other environmental impacts. The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects. The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment, which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over time. Cumulative impacts are separately discussed in Section 5 of this document.