

5.13 Population and Housing

5.13.1 INTRODUCTION

This section examines the existing population, housing, and employment conditions in the City of Perris and assesses the Project's impacts on planned growth. The demographic data and analysis in this section is based, in part, on the following documents and resources:

- *Connect SoCal2024, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), April 2024*
- *Demographics and Growth Forecast, SCAG, April 2024*
- *E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2020-2024, California Department of Finance (DOF), 2024*
- *City of Perris General Plan 2030, Adopted 26 April 2005*
- *City of Perris General Plan Adopted Housing Element 2021-2029, Adopted 17 August, 2022*
- *City of Perris General Plan 2030 Environmental Impact Report, Certified 26 April 2005*
- Perris Municipal Code

Although evaluation of population, housing, and employment typically involves economic and social, rather than physical environmental issues, population, housing, and employment growth are often precursors to physical environmental impacts. According to Section 15382 of the State CEQA Guidelines, “[a]n economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment.” Socioeconomic characteristics should be considered in an EIR only to the extent that they create adverse impacts on the physical environment.

5.13.2 REGULATORY SETTING

5.13.2.1 Federal Regulations

There are no federal regulations concerning population and housing impacts that are applicable to the Project.

5.13.2.2 State Regulations

Housing Crisis Act of 2019 - Senate Bill 330 (SB 330)

Commonly known as Senate Bill (SB) 330 (Chapter 654, Statutes of 2019), this law was passed to respond to the California housing crisis. Effective January 1, 2020, and slated to sunset on January 1, 2030, SB 330 aims to increase residential unit development, protect existing housing inventory, and expedite permit processing. This law makes a number of modifications to existing legislation, such as the Permit Streamlining Act and the Housing Accountability Act and institutes the Housing Crisis Act of 2019. Under this legislation, municipal and county agencies are restricted in ordinances and policies that can be applied to residential development.

While many of SB 330's provisions (including those related to vested rights and permit streamlining) apply to all cities and counties, the restrictions on local actions contained in Government Code Section 66300 apply only in "affected" cities and counties as defined by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. In the case of counties, it is areas within counties and not necessarily an entire county that is affected. Perris is considered an affected city, as defined by Government Code Section 66300.

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)

State Housing Law (California Government Code Article 10.6, Sections 65580-65590) mandates that local governments through Councils of Governments identify existing and future housing needs in a Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The RHNA is used in land use planning for prioritizing local resource allocation, and in deciding how to address identified existing and future housing needs resulting from population, employment and household growth. The City of Perris addresses RHNA through its Housing Element as part of the General Plan. The RHNA prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) projects Perris' share of regional housing need for 2021-2029 as 7,805 new housing units, including:

- 2,030 units very low-income households;
- 1,127 units low-income;
- 1,274 units moderate-income; and
- 3,374 units above-moderate income.

The 2021-2029 Housing Element found that the City has the ability to meet the 7,805 unit RHNA allocation with a surplus of 1,641 units, including units in each income category as shown in Table 5.13-1.

Table 5.13-1: Accommodation of the City of Perris 2021-2029 RHNA

	Income Category			Total
	Lower	Moderate	Above-Moderate	
2021-2029 RHNA Allocation	3,157	1,274	3,374	7,805
Credits Towards RHNA	142	257	4,190	4,589
RHNA Shortfall	3,015	1,017	0	4,589
Housing Sites Identified in Housing Element	3,150	1,188	1,335	5,672
Surplus	135	171	1,335	1,641

Source: (City of Perris, 2022)

5.13.2.3 Local and Regional Regulations

City of Perris General Plan 2030

The City of Perris General Plan 2030 does not contain specific policies related to population and housing that are applicable to the Project. However, the Housing Element does discuss population and housing growth in the City.

The purpose of the Housing Element of the City of Perris General Plan is to ensure the City establishes policies, procedures and incentives in its land use planning and redevelopment activities that will result in the maintenance and expansion of the housing supply to adequately accommodate households currently living and expected to live in Perris. It institutes policies that guide City decision-making and establishes an action program to implement housing goals through 2029. As detailed previously, the 2021-2029 Housing Element shows that the City has the ability to meet the 2021-2029 RHNA allocation of 7,805 units with a surplus of 1,641 units, including units in each income category in Table 5.13-1.

5.13.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The site is vacant, except for Val Verde Elementary School in the northwest and two single family residences near the intersection of Indian Avenue and Orange Avenue.

5.13.3.1 Population

According to Connect SoCal 2024, SCAG's 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy, the population of Perris is anticipated to increase from 78,000 persons in 2019 to 145,096 persons in 2050; an increase of 67,096 persons (as summarized below in Table 5.13-2). This represents an 86 percent increase between 2019 and 2050. Comparatively, the entire population of Riverside County is anticipated to increase from 2,386,000 persons in 2019 to 2,992,000 persons in 2050, an increase in 606,000 persons. This represents a 25 percent increase.

Estimates of population for cities and counties in California are determined by the Department of Finance annually. As of January 2023, the City of Perris had an estimated population of 79,311 persons while the County of Riverside had an estimated population of 2,442,378 persons (DOF, 2024). Thus, the current population of the City of Perris and the County of Riverside are within the SCAG's existing regional growth projections.

Table 5.13-2: Population Trends in the City of Perris

	2019 ¹	2024 ²	2050 ¹	2019 – 2050 Increase
City of Perris	78,000	79,311	145,096	67,096 (86%)
Riverside County	2,386,000	2,442,378	2,992,000	606,000 (25%)

Sources:

¹SCAG, 2024a

²DOF, 2024

5.13.3.2 Housing

According to Connect SoCal 2024, the City of Perris is projected to add approximately 16,000 households between 2019 and 2050 (Table 5.13-3). Comparatively, the County as a whole is expected to add approximately 318,000 households between 2019 and 2050.

Along with population, estimates of the number of housing units are determined by the DOF and updated annually. As of January 2024, there were an estimated 20,297 and 882,389 housing units within the City of Perris and County of Riverside, respectively (DOF, 2024). Thus, the existing number of housing units in of the City of Perris and the County of Riverside are within SCAG regional growth projections.

Table 5.13-3: Housing Trends in the City of Perris

	2019 ¹	2024 ²	2050 ¹	2019 – 2050 Increase
City of Perris	18,600	20,297	34,600	16,000 (86%)
Riverside County	744,000	882,389	1,062,000	318,000 (42%)

Sources:

¹SCAG, 2024a

²DOF, 2024

5.13.3.3 Employment

According to Connect SoCal 2024, the City of Perris is projected to add approximately 15,000 jobs between 2019 and 2050 (Table 5.13-4). This represents an increase of approximately 82 percent. Comparatively, the entire County is projected to add approximately 338,000 jobs (or 40 percent) between 2019 and 2050.

The most recent count of jobs in the City of Perris is from the SCAG 2022 Spatial and Statistical Summary, which estimated 18,382 jobs in 2021 (SCAG, 2022). In addition, the annual average number of jobs in the

County of Riverside for 2021 totaled 669,804 (SCAG, 2022). Thus, the current employment numbers within the City of Perris and the County of Riverside are within SCAG regional growth projections.

Table 5.13-4: Employment Trends in the City of Perris

	2019 ¹	2021 ²	2050 ¹	2019 – 2050 Increase
City of Perris	18,300	18,382	33,300	15,000 (82%)
Riverside County	847,000	669,804 ³	1,185,000	338,000 (40%)

Sources:

¹SCAG, 2024a

²SCAG, 2022

³The number of jobs in Riverside County was obtained by summing job data from the unincorporated area and all cities.

5.13.3.4 Jobs – Housing Ratio

The jobs-housing ratio is a general measure of the total number of jobs and housing units in a defined geographic area, without regard to economic constraints or individual preferences. SCAG applies the jobs-housing ratio at the regional and subregional levels to analyze the fit between jobs, housing, and infrastructure. A major focus of SCAG's regional planning efforts has been to improve this balance. SCAG defines the jobs-housing balance as follows:

Jobs and housing are in balance when an area has enough employment opportunities for most of the people who live there and enough housing opportunities for most of the people who work there. The region as a whole is, by definition, balanced.... Job-rich subregions have ratios greater than the regional average; housing-rich subregions have ratios lower than the regional average. Ideally, job-housing balance would... assure not only a numerical match of jobs and housing but also an economic match in type of jobs and housing.

According to the SCAG Equity Analysis Technical Report, the SCAG region had a jobs-housing ratio of 1.22 in 2019 (SCAG, 2024b). Communities with more than 1.19 jobs per dwelling unit are considered jobs-rich; those with fewer than 1.19 are "housing rich," meaning that more housing is provided than employment opportunities in the area. A job-housing imbalance can indicate potential air quality and traffic problems associated with commuting. Table 5.13-5 provides the jobs-to-housing ratios for the City and Riverside County, based on projection data from SCAG.

Table 5.13-5: Jobs - Housing Trends in the City of Perris

Year	Jobs	Dwelling Units	Jobs – Housing Ratio
City of Perris			
2019	18,300	18,600	0.98
2021	18,382	19,583 ¹	0.94
2050	33,300	34,600	0.96
County of Riverside			
2019	847,000	744,000	1.14
2021	669,804	863,784 ¹	0.78
2050	1,185,000	1,062,000	1.12

Sources: DOF, 2024; SCAG, 2024a; SCAG, 2022

¹Estimates of the number of dwelling units in January 2022 were used to account for the totality of 2021 (DOF, 2024).

As shown in Table 5.13-5, the approximate 2021 jobs-to-housing ratios for the City of Perris and Riverside County are 0.94 and 0.78, respectively; that is, both the City of Perris and Riverside County are housing-rich. Therefore, it is possible that residents in the City of Perris may need to commute to other incorporated cities or other counties for employment. In 2021, approximately 18 percent of workers within the City of Perris commuted seven or more hours weekly (SCAG, 2022).

5.13.4 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that a Project could have a significant effect if it were to:

- POP-1 Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).
- POP-2 Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

5.13.5 METHODOLOGY

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(e) states that a social or economic change generally is not considered a significant effect on the environment unless the changes can be directly linked to a physical adverse change. Additionally, CEQA Guidelines Appendix G indicates that a project could have a significant effect if it would induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure). Therefore, population impacts are considered potentially significant if growth associated with a project would exceed projections for the area and if such an exceedance would have the potential to create a significant adverse physical change to the environment.

The methodology used to determine population, housing, and employment impacts includes data on population and housing trends, which were obtained from the Department of Finance, SCAG, and the City of Perris General Plan. If projected growth with the Project would exceed SCAG and Perris growth projections and could create a significant change to the environment, the resulting growth would be considered “substantial,” and a significant impact would result.

5.13.6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

As detailed in Section 3.0, *Project Description*, the proposed Project includes a Specific Plan Amendment to modify the existing land uses and development of the Project site pursuant to the proposed new land uses over two phases that are summarized below.

Phase 1 Development

Within Phase 1, the Project would construct and operate a 139.89-acre business park with seven buildings including a parcel hub, high cube warehouses, and light industrial buildings that would total 1,727,579 square feet; construct and operate a 22.16-acre shopping center with buildings totaling 250,457 square feet; and construct and operate a 167,060 square foot big box store on a 24.33-acre site with a 12-pump gas station and two fast-food restaurant parcels for two restaurants that would each be approximately 5,500 square feet.

In addition, during construction of Phase 1 the Project would implement street improvements on Indian Avenue, Orange Avenue, Frontage Road, Perris Boulevard, Barrett Avenue, Harvest Landing Way, and Private Drive A; install drainage infrastructure improvements in Perris Boulevard, Barrett Avenue, Orange Avenue, Indian

Avenue, and Private Drive A; implement sewer line improvements in Perris Boulevard; implement water lines improvements in Barrett Avenue, Orange Avenue, Frontage Road, Walmart Supercenter Drive; and install a new water well for landscaping irrigation in the proposed drainage basin. Construction and operation of the Phase 1 development is analyzed at a project-specific level within this section.

Phase 2 Buildout

The proposed amended Specific Plan buildout of the Phase 2 development area without inclusion of the overlay area would allow up to 3,659,693 square feet of warehouse, light industrial, and/or manufacturing uses under the Multiple Business Use designation, at a maximum floor area ratio of 0.75. Development of the 10.66-acre overlay area would include approximately 348,262 square feet of warehouse, light industrial, and/or manufacturing uses under the Multiple Business Use designation. Total development within the Phase 2 area, including the overlay area, would include up to 4,007,955 square feet of building area.¹ The analysis within this section assumes that construction would begin in 2026 and be completed by 2030, thereby overlapping with operation of Phase 1 developments. Construction and operation of the Phase 2 buildout is analyzed at a programmatic level within this section.

IMPACT POP-1: THE PROJECT WOULD NOT INDUCE SUBSTANTIAL UNPLANNED POPULATION GROWTH IN AN AREA, EITHER DIRECTLY (FOR EXAMPLE, BY PROPOSING NEW HOMES AND BUSINESSES) OR INDIRECTLY (FOR EXAMPLE, THROUGH EXTENSION OF ROADS OR OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE).

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

Specific Plan Area

Construction of the Project would result in a temporary increased demand for construction workers. This Draft EIR assumes that construction of Phase 1 would commence in the fourth quarter of 2025 and would take approximately 12 months to complete; and construction of Phase 2 would begin in 2026 and be completed by 2030.

Construction of both Phases would require a maximum of 3,438 construction workers (EIR Appendix B). These construction workers are anticipated to come from the City and surrounding jurisdictions and are anticipated to commute daily to the jobsite. Although it is possible that the demand for construction workers could induce some people to move to the area, this consideration would be de minimis, relative to the total number of construction workers in the region.

According to the SCAG Regional Data Platform, 4,654 individuals are employed in the construction industry in the City of Perris (SCAG, 2022). Within Riverside County as a whole, approximately 77,582 individuals are employed in the construction industry (ACS, 2021). The supply of general construction labor in the vicinity of the Project area is not expected to be constrained due to the existing number of construction employees. In addition, the current 5.7 percent unemployment rate in the City and the 4.6 percent unemployment rate in Riverside County (BLS, 2024). As such, the existing labor pool would meet the construction needs of the Project. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not induce substantial unplanned population growth

¹ The Phase 2 buildout square footage of 4,007,955 square feet was based on the gross acreage of parcels within the Phase 2 area prior to roadway dedications. After roadway dedications, the maximum allowable development within Phase 2 would actually be 4,001,748 square feet. However, for purposes of providing a conservative analysis, a buildout of 4,007,955 square feet was assumed.

directly or indirectly through construction employment that could cause substantial adverse physical changes in the environment. Potential impacts would be less than significant.

Operations

Phase I Development

Phase I of the proposed Project would develop the Specific Plan Area with a commercial retail center and business park. The Specific Plan Amendment is proposed to increase the maximum allowed floor area ratio (FAR) of the Commercial designation from 0.35 to 0.75, which would be consistent with the City of Perris Commercial Community General Plan land use designation. In addition, the Specific Plan Amendment would increase the maximum allowed FAR of the MBU designation from 0.35 to 0.75, which would be consistent with the City of Perris Light Industrial General Plan land use designation. As detailed in Section 3.0, *Project Description*, the 139.89-acre Phase 1 Business Park site would be built out to 1,727,579 square feet of MBU uses and a floor area ratio of 0.28. The Phase 1 22.16-acre Community Shopping Center would be built out to 250,457 square feet to a floor area ratio of 0.26 and the 24.33-acre Phase 1 Commercial Big-Box Retail site would be developed with 178,050 square feet of commercial uses with a floor area ratio of 0.17. The site is located in a developed area of the City adjacent to existing roads and in close proximity to infrastructure and utilities. The Project does not involve construction of any new residential uses and would not contribute to a direct increase in the City's population.

Because the future tenants of the proposed MBU buildings are unknown, the number of jobs generated from operation of Phase 1 of the Project cannot be precisely determined. The County of Riverside General Plan estimates that the MBU designation would employ approximately one worker for every 1,030 square feet of MBU building area and one worker for every 500 square feet of Commercial building area (County of Riverside, 2015). Thus, buildout of Phase I of the proposed Project would generate approximately 2,535 employees; with 1,678 employees generated by the MBU area, and 857 employees generated in the commercial use areas.

As shown in Table 5.13-4, employment in the City of Perris is expected to increase by 15,000 jobs between 2019 and 2050. Based on these growth projections, buildout of Phase 1 would represent approximately 16.89 percent of projected employment growth within the City of Perris, with 11.18 percent growth resulting from MBU development, and 5.71 percent growth resulting from commercial development. Thus, the employment growth that would occur from Phase 1 is within the growth projections used to prepare Connect SoCal 2024. Thus, potential impacts from Phase 1 related to unplanned growth would be less than significant.

Phase 2 Buildout

The 111.83-acre Phase 2 planning area and 10.66-acre MBU Overlay area would allow up to 4,007,956 square feet of warehouse, light industrial, and/or manufacturing uses under the MBU designation, at a maximum floor area ratio of 0.75.² The proposed maximum allowed square footage for Phase 2 would generate up to 3,892 jobs. Based on these growth projections, buildout of Phase 2 would represent approximately 25.94 percent of the year 2050 projected employment growth within the City of Perris. Thus, unplanned population growth would not occur from buildout of Phase 2.

² A Phase 2 buildout square footage of 4,007,955 square feet was based on the gross acreage of parcels within the Phase 2 area prior to roadway dedications. After roadway dedications, the maximum allowable development within Phase 2 would actually be 4,001,748 square feet. However, for purposes of providing a conservative analysis, a buildout of 4,007,955 square feet was assumed.

Specific Plan Buildout

Operation of Phase 1 at buildout would generate approximately 2,535 employees; with 1,678 employees generated by the MBU uses, and 857 employees generated in the commercial use areas. Based on the proposed maximum allowed square footage for Phase 2, buildout would generate up to 3,892 jobs. Thus, the total number of jobs at full buildout and complete occupancy of the proposed Project would be 6,427.

As detailed in Table 5.13-4, it is estimated that the City of Perris contained 18,382 jobs in 2021 and SCAG Projections show 33,300 jobs in Perris in 2050, which is an increase of 14,918 jobs. The 6,427 jobs that would occur from implementation of the Project at full buildout and maximum capacity would be 43 percent of the anticipated growth; and therefore, consistent with SCAG projections and not result in unplanned growth. Potential impacts would be less than significant.

In addition, as shown above in Table 5.13-5, the City of Perris is housing rich, and an increase in employment opportunities would benefit the job/housing balance in the City. The employees that would fill these roles are anticipated to come from the region, as the unemployment rate of the City of Perris as of May 2024 was 5.7 percent, City of Hemet was 6.3 percent, City of Moreno Valley was 4.6 percent, and the City of Menifee was at 4.6 percent, and the County of Riverside was 4.4 percent (BLS, 2024). Due to the existing and projected ratio of housing to jobs and the levels of unemployment, it is anticipated that new employees at the Project site would reside locally and within commuting distance and would not generate a need for new housing.

Infrastructure. Development of the Project would not require extension or expansion of infrastructure beyond those included in the Project to serve the proposed uses at the site. The Project includes installation of new onsite water, sewer, and stormwater drainage lines that would connect to existing adjacent infrastructure and improvement of roadways as outlined in Section 3.0, *Project Description*. However, the Project does not involve installation of infrastructure in unserved areas or extension of infrastructure into areas that could result in future unplanned growth.

Within the community shopping center, the Project would install onsite sewer lines that would connect to the existing 12-inch sewer in Orange Avenue. The Project would include construction of a new 15-inch diameter sewer line in Perris Boulevard for 8,344 linear feet. Phase 1 development would require the construction of a new 8-inch diameter waterline along Barrett Way and 8-inch waterline in Orange Avenue. In addition, the Project would include construction of an 8-inch waterline in Frontage Road which would connect to a new 8-inch waterline in Walmart Supercenter Drive.

Regarding stormwater drainage, Phase 1 development would require the construction of a new 10-foot by 7-foot reinforced concrete box storm drain line in Perris Boulevard to Harvest Landing Way, which would continue north on Barrett Avenue and connect to the proposed storm drain line within Orange Avenue. The Project would construct an 84-inch diameter storm drain line heading west on Orange Avenue, which would transition to a 60-inch diameter storm drain line west of Indian Avenue. South of Harvest Landing Way, the Project would include construction of a new 60-inch diameter storm drain line. The Project would install a 48-inch storm drain line in the proposed 12-foot-wide EMWD maintenance road in the vacated portion of Indian Avenue and a 24-inch storm drain line in Private Drive A. In addition, the Project would include improvements to approximately 1,400 linear feet of offsite flood control channel Perris Valley Master Drainage Plan Line K, as shown on Figure 3-26, *Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements*.

In addition, the Project would vacate Indian Avenue south of Orange Avenue and would improve the right-of-way to its ultimate width along the Phase 2 Planning Area. Along Orange Avenue, the Project would improve the right-of-way to its ultimate width along the north and south side of the roadway along the frontage of business park site and would improve the south side of the right-of-way to its ultimate width along the community shopping site. The Project would improve the right-of-way along Frontage Road to its

ultimate width along the frontage of the business park site. The Project would improve the west side of Perris Boulevard to its ultimate width along the frontage of the community shopping center and commercial big-box retail sites. Barrett Avenue right-of-way would be improved to its ultimate width.

As part of construction of the retail commercial component of the Phase 1 development, the Project would construct Harvest Landing Way to connect Perris Boulevard and Barret Avenue through the commercial retail site, which would have a designation of modified collector. As part of construction of the Phase I MBU site, the Project would construct Private Drive A, which would have a designation of secondary arterial. The Project does not include offsite roadway expansions that go beyond roadways that are adjacent to the Project site.

Overall, the Project would not induce unplanned population growth either directly or indirectly that could cause substantial adverse physical changes in the environment, and potential impacts would be less than significant.

IMPACT POP-2: THE PROJECT WOULD NOT DISPLACE SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF EXISTING PEOPLE OR HOUSING, NECESSITATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF REPLACEMENT HOUSING ELSEWHERE.

Specific Plan Area

Less than Significant Impact. Under existing conditions, the Project site is developed with two single-family residential structures and associated ancillary structures. At the time the Project's Notice of Preparation was distributed, on August 9, 2024, three single-family residential structures existing onsite, but the units were no longer occupied by residents, and therefore, the baseline condition applied for the Project is vacant. Property owners within the development footprint voluntarily sold their property to the Applicant and have already relocated. Implementation of the proposed Project would remove all of the existing structures from the Project site. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing and would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Implementation of the Project would result in a less than-significant impact.

5.13.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative population and housing impact assessment considers the development of the Project in conjunction with other development projects in the context of the City of Perris General Plan area. Impacts from cumulative population growth are considered in the context of their consistency with local and regional planning efforts. As discussed, the Project requires a Specific Plan Amendment to allow the development of MBU and Commercial uses at a maximum FAR of 0.75. Phase 1 MBU development would result in an FAR of 0.28, the Community Shopping Center would result in an overall floor area ratio of 0.26, and the Commercial Big Box Retail site would result in an overall floor area ratio of 0.17. As discussed above, full buildout of the Specific Plan Area would contribute toward a more balanced jobs-to-housing ratio, and as such, the available labor pool in the City of Perris would adequately meet the Specific Plan's employment demands without directly resulting in new residents or unplanned population growth.

Also, the Project would result in a generation of approximately 6,427 permanent jobs at full buildout, which is approximately 43 percent of the employment growth projections anticipated by Connect SoCal 2024, to occur between 2019 and 2050. The Project is within the growth projections used to prepare Connect SoCal 2024, thus, potential impacts related to cumulative growth would be less than cumulatively considerable, and less than significant.

5.13.8 EXISTING REGULATIONS

None.

5.13.9 PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES

None.

5.13.10 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Impacts POP-1 and POP-2 would be less than significant.

5.13.11 MITIGATION MEASURES

None.

5.13.12 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No significant and unavoidable adverse impacts related to population and housing would occur.

5.13.13 REFERENCES

- ACS (American Community Survey). (2021). *Industry by Sex for the Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over*. Retrieved on July 29, 2024, from <https://data.census.gov/table?q=riverside+county&t=Industry&tid=ACSST5Y2021.S2404>.
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