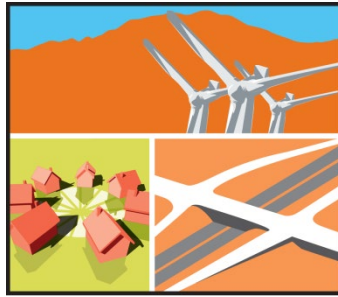


**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WILL RECEIVE A UNIQUE PANELIST LINK BY EMAIL.
PLEASE USE THIS LINK TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING.**



CVAG

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AGENDA

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 2022

Regular Session: 4:30 p.m.

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 361 and the findings made by CVAG, this meeting will only be conducted via video/teleconferencing.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Members of the public may use the following link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88184938939?pwd=Q2Y3dXpDKzJMRk1ZQmdESVhmVHRaQT09>

Password: 532417

One Tap Mobile: +16699009128,,88184938939#

Dial In: +1 669 900 9128

Webinar ID: 881 8493 8939

Password: 532417

***This will provide listening access and ability to address the
Executive Committee when called upon.***

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO CONNECT VIA DIAL IN OPTION, PLEASE CALL 760-346-1127.

Public Comment is encouraged to be emailed to the Executive Committee prior to the Meeting at cvag@cvag.org by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the committee meeting. Comments intended to be read aloud should be no more than 300 characters.

**THIS MEETING IS HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE.
ACTION MAY RESULT ON ANY ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA.**

1. **CALL TO ORDER** – Chair Christy Holstege, Councilmember, City of Palm Springs

2. **ROLL CALL** – Jennifer Nelson

- A. **Member Roster** [4](#)

3. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

4. **AGENDA MODIFICATIONS (IF ANY)**

5. **PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS**

This is the time and place for members of the public to address the Executive Committee on agenda items. At the discretion of the Chair, comments may be taken at the time items are presented. Please limit comments to three (3) minutes.

6. **CHAIR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ANNOUNCEMENTS**

7. **CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - A. **Approve the April 25, 2022 Executive Committee Meeting Minutes** [5](#)

 - B. **Reaffirm that findings still exist, pursuant to Assembly Bill 361, and authorize continuation of remote teleconference/virtual meetings of CVAG committees** [14](#)

- 7.1 **ITEM(S) HELD OVER FROM CONSENT CALENDAR**

8. **DISCUSSION / ACTION**
 - A. **Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) Update on Assembly Bill 2237 – David Knudsen, RCTC External Affairs Director** [15](#)

Recommendation: Information

 - B. **Next Steps on the Portola Avenue Interchange at Interstate 10 – Jonathan Hoy** [16](#)

Recommendation: Authorize the following steps in order to suspend the Portola Avenue Interchange at I-10 Project after completion of the Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E) phase:

 1. Approve Amendment No. 3 to the Reimbursement Agreement between CVAG, the City of Palm Desert, and the County of Riverside; and
 2. Approve a Memorandum of Understanding between CVAG and the City of Palm Desert Regarding Reimbursement Agreement to return the remaining bond proceeds on deposit for the project.

 - C. **CVAG’s Audit for Fiscal Year 2020/21 and Related Reports – Claude Kilgore** [22](#)

Recommendation: Receive and file the Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 and the Auditor’s Communication with Those Charged with Governance

D. Preview of CVAG’s Budget for Fiscal Year 2022/23 – Claude Kilgore [89](#)

Recommendation: Information

9. INFORMATION

- a) Executive Committee Attendance [162](#)
- b) CVAG Regional Arterial Program – Project Status Report [163](#)
- c) Bicycle/Pedestrian Safety Program – Project Status Report [164](#)
- d) Status of I-10 Interchange Projects [165](#)
- e) CVAG Meeting Calendar for Fiscal Year 2022/23 [166](#)
- f) Inland Regional Energy Network Updates [167](#)
- g) Revitalizing the Salton Sea: Recap of State and Regional Efforts [169](#)
- h) Update from the Riverside County District Attorney’s Office [197](#)
- i) Rollout of the 9-8-8 Mental Health Crisis Hotline in Riverside County [228](#)
- j) CalPERS Unfunded Accrued Liability [229](#)

10. LEGISLATIVE ITEMS – Emmanuel Martinez and Erin Sasse, League of California Cities

- a) Update on Federal and State Advocacy Efforts [231](#)
- b) Update from the League of California Cities [234](#)

11. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

This is the time and place for members of the public to address the Executive Committee on items of general interest within the purview of this committee. Please limit comments to two (2) minutes.

12. ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next meeting of the **Executive Committee** will be held on Monday, June 27, 2022, at 4:30 p.m. via Zoom webinar.

The next meeting of the **General Assembly** will be held on Monday, June 27, 2022, at 6 p.m. via Zoom webinar.

13. ADJOURNMENT

ITEM 2A**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
2021-2022 ROSTER**

Jurisdiction	Members
City of Indio, Past Chair	Waymond Fermon Mayor
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Darrell Mike Tribal Chair
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Joseph Mirelez Tribal Vice Chair
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Brenda Soulliere Tribal Member
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Reid Milanovich Chairman
City of Indian Wells	Dana Reed Mayor
City of Cathedral City	Ernesto Gutierrez Mayor
City of Palm Desert	Kathleen Kelly Councilmember
City of La Quinta	Linda Evans Mayor
City of Blythe	Joseph DeConinck Vice Mayor
County of Riverside	Kevin Jeffries , 1st District Supervisor Karen Spiegel , 2 nd District Supervisor Chuck Washington , 3 rd District Supervisor V. Manuel Perez , 4 th District Supervisor Jeff Hewitt , 5 th District Supervisor
City of Rancho Mirage	Ted Weill Councilmember
City of Desert Hot Springs	Scott Matas Mayor
City of Coachella, Vice Chair	Steven Hernandez Mayor
City of Palm Springs, Chair	Christy Holstege Councilmember

ITEM 7A

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF MEETING
April 25, 2022**



The audio file for this committee meeting can be found at: <http://www.cvag.org/audio.htm>
Any handouts distributed during the meeting will be placed in the meeting file.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The Executive Committee meeting was called to order by Chair Christy Holstege, Councilmember, City of Palm Springs, at 4:30 p.m. via a Zoom webinar, which was pursuant to Assembly Bill 361 and the findings made by CVAG, this meeting will only be conducted via video/teleconferencing.

2. ROLL CALL

A roll call was taken, and it was determined that a quorum was present. Those in attendance were as follows:

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mayor Waymond Fermon
Councilmember Christy Holstege
Mayor Steven Hernandez
Mayor Dana Reed
Mayor Ernesto Gutierrez
Councilmember Kathleen Kelly
Mayor Linda Evans
Vice Mayor Joseph DeConinck
Supervisor Jeff Hewitt
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez
Councilmember Ted Weill
Mayor Scott Matas
Chair Reid Milanovich
Tribal Chair Darrell Mike

AGENCY

City of Indio
City of Palm Springs
City of Coachella
City of Indian Wells
City of Cathedral City
City of Palm Desert
City of La Quinta
City of Blythe
County of Riverside 5th District
County of Riverside 4th District *(Arrived During Item 5)*
City of Rancho Mirage
City of Desert Hot Springs
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
(Arrived at Item 7A)

MEMBERS NOT PRESENT

Tribal Member Brenda Soulliere
Supervisor Karen Spiegel
Supervisor Kevin Jeffries
Supervisor Chuck Washington
Tribal Vice Chair Joseph Mirelez

AGENCY

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
County of Riverside 2nd District
County of Riverside 1st District
County of Riverside 3rd District
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

OTHERS PRESENT

Mayor Jan Harnik
Bill Higgins

AGENCY

City of Palm Desert
CALCOG Executive Director

Director JB Hamby
Greg Rodriguez
Charlie McClendon
Paul Slama
Paul Vallandigham
Margaret Park-Robinson
Martin Magana
James Brownyard
Jon McMillen
Anne Azzu
Luke Rainey
George Nicolas
Brad Anderson

Imperial Irrigation District
County of Riverside
City of Cathedral City
County of Riverside
County of Riverside
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Magana Project Management
DVBA
City of La Quinta
KOA
City of Desert Hot Springs
Individual
Individual

STAFF PRESENT

Tom Kirk
Erica Felci
Claude Kilgore
Jonathan Hoy
Eric Cowle
Gustavo Gomez
Emmanuel Martinez
Jennifer Nelson
Allen McMillen
David Freedman
Peter Satin
Joanna Stueckle
Kathleen Brundige
Kevin Broadie
Mike Jenkins, Legal Counsel

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mayor Steven Hernandez, City of Coachella, led the Executive Committee in the Pledge of Allegiance.

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS

None.

5. CHAIR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chair Holstege welcomed Tribal Chair Reid Milanovich, who said a few words to introduce himself to the Committee.

Executive Director Kirk provided an update on the Avenue 66 ribbon cutting, the North Indian Canyon Drive widening project in Desert Hot Springs, and the construction of CV Link.

6. CONSENT CALENDAR

Prior to the Committee's consideration of Item 6, Executive Director Kirk noted for the record that on Item 6C, the amount of the contract with The Ferguson Group should be a not-to-exceed amount of \$120,000 and the contract with Politico Group should be a not-to-exceed amount of \$60,000.

Items 6C and 6K were pulled for discussion.

IT WAS MOVED BY COUNCILMEMBER WEILL AND SECONDED BY MAYOR EVANS TO APPROVE THE CONSENT CALENDAR.

- A. Approve the February 28, 2022 Executive Committee Meeting Minutes**
- B. Reaffirm that findings still exist, pursuant to Assembly Bill 361, and authorize continuation of remote teleconference/virtual meetings of CVAG committees**
- C. This item was pulled from the Consent Calendar for further discussion.**
- D. Appoint CVAG Vice Chair as the primary delegate to the California Joint Powers Insurance Authority's Board of Directors, with the CVAG Director of Finance/ Administration serving as the alternate, for the current and future years**
- E. Authorize the Executive Director to execute a contract amendment with Koff & Associates to perform a Performance Management Review Analysis at a not-to-exceed cost of \$27,540**
- F. Authorize the Executive Director to take the necessary actions and execute the required agreement with the County of Riverside to receive \$80,000 from the Coachella Valley Air Quality Enhancement Grant Program for the region's Smart Scalping and Landscape Certification Program**
- G. Support Senate Bill and authorize the Chair and/or Executive Director to sign letters of support and advocate for its approval**
- H. Authorize the Executive Director to take the necessary actions to execute a six-month contract extension with M&M Sweeping, Inc., for Regional PM 10 Street Sweeping Services**
- I. Authorize the Executive Director to negotiate a memorandum of understanding with Inland Counties Legal Fund to accept a \$300,000, three-year grant from the State Bar of California for homelessness services**
- J. Accept the TUMF Annual and Five-Year Report for Fiscal Year 2020/2021**
- K. This item was pulled from the Consent Calendar for further discussion.**
- L. Authorize the CVAG Executive Director to take the necessary steps to accept \$1,063,044 of developer-obligated payments in the City of Palm Springs to offset construction costs related to CV Link**

THE MOTION TO CARRIED WITH 13 AYES AND 6 MEMBERS ABSENT.

MAYOR FERMON	AYE
TRIBAL CHAIR MIKE	ABSENT
TRIBAL VICE CHAIR MIRELEZ	ABSENT
TRIBAL COUNCILMEMBER SOULLIERE	ABSENT
TRIBAL CHAIR MILANOVICH	AYE
MAYOR REED	AYE
MAYOR GUTIERREZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBR KELLY	AYE
MAYOR EVANS	AYE
VICE MAYOR DECONINCK	AYE
SUPERVISOR JEFFRIES	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR SPIEGEL	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR WASHINGTON	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR PEREZ	AYE
SUPERVISOR HEWITT	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER WEILL	AYE
MAYOR MATAS	AYE
MAYOR HERNANDEZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER HOLSTEGE	AYE

6.1 ITEM(S) HELD OVER FROM CONSENT CALENDAR

- C. Authorize the Executive Director to extend the federal and state lobbying efforts by executing one-year contracts with The Ferguson Group for an annual not-to-exceed \$100,000 and with the Politico Group for an annual not-to-exceed \$50,000, with an option to extend an additional one-year term at the Executive Director's discretion

Answering a member's question, Mr. Kirk noted the amended amounts and clarified the not-to-exceed contract amounts were per year.

IT WAS MOVED BY MAYOR EVANS AND SECONDED BY MAYOR REED TO AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO EXTEND THE FEDERAL AND STATE LOBBYING EFFORTS BY EXECUTING ONE-YEAR CONTRACTS WITH THE FERGUSON GROUP FOR AN ANNUAL NOT-TO-EXCEED \$120,000 AND WITH THE POLITICO GROUP FOR AN ANNUAL NOT-TO-EXCEED \$60,000, WITH AN OPTION TO EXTEND AN ADDITIONAL ONE-YEAR TERM AT THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DISCRETION CONTINGENT UPON A STAFF REPORT ON THE ACCESS OF FUNDING BEING PRESENTED TO THE ADMINISTRATION/PERSONNEL COMMITTEE PRIOR TO EXTENDING

THE MOTION TO CARRIED WITH 13 AYES AND 6 MEMBERS ABSENT.

MAYOR FERMON	AYE
TRIBAL CHAIR MIKE	ABSENT
TRIBAL VICE CHAIR MIRELEZ	ABSENT
TRIBAL COUNCILMEMBER SOULLIERE	ABSENT
TRIBAL CHAIR MILANOVICH	AYE
MAYOR REED	AYE
MAYOR GUTIERREZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBR KELLY	AYE
MAYOR EVANS	AYE
VICE MAYOR DECONINCK	AYE
SUPERVISOR JEFFRIES	ABSENT

SUPERVISOR SPIEGEL	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR WASHINGTON	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR PEREZ	AYE
SUPERVISOR HEWITT	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER WEILL	AYE
MAYOR MATAS	AYE
MAYOR HERNANDEZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER HOLSTEGE	AYE

- K. Adopt an 8.2-percent increase in the in the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee rates to adjust for inflation, and update the TUMF Handbook to reflect the revised fee upon its effective date of January 1, 2023

Member discussion occurred, with members noting the large jump in inflation.

IT WAS MOVED BY COUNCILMEMBER KELLY AND SECONDED BY SUPERVISOR HEWITT TO ADOPT AN 8.2-PERCENT INCREASE IN THE IN THE TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM MITIGATION FEE RATES TO ADJUST FOR INFLATION, AND UPDATE THE TUMF HANDBOOK TO REFLECT THE REVISED FEE UPON ITS EFFECTIVE DATE OF JANUARY 1, 2023

THE MOTION TO CARRIED WITH 13 AYES AND 6 MEMBERS ABSENT.

MAYOR FERMON	AYE
TRIBAL CHAIR MIKE	ABSENT
TRIBAL VICE CHAIR MIRELEZ	ABSENT
TRIBAL COUNCILMEMBER SOULLIERE	ABSENT
TRIBAL CHAIR MILANOVICH	AYE
MAYOR REED	AYE
MAYOR GUTIERREZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBR KELLY	AYE
MAYOR EVANS	AYE
VICE MAYOR DECONINCK	AYE
SUPERVISOR JEFFRIES	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR SPIEGEL	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR WASHINGTON	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR PEREZ	AYE
SUPERVISOR HEWITT	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER WEILL	AYE
MAYOR MATAS	AYE
MAYOR HERNANDEZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER HOLSTEGE	AYE

7. DISCUSSION / ACTION

- A. **Statewide Update from the California Association of Councils of Governments –**
Bill Higgins and Mayor Jan Harnik

Mr. Kirk and Palm Desert Mayor Jan Harnik, who represents CVAG at CALCOG, introduced CALCOG Executive Director Bill Higgins. Mr. Higgins provided a presentation on statewide efforts and legislation. Member discussion ensued.

No action was taken as this was an informational item.

B. Grant Funding for Connecting CV Link to Parks in Cathedral City and Coachella – Gustavo Gomez

Gustavo Gomez presented the staff report. A brief discussion followed with committee members recognizing staff for the hard work to secure the grant.

IT WAS MOVED BY COUNCILMEMBER KELLY AND SECONDED BY MAYOR FERMON TO ADOPT CVAG RESOLUTION 2022-03 AND AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO ACCEPT \$1,153,341 FOR THE COACHELLA VALLEY COMMUNITY CONNECTORS PROJECT

THE MOTION TO CARRIED WITH 14 AYES, AND 5 MEMBERS ABSENT.

MAYOR FERMON	AYE
TRIBAL CHAIR MIKE	AYE
TRIBAL VICE CHAIR MIRELEZ	ABSENT
TRIBAL COUNCILMEMBER SOULLIERE	ABSENT
TRIBAL CHAIR MILANOVICH	AYE
MAYOR REED	AYE
MAYOR GUTIERREZ	AYE
MAYOR KELLY	AYE
MAYOR EVANS	AYE
VICE MAYOR DECONINCK	AYE
SUPERVISOR JEFFRIES	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR SPIEGEL	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR WASHINGTON	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR PEREZ	AYE
SUPERVISOR HEWITT	AYE
MAYOR WEILL	AYE
MAYOR MATAS	AYE
MAYOR HERNANDEZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER HOLSTEGE	AYE

C. Amendment No. 1 to the Reimbursement Agreement with City of Indio for the Avenue 44 Bridge Project – Eric Cowle

Eric Cowle presented the staff report. A brief discussion followed.

IT WAS MOVED BY MAYOR REED AND SECONDED BY MAYOR FERMON TO APPROVE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN CVAG AND THE CITY OF INDIO FOR THE AVENUE 44 BRIDGE PROJECT, INCREASING CVAG'S REGIONAL SHARE OF THE PROJECT BY \$1,561,740 FOR A NOT-TO-EXCEED TOTAL OF \$3,216,000 FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

THE MOTION TO CARRIED WITH 14 AYES, AND 5 MEMBERS ABSENT.

MAYOR FERMON	AYE
TRIBAL CHAIR MIKE	AYE
TRIBAL VICE CHAIR MIRELEZ	ABSENT
TRIBAL COUNCILMEMBER SOULLIERE	ABSENT
TRIBAL CHAIR MILANOVICH	AYE

MAYOR REED	AYE
MAYOR GUTIERREZ	AYE
MAYOR KELLY	AYE
MAYOR EVANS	AYE
VICE MAYOR DECONINCK	AYE
SUPERVISOR JEFFRIES	AYE
SUPERVISOR SPIEGEL	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR WASHINGTON	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR PEREZ	AYE
SUPERVISOR HEWITT	AYE
MAYOR WEILL	AYE
MAYOR MATAS	AYE
MAYOR HERNANDEZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER HOLSTEGE	AYE

D. Contract Amendment with Alta Planning & Design for CV Link – Jonathan Hoy

Jonathan Hoy presented the staff report.

IT WAS MOVED BY MAYOR REED AND SECONDED BY MAYOR EVANS TO AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO EXECUTE AMENDMENT NO. 10 TO THE AGREEMENT WITH ALTA PLANNING & DESIGN FOR A TOTAL NOT-TO-EXCEED AMOUNT OF \$551,352; AND AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND/OR LEGAL COUNSEL TO MAKE CLARIFYING CHANGES/REVISIONS BEFORE EXECUTION

THE MOTION TO CARRIED WITH 14 AYES, AND 5 MEMBERS ABSENT.

MAYOR FERMON	AYE
TRIBAL CHAIR MIKE	AYE
TRIBAL VICE CHAIR MIRELEZ	ABSENT
TRIBAL COUNCILMEMBER SOULLIERE	ABSENT
TRIBAL CHAIR MILANOVICH	AYE
MAYOR REED	AYE
MAYOR GUTIERREZ	AYE
MAYOR KELLY	AYE
MAYOR EVANS	AYE
VICE MAYOR DECONINCK	AYE
SUPERVISOR JEFFRIES	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR SPIEGEL	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR WASHINGTON	ABSENT
SUPERVISOR PEREZ	AYE
SUPERVISOR HEWITT	AYE
MAYOR WEILL	AYE
MAYOR MATAS	AYE
MAYOR HERNANDEZ	AYE
COUNCILMEMBER HOLSTEGE	AYE

8. INFORMATION

a) Executive Committee Attendance

b) Status of I-10 Interchange Projects

- c) **CVAG Regional Arterial Program – Project Status Report**
- d) **Bicycle/Pedestrian Safety Program - Project Status Report**
- e) **Update on Middle-Mile Broadband Efforts**
- f) **Coordination with the Coachella Valley Energy Commission**
- g) **Inland Regional Energy Network Update**
- h) **Update on Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program**
- i) **Update on the Revenue Stream Feasibility Study for Affordable Housing and Associated Transportation Needs**
- j) **CV Housing First: First Quarter Report for 2022**
- k) **Update on Ad Hoc Efforts to Explore Additional Homelessness Resources and Policies**
- l) **Monitoring Report for CVAG's CV Housing First Program**
- m) **CV Housing First's Behavioral Health Partnerships**
- n) **Riverside County's Homeless and Housing Strategic Action Plan**

These items were placed in the agenda packet for members' information.

9. LEGISLATIVE ITEMS – Emmanuel Martinez and Erin Sasse, League of California Cities

- a) **Update on Federal and State Advocacy Efforts**
- b) **Update from the League of California Cities**

These items were placed in the agenda packet for members' information.

10. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Brad Anderson, resident of Rancho Mirage, voiced his concerns regarding the use of virtual meetings and placement of public comment on the agenda.

11. ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next meeting of the **Executive Committee** will be held on Monday, June 6, 2022, at 4:30 p.m. via Zoom webinar.

12. **ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business, Chair Holstege adjourned the meeting at 5:18 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Jennifer Nelson

CVAG Executive Assistant/Clerk

ITEM 7B

Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Remote Teleconference/Virtual Meetings Pursuant to Assembly Bill 361

Contact: Jennifer Nelson, Executive Assistant/Clerk (jnelson@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Reaffirm that findings still exist, pursuant to Assembly Bill 361, and authorize continuation of remote teleconference/virtual meetings of CVAG committees

Background: All meetings of CVAG’s standing committees are subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act (Gov. Code §§ 54950 *et seq.*), and must be open and public so that any member of the public may attend and participate in the meetings.

Starting in March 2020, Governor Newsom issued a series of executive orders aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19, as it was determined that social distancing was an important factor addressing the pandemic. Among these were Executive Orders N-25-20, N-29-20 and N-35-20 (collectively, the “Brown Act Orders”) that waived the teleconferencing requirements of the Brown Act to allow legislative bodies to meet virtually.

On June 11, 2021, the Governor issued Executive Order N-08-21 to begin winding down some of the prior measures that were adopted to respond to COVID-19. Notably, this order rescinds the Brown Act Orders, effective September 30, 2021. On September 16, 2021, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 361 (AB 361), which effective October 1, 2021, allows legislative bodies to meet virtually provided the legislative body makes specific findings.

Specific Findings Required under AB 361:

The CVAG Executive Committee has previously made the following findings pursuant to AB 361:

1. A statewide state of emergency is currently in place;
2. State or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing in connection with COVID-19; and
3. Meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

With this item, staff is recommending the CVAG Executive Committee confirm these findings still exist and continue remote/ virtual meetings, pursuant to AB 361. CVAG staff will also be soliciting feedback from its member jurisdictions about the use of virtual meetings. Staff anticipates conducting a survey this summer that is similar to the one conducted last year, which showed 71% of the respondents supported continuing with virtual meetings.

Fiscal Analysis: There are no additional costs to CVAG hosting virtual meetings. Committee members are paid the same stipends as they would in person.

ITEM 8A

Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) Update on Assembly Bill 2237

Contact: Emmanuel Martinez, Senior Programs Manager (emartinez@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Information

Transportation Committee: This item will also be an informational presentation at the June 6 meeting and staff can provide a verbal recap of the discussion.

Background: CVAG works closely with the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) to make investments in roads, bridges, active transportation and other projects that help improve travel along the regional arterial network. The partnership was cemented through the passage of Measure A, which Riverside County voters first approved in 1988 to create a half-cent sales tax to fund transportation projects. Measure A was reauthorized by voters in 2002 to extend the sales tax until 2039.

RCTC External Affairs Director David Knudsen will provide a legislative update at the June 6th meetings of both the Transportation and Executive Committees. Among the bills that RCTC is tracking with great interest is Assembly Bill 2237, authorized by Assemblymember Laura Friedman (D-Glendale), who is Chair of the Assembly Transportation Committee. The legislation prompted robust discussion at RCTC's May meeting as AB 2237 would prohibit a regional transportation planning agency (RTPA) or county transportation commission from funding projects in a Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP) that are not aligned with the state's climate goals or most recent Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). Among other changes, the bill also requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB), in consultation with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), to reallocate funds not consistent with the state's climate goals or most recent SCS. As RCTC staff noted in a May report to the Commission, *"It appears if a project is found to be inconsistent, a regional agency would be prohibited from funding that project, regardless of fund source—even local funds and fix-it first programs such as SB 1."*

AB 2237 cleared a major hurdle when it passed out of the Assembly. It is now headed for further debate by the state Senate. CVAG staff shares RCTC's staff concern that this legislation could limit how Measure A is invested, thereby hindering the region's ability to deliver projects. CVAG, under the authority provided with the passage of the 2022 legislative platform, has sent a letter of opposition. Some member jurisdictions, including the City of Palm Desert, have also taken a formal position to oppose the bill.

Fiscal Analysis: There is no cost to CVAG for this update. However, state legislation that affects the distribution Measure A would drastically impact cash flow and CVAG's ability to fund regional transportation projects.

ITEM 8B

Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022



Staff Report

Subject: Next Steps on the Portola Avenue Interchange at Interstate 10

Contact: Jonathan Hoy, Director of Transportation (jhoy@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Authorize the following steps in order to suspend the Portola Avenue Interchange at I-10 Project after completion of the Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E) phase:

1. Approve Amendment No. 3 to the Reimbursement Agreement between CVAG, the City of Palm Desert, and the County of Riverside; and
2. Approve a Memorandum of Understanding between CVAG and the City of Palm Desert Regarding Reimbursement Agreement to return the remaining bond proceeds on deposit for the project.

Transportation Committee: This item will be considered at the June 6 meeting.

Background: The Portola Avenue Interchange Project along Interstate 10 has been in the works for 15 years. The project was authorized for Project Approval and Environmental Documentation (PAED) funding by CVAG's Executive Committee in December 2007 as a part of CVAG's Interchange Preparation Fund. At the same time, a Future Agreement to complete the project through construction was authorized. Initially, the City of Palm Desert was the lead agency for this project. In September 2014, CVAG's Executive Committee approved Amendment Number One, adding Riverside County to the Agreement as the Lead Agency.

Over the years, at the request of the City, CVAG has taken a number of steps to keep the project moving forward. Most recently, in June 2020, the CVAG Executive Committee authorized Amendment No. 2, authorizing only reimbursement through design and right of way phases and implementing a time trigger that requires construction to commence by June 29, 2021. At the same time, CVAG's Transportation and Executive Committees began a serious conversation around cash flow, as Portola Avenue and similar future projects have secured little-to-no outside funding, so the next stages of these projects will have a significant impact on regional and local resources.

The City and County have worked to progress on the project, but have reached a stalemate on right-of-way in the negotiations with Union Pacific Railroad. With this item, CVAG is moving forward request from the City of Palm Desert to suspend the right-of-way and construction phases of the Portola Interchange project.

The city is also requesting that CVAG return the unused bond proceeds that the city deposited with CVAG for the purposes of paying the city's share of costs toward the interchange project. Under a contract that dates back to April 2014. At the time, the CVAG Executive Committee was seeking a benefits analysis study to be completed for this interchange project as has been done at the other CVAG funded interchange projects to equitably determine the proportionate share project costs to be paid by the local jurisdictions. However, the City of Palm Desert wanted to be assured of having sufficient funds available for the city share of costs when this project does start construction. A Bond Proceeds Funding Agreement was approved, allowing the city to deposit an estimated amount in an interest-bearing escrow account to be drawn down during future work on this project, when CVAG would begin to assess the 25% local share of project costs for the work.

The Memorandum of Understanding between CVAG and the city would return the remaining bond proceeds on deposit for the Portola Avenue/ I-10 Interchange Improvements project. In addition, approval of Amendment No. 3 and the MOU shall establish the following:

1. County shall complete the Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E) for the Project, obtain Caltrans and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) approval, then place Project in suspension until funding for right-of-way, utilities and construction is obtained; and
2. CVAG shall fund per the Agreement the regional share of the cost for the County to complete the PS&E and obtain Caltrans and FHWA approval, total cost of which is currently estimated to be \$325,000; and
3. County, CVAG and City will further amend the Agreement once funding for right-of-way, utilities, or construction is obtained to proceed to the next phase of work; and
4. The "Time Trigger" established in Amendment Number One requiring that construction of the Project begin within five years of Amendment Number One and extended by Amendment Number Two shall be removed.

Staff is supporting the City's request. These actions also received the City Council's support at the May 26, 2022 meeting.

Fiscal Analysis: CVAG shall continue to fund 75% of the eligible costs of the PS&E phase, estimated to be approximately \$325,000. With the City's requested suspension of the future phases (ROW and construction), no regional funding shall be allocated towards these phases of the project, unless or until funding is secured by the City and an amendment to the reimbursement agreement is approved by CVAG.

CVAG will return to Palm Desert the amount remaining in such trust account (approximately \$14,720,547.73), plus any accrued interest through the date of transfer.

**AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE
TO THE
REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN CVAG, CITY OF PALM DESERT AND THE
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
FOR THE
PORTOLA AVENUE INTERCHANGE AT 1-10 PROJECT**

This **AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE** is made and entered into this day of , 2022, by and between the **Coachella Valley Association of Governments**, a California joint powers agency, ("**CVAG**"), the **City of Palm Desert** ("**City**") and the **County of Riverside** ("**County**") and is made with reference to the following background facts and circumstances. All other terms and conditions shall remain the same as stated in the original Agreement entitled: "CVAG-City of Palm Desert Future (Fiscal Year 2012/2013) Reimbursement Agreement Portola Avenue/ Interstate 10 Interchange Design, Right-of-Way & Construction" ("**Agreement**") approved on February 28, 2008 for the Portola Avenue Interchange at 1-10 Project ("**Project**") and as previously amended with Amendment Number One dated June 29, 2015 and Amendment Number Two dated June 29, 2020.

This Amendment Number Three shall establish the following:

1. County shall complete the Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E) for the Project, obtain Caltrans and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) approval, then place Project in suspension until funding for right-of-way, utilities and construction is obtained; and
2. CVAG shall fund per the Agreement the regional share of the cost for the County to complete the PS&E and obtain Caltrans and FHWA approval, total cost of which is currently estimated to be \$325,000; and
3. County, CVAG and City will further amend the Agreement once funding for right-of-way, utilities, or construction is obtained to proceed to the next phase of work; and
4. The "Time Trigger" established in Amendment Number One requiring that construction of the Project begin within five years of Amendment Number One and extended by Amendment Number Two shall be removed.

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES AND COUNTERPARTS. This Amendment Number Three may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which will be an original, but all of which together will constitute one instrument. Each party to this Amendment Number Three agrees to the use of electronic signatures, such as digital signatures that meet the requirements of the California Uniform Electronic Transactions Act ("CUETA") Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1633.1 to 1633.17), for executing this Amendment Number Three. The parties further agree that the electronic signatures of the parties included in this Amendment Number Three are intended to authenticate this writing and to have the same force and effect as manual signatures. Electronic signature means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the electronic record pursuant to the CUETA as amended from time to time. The CUETA authorizes use of an electronic signature for transactions and contracts among parties in California, including a government agency. Digital signature means an electronic identifier, created by computer, intended by the party using it to have the same force and effect as the use of a manual signature, and shall be reasonably relied upon by the parties. For purposes of this section, a digital signature is a type of "electronic signature" as defined in subdivision (i) of Section 1633.2 of the Civil Code.

[SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this **Amendment Number Three** to be executed by their duly authorized representatives on this date:

ATTEST

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

By: _____
Deputy, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: _____
Jeff Hewitt
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST

CITY OF PALM DESERT

By: _____
L. Todd Hileman
City Manager

By: _____
Jan C. Harnik
Mayor

ATTEST

CVAG

By: _____
Tom Kirk
Executive Director

By: _____
Christy Gilbert Holstege, Esq.
CVAG Chair

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN CVAG AND THE CITY OF PALM DESERT
FOR THE
PORTOLA AVENUE INTERCHANGE AT 1-10 PROJECT**

The Coachella Valley Association of Governments (“CVAG”) and the City of Palm Desert (“Palm Desert”) are entering into this Memorandum of Understanding (this “MOU”) dated as of _____, 2022 with reference to the following facts:

RECITALS:

- A. In furtherance of that certain CVAG-City of Palm Desert, Future (Fiscal Year 2012/2013) Reimbursement Agreement, Portola Avenue/Interstate 10 Interchange Design, Right-of-Way & Construction (the “Reimbursement Agreement”), dated February 28, 2008, as amended, and supplemented by that certain Bond Proceeds Funding Agreement Regarding Portola Avenue/I-10 Interchange Project, dated April 24, 2015, Palm Desert paid to CVAG the amount of \$15,000,000 and CVAG deposited such amount into an interest bearing trust account, to be drawn upon by CVAG for purposes of paying costs of the Interchange Project.
- B. As of the date of this MOU, the amount remaining in such trust account is \$14,720,547.73. Work on the Interchange Project has been suspended and CVAG desires to return such amount remaining to Palm Desert.

NOW, THEREFORE, CVAG and Palm Desert agree as follows:

- 1. Within 30 days of the date of this MOU, CVAG shall pay to Palm Desert the amount remaining in such trust account (\$14,720,547.73), plus any accrued interest through the date of transfer. Thereafter, upon receipt of an invoice from CVAG for final design costs of the Interchange Project, Palm Desert shall pay such costs in accordance with the Reimbursement Agreement, as amended.
- 2. CVAG and Palm Desert shall continue their efforts to complete the Interchange Project pursuant to and in accordance with the Reimbursement Agreement, as amended.

[SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this **Memorandum of Understanding** to be executed by their duly authorized representatives on this date:

ATTEST

CITY OF PALM DESERT

By: _____
L. Todd Hileman
City Manager

By: _____
Jan C. Harnik
Mayor

ATTEST

CVAG

By: _____
Tom Kirk
Executive Director

By: _____
Christy Gilbert Holstege, Esq.
CVAG Chair

ITEM 8C

**Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022**



STAFF REPORT

Subject: CVAG's Audit for Fiscal Year 2020/21 and Related Reports

Contact: Claude T. Kilgore, Director of Finance/Administration (ckilgore@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Receive and file the Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 and the Auditor's Communication with Those Charged with Governance

Finance Committee: Concurred (Meeting of May 31)

Background: CVAG's Financial Statements Audit Procurement Policy, adopted on June 3, 2002, requires CVAG to obtain from qualified auditing firms, proposals to perform CVAG's annual financial audit every five years. In June 2021, CVAG hired the audit firm of Davis Farr LLP – a firm with an impressive history of professional work in the Coachella Valley – for engagement as CVAG's, as well as the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission's and Desert Community Energy's, independent auditor for the five fiscal years starting with Fiscal Year 2020/21. The firm has an impressive history of professional work in the Coachella Valley.

Davis Farr LLP performed the annual audit over CVAG's Basic Financial Statements as of June 30, 2021, and for the fiscal year then ended which include the Government-Wide Financial Statements including the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities as well as the Fund Financial Statements which include the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds, Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheets to the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds, Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities, and Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. Davis Farr issued an Unmodified Opinion, which means that CVAG's Basic Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the agency, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, Davis Farr will issue their report on their consideration of CVAG's internal control over financial reporting and their tests of CVAG's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements as well as other matters when they conclude the required Single Audit before the September 30, 2022 deadline. The work to finalize the Single Audit is schedule for mid-June. Finally, Davis Farr has provided a letter to the CVAG Executive Committee Members outlining Significant Audit Findings as promulgated by AU-C Section 260, "The Auditor's Communication with Those Charged With Governance."

CVAG staff appreciated working with, and would like to thank, the Davis Farr team, led by Partner Shannon Ayala, for their diligence and hard work in issuing the reports. The audit team helped identify recommendations related to the timing of certain journal entries, and how certain multi-year expenses are tracked. These audit team recommendations were discussed by the Finance Committee in its review and discussion of the audit report. CVAG staff concurred with the need to fine-tune its approach related to the timing of transportation reimbursements from member agencies and related Measure A accruals and is currently undertaking such steps as it moves to close FY 2021/22. As there are new staff in the CVAG Finance/Administration Department (including this Staff Report's author), FY 2020/21 financial reporting was a terrific opportunity for growth and improvement upon CVAG's current systems. A member of the Davis Farr team will present the reports and be available to address any Board questions or comments.

Fiscal Analysis: The professional fees associated with the audit services were previously budgeted and there is no additional financial impact.

Attachments:

1. CVAG's Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2021
2. Auditor's Communication with Those Charged with Governance

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Executive Committee
Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Palm Desert, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise CVAG's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of CVAG, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

The financial statements of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments for the year ended June 30, 2020 were audited by other auditors whose report dated January 11, 2021 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *management's discussion and analysis* and *budgetary comparison schedules* for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund and *schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability – miscellaneous plan and schedule of plan contributions – miscellaneous plan* be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise CVAG's basic financial statements. The *combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements* are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The *combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements* are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion,

the *combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements* are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 24, 2022 on our consideration of CVAG's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering CVAG's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

DavisFarrLLP

Irvine, California
May 24, 2022

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

June 30, 2021

The following discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Coachella Valley Association of Governments ("CVAG") provides an overview of CVAG's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements identified in the accompanying table of contents.

Using the Accompanying Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of CVAG as a whole and present a long-term view of CVAG's finances. Also included in the accompanying report are the *fund financial statements*. The fund financial statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report CVAG's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about CVAG's most significant funds.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual report consists of four parts - *management's discussion and analysis* (this section), the *basic financial statements*, *required supplementary information*, and *supplementary information* that presents *combining statements* for nonmajor governmental funds. The *basic financial statements* include two kinds of statements that present different views of CVAG:

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about CVAG's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the government, reporting CVAG's operations in *more detail* than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that provided additional financial and budgetary information.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(CONTINUED)

June 30, 2021

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Reporting CVAG as a Whole

The accompanying **government-wide financial statements** include two statements that present financial data for CVAG as a whole. One of the most important questions asked about CVAG's finances is, "Is CVAG as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about CVAG as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include *all* assets and liabilities using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report CVAG's net position and changes in it. You can think of CVAG's net position - the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources - as one way to measure CVAG's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases and decreases* in CVAG's net assets are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating.

Reporting CVAG's Major Funds

The **fund financial statements** provide detailed information about CVAG's most significant funds - not CVAG as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by grant or legal requirements. However, the Executive Committee establishes other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting administrative responsibilities for using certain resources.

Governmental funds - CVAG's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *current financial* assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of CVAG's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance CVAG's programs.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(CONTINUED)

June 30, 2021

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A summary of the government-wide *statement of net position* follows:

Statement of Net Position

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2020	Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
<u>Assets:</u>				
Cash and investments	\$57,483,992	\$52,487,432	\$ 4,996,560	9.52%
Accounts receivable	917	11,677	(10,760)	(92.15%)
Interest receivable	42,287	162,156	(119,869)	(73.92%)
Due from other governments	12,503,824	13,649,693	(1,145,869)	(8.39%)
Loans receivable	187,623	756,178	(568,555)	(75.19%)
Restricted cash and investments	15,109,753	15,136,406	(26,653)	(0.18%)
Capital assets:				
Land	15,696,238	10,682,344	5,013,894	46.94%
Other capital assets, net	57,989	76,575	(18,586)	(24.27%)
Total Assets	<u>101,082,623</u>	<u>92,962,461</u>	<u>8,120,162</u>	8.73%
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</u>				
Deferred pension related items	<u>1,407,746</u>	<u>1,730,948</u>	<u>(323,202)</u>	(18.67%)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,407,746</u>	<u>1,730,948</u>	<u>(323,202)</u>	(18.67%)
<u>Liabilities:</u>				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	2,687,998	1,521,250	1,166,748	76.70%
Due to other governments	8,501,528	5,245,146	3,256,382	62.08%
Accrued liabilities	39,236	-	39,236	100.00%
Deposits payable	15,109,753	15,136,406	(26,653)	(0.18%)

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(CONTINUED)

June 30, 2021

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Statement of Net Position (continued)

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2020	Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
<u>Liabilities (continued):</u>				
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year:				
Revenue bonds payable	1,893,146	1,782,895	110,251	6.18%
Compensated absences	113,357	127,589	(14,232)	(11.15%)
Due in more than one year:				
Revenue bonds payable	17,480,279	19,373,425	(1,893,146)	(9.77%)
Compensated absences	37,785	14,176	23,609	166.54%
Net pension liability	1,631,820	2,457,681	(825,861)	(33.60%)
Total Liabilities	<u>47,494,902</u>	<u>45,658,568</u>	<u>1,836,334</u>	4.02%
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</u>				
Deferred pension related items	661,013	178,922	482,091	269.44%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>661,013</u>	<u>178,922</u>	<u>482,091</u>	269.44%
<u>Net Position:</u>				
Net investment in capital assets	15,754,227	10,758,919	4,995,308	46.43%
Restricted:				
Transportation	36,185,599	35,950,102	235,497	0.66%
Environmental	501,135	757,858	(256,723)	(33.87%)
Homeless	1,786,498	1,103,326	683,172	61.92%
Unrestricted	106,995	285,714	(178,719)	(62.55%)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 54,334,454</u>	<u>\$48,855,919</u>	<u>\$ 5,478,535</u>	11.21%

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(CONTINUED)

June 30, 2021

A summary of the government-wide *statement of activities* follows:

Statement of Activities

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2020	Dollar Change	Total Percentage Change
<u>Operating Expenses:</u>				
Administrative	\$ 1,734,634	\$ 1,742,152	\$ (7,518)	(0.43%)
Transportation	22,696,616	24,192,079	(1,495,463)	(6.18%)
Other	2,064,812	3,199,252	(1,134,440)	(35.46%)
Interest expense	1,229,338	1,333,066	(103,728)	(7.78%)
Total Expenses	<u>27,725,400</u>	<u>30,466,549</u>	<u>(2,741,149)</u>	(9.00%)
<u>Program Revenues:</u>				
Charges for services	1,330,421	607,001	723,420	119.18%
Operating contributions and grants	8,706,961	6,338,016	2,368,945	37.38%
Capital contributions and grants	23,075,935	23,137,092	(61,157)	(0.26%)
<u>General Revenues:</u>				
Interest income	73,454	196,778	(123,324)	(62.67%)
Total Revenues	<u>33,186,771</u>	<u>30,278,887</u>	<u>2,907,884</u>	9.60%
Changes in Net Position	5,461,371	(187,662)	5,649,033	(3010.22%)
Net Position – Beginning, as Restated	48,873,083	49,043,581	(170,498)	(0.35%)
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 54,334,454</u>	<u>\$ 48,855,919</u>	<u>\$ 5,478,535</u>	11.21%

The increase or decrease in net position can provide an indication as to whether the overall financial position of CVAG improved or deteriorated during the year. Net Position of CVAG's governmental activities increased by 11.21 percent (\$48.9 million compared to \$54.3 million).

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(CONTINUED)

June 30, 2021

MAJOR FUNDS

General Fund - The General Fund accounts for all of the general revenues of CVAG not specifically levied or collected for some special purpose, and for the expenditures related to the rendering of general services by CVAG. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,650,320.

The reasons for significant changes in the revenues and expenditures of CVAG's General Fund from the prior year are as follows:

- A decrease in the Total Revenues by \$58,327 is mainly due to the completion of a grant program.
- A decrease in Total Expenditures by \$985,889 is mainly due to a one-time paydown of the CalPERS Unfunded Accrued Liability for over one million dollars in the prior fiscal year.

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fees (TUMF) Fund - The TUMF Fund accounts for the revenues generated by the Traffic Mitigation Fees and provides additional funds necessary to construct the transportation improvements generated by the development in the valley. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was \$4,299,513.

The reasons for significant changes in the revenues and expenditures of CVAG's TUMF Fund from the prior year are as follows:

- An increase in Total Revenues by \$1,484,751 is mainly due to an increase in TUMF revenues collected in the current fiscal year as opposed to the prior fiscal year which saw a decline in revenue due to the global Covid-19 pandemic.
- A decrease in Total Expenditures by \$1,288,996 is mainly due to a decrease in Project Cost reimbursements, which are dependent on work completed on various arterial projects as well as the timing of the jurisdictions submitting requests for reimbursements.

Measure A Fund - The Measure A Fund accounts for the revenues generated by the Measure A half cent sales tax and is used mainly for the construction and/or improvement of the regional arterials in the Coachella Valley. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was \$44,806,324.

The reasons for significant changes in the revenues and expenditures of CVAG's Measure A Fund from the prior year are as follows:

- A decrease in Measure A revenues by \$9,208,146 is mainly due to a decrease in Measure A revenues recorded. This increase does not have a direct relationship to the actual amount of sales tax collected, but the amount of reimbursement that was requested by CVAG. Please see Note 15 for further clarification.
- A decrease in Total Expenditures by \$3,118,898 is mainly due to a decrease in Project Cost reimbursements, which are dependent on work completed on various arterial projects as well as the timing of the jurisdictions submitting requests for reimbursements.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(CONTINUED)

June 30, 2021

CV Link Fund - The CV Link Fund accounts for the revenues generated from Grants and is used mainly for the construction of the CV Link project in the Coachella Valley. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was (\$4,455).

The reasons for significant changes in the revenues and expenditures of CVAG's CV Link Fund from the prior year are as follows:

- An increase in Total Revenues by \$3,734,820 is mainly due to an increase in funds received from reimbursement fundings.
- An increase in Total Expenditures by \$6,471,173 is mainly due to an increase in construction work on the CV Link.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of CVAG's *capital assets* follows:

Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

	Balance June 30, 2021	Balance June 30, 2020	Increase (Decrease)
Land and Construction-In-Progress	\$ 15,696,238	\$ 10,682,344	\$ 5,013,894
Furniture and equipment	17,035	15,964	1,071
Vehicles	40,954	60,611	(19,657)
Total	<u>\$ 15,754,227</u>	<u>\$ 10,758,919</u>	<u>\$ 4,995,308</u>

The increase to Furniture and Equipment is mainly due to the purchase of a new server while the decrease in Vehicles is mainly due to depreciation.

Additional information on CVAG's capital assets is presented in Note 7 of the Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(CONTINUED)

June 30, 2021

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The only activity relating to long-term debt was scheduled annual retirements.

Long-Term Debt

	Balance June 30, 2021	Balance June 30, 2020	Increase (Decrease)
Revenue bonds payable	\$ 19,373,425	\$ 21,156,320	\$ (1,782,895)
Compensated absences	151,142	141,765	9,377
Total	<u>\$ 19,524,567</u>	<u>\$ 21,298,085</u>	<u>\$ (1,773,518)</u>

Additional information on long-term debt is presented in Note 9 and 10 of the Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET

There were some major deviations between the final budget of the General Fund and its actual operating results namely:

- Salaries expenditures under budget by \$ 281,365
- Benefits expenditures under budget by \$ 135,886
- Transfers in under budget by \$ 548,274

The deviations occurred because the budget reflected the budgeted expenditures for the General Fund with a Transfers In from other funds to cover the allocated costs to those funds. However, for the financial statements, instead of affecting the Transfers In, the expenditures allocations are transferred to the respective funds directly.

CONTACTING THE ASSOCIATION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, members, and resource providers with a general overview of CVAG's finances and to show CVAG's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact CVAG's Office, attention Director of Administrative Services Department, at 73710 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 200, Palm Desert, California 92260.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

(with comparative prior year information)

	Governmental Activities	
	2021	2020
Assets:		
Cash and investments (note 3)	\$ 57,483,992	52,487,432
Accounts receivable	917	11,677
Interest receivable	42,287	162,156
Loans receivable (note 4)	187,623	756,178
Due from other governments	12,503,824	13,649,693
Restricted cash and investments (note 3)	15,109,753	15,136,406
Capital assets, not being depreciated (note 7)	15,696,238	10,682,344
Capital assets, net of depreciation (note 7)	57,989	76,575
Total Assets	101,082,623	92,962,461
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred amounts from pension plans (note 13)	1,407,746	1,730,948
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,407,746	1,730,948
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	2,687,998	1,521,250
Accrued liabilities	39,236	-
Deposits payable	15,109,753	15,136,406
Due to other governments	8,501,528	5,245,146
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due within one year		
Bonds payable (note 9)	1,893,146	1,782,895
Compensated absences (note 10)	113,357	127,589
Due in more than one year		
Bonds payable (note 9)	17,480,279	19,373,425
Compensated absences (note 10)	37,785	14,176
Net pension liability (note 13)	1,631,820	2,457,681
Total Liabilities	47,494,902	45,658,568
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred amounts from pension plans (note 13)	661,013	178,922
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	661,013	178,922
Net Position:		
Investment in capital assets	15,754,227	10,758,919
Restricted:		
Transportation	36,185,599	35,950,102
Environmental	501,135	757,858
Homeless	1,786,498	1,103,326
Unrestricted	106,995	285,714
Total Net Position	\$ 54,334,454	48,855,919

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2021

(with comparative prior year information)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position	
		Charges for Services	Operating Contributions and Grants	Capital Contributions and Grants	Governmental Activities	
					2021	2020
Governmental Activities:						
Administrative	\$ 1,734,634	1,330,421	461,291	-	57,078	3,167,533
Transportation	22,696,616	-	5,519,078	23,075,935	5,898,397	(1,054,987)
Other	2,064,812	-	2,726,592	-	661,780	(1,163,920)
Interest expense	1,229,338	-	-	-	(1,229,338)	(1,333,066)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 27,725,400</u>	<u>1,330,421</u>	<u>8,706,961</u>	<u>23,075,935</u>	<u>5,387,917</u>	<u>(384,440)</u>
			General Revenues:			
			Investment income		<u>73,454</u>	<u>196,778</u>
			Total General Revenues		<u>73,454</u>	<u>196,778</u>
			Change in Net Position		5,461,371	(187,662)
			Net Position - Beginning, as Restated (note 17)		<u>48,873,083</u>	<u>49,043,581</u>
			Net Position - Ending		<u>\$ 54,334,454</u>	<u>48,855,919</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2021

(with comparative prior year information)

		Special Revenue Funds		
	General	Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fees	Measure A	CV Link
Assets:				
Cash and investments (note 3)	\$ 999,073	6,120,554	42,789,831	4,940,042
Accounts receivable	560	-	-	-
Interest receivable	3,446	11,943	23,410	-
Due from other governments	-	823,782	6,753,264	1,784,671
Due from other funds (note 5)	683,168	13,720	4,941,249	-
Restricted cash and investments (note 3)	-	-	<u>15,109,753</u>	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,686,247</u>	<u>6,969,999</u>	<u>69,617,507</u>	<u>6,724,713</u>
 Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 22,788	349,908	729,576	990,242
Accrued liabilities	3,875	4,113	6,507	4,454
Due to other governments	4,284	2,048,085	3,803,586	2,157,966
Due to other funds (note 5)	4,980	61,462	259,972	3,576,506
Deposits payable	-	-	<u>15,109,753</u>	-
Total Liabilities	<u>35,927</u>	<u>2,463,568</u>	<u>19,909,394</u>	<u>6,729,168</u>
 Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	-	<u>206,918</u>	<u>4,901,789</u>	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	<u>206,918</u>	<u>4,901,789</u>	-
 Fund Balances (Deficits):				
Restricted:				
Transportation	-	4,299,513	44,806,324	-
Environmental	-	-	-	-
Homeless	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	<u>1,650,320</u>	-	-	<u>(4,455)</u>
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>1,650,320</u>	<u>4,299,513</u>	<u>44,806,324</u>	<u>(4,455)</u>
 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Deficits)	 <u>\$ 1,686,247</u>	 <u>6,969,999</u>	 <u>69,617,507</u>	 <u>6,724,713</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
	2021	2020
2,634,492	57,483,992	52,487,432
357	917	11,677
3,488	42,287	162,156
3,142,107	12,503,824	13,649,693
336,642	5,974,779	4,697,472
-	15,109,753	15,136,406
<u>6,117,086</u>	<u>91,115,552</u>	<u>86,144,836</u>
595,484	2,687,998	1,521,250
20,287	39,236	-
487,607	8,501,528	5,245,146
2,071,859	5,974,779	4,697,472
-	15,109,753	15,136,406
<u>3,175,237</u>	<u>32,313,294</u>	<u>26,600,274</u>
1,320,558	6,429,265	1,743,368
<u>1,320,558</u>	<u>6,429,265</u>	<u>1,743,368</u>
23,922	49,129,759	55,654,296
501,135	501,135	707,427
1,786,498	1,786,498	877,352
(690,264)	955,601	562,119
<u>1,621,291</u>	<u>52,372,993</u>	<u>57,801,194</u>
<u>6,117,086</u>	<u>91,115,552</u>	<u>86,144,836</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Position**

June 30, 2021

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	\$ 52,372,993
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Capital assets	16,488,460
Accumulated depreciation	(734,233)
Loans receivable that have not been included in the governmental fund activity that do not provide current financial resources and are recognized in the statement of activities.	187,623
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Bonds payable	(19,373,425)
Compensated absences	(151,142)
Net pension liability	(1,631,820)
Revenues reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds and recognized in the statement of activities. These are included in intergovernmental revenues in the governmental fund activity.	6,429,265
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	1,407,746
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	<u>(661,013)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 54,334,454</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**

Year ended June 30, 2021

(with comparative prior year information)

	<u>General</u>	Transportation Uniform <u>Mitigation Fees</u>	<u>Measure A</u>
Revenues:			
Member dues	\$ 450,834	-	-
Mitigation fees	-	6,490,521	-
Measure A	-	-	8,631,242
Grants	-	-	-
Investment income (loss)	(365)	25,209	33,130
Loan repayments	-	-	643,070
Other governmental	-	2,310	81,633
Miscellaneous	<u>10,822</u>	<u>208,950</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues	<u>461,291</u>	<u>6,726,990</u>	<u>9,389,075</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Salaries	187,620	199,117	315,059
Benefits	100,535	97,922	158,882
Communications	3,534	3,743	5,922
Advertising	2,440	1,593	2,876
Insurance	8,842	9,546	15,110
Memberships and per diem	9,740	3,200	5,656
General and office expenses	6,980	8,025	15,357
Professional services	9,993	50,137	90,387
Consultants	41,694	371,169	1,233,383
Leases and maintenance	13,068	12,862	20,415
Staff training	829	883	1,397
Transportation and meetings	2,577	1,034	1,724
Utilities	1,035	1,095	1,732
Project costs	-	4,188,611	7,777,055
Capital outlay	1,418	1,393	2,200
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	-	-	1,782,895
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	1,229,338
Total Expenditures	<u>390,305</u>	<u>4,950,330</u>	<u>12,659,388</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>70,986</u>	<u>1,776,660</u>	<u>(3,270,313)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in (note 6)	-	-	-
Transfers out (note 6)	<u>(913)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,030,884)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(913)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,030,884)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	70,073	1,776,660	(8,301,197)
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning, as Restated (note 17)	<u>1,580,247</u>	<u>2,522,853</u>	<u>53,107,521</u>
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Ending	<u>\$ 1,650,320</u>	<u>4,299,513</u>	<u>44,806,324</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CV Link	Other	Total Governmental Funds	
	Governmental Funds	2021	2020
-	-	450,834	442,466
-	-	6,490,521	4,990,263
-	1	8,631,243	16,581,438
7,853,414	667,597	8,521,011	3,423,020
11,742	3,373	73,089	1,176,097
-	-	643,070	568,595
73,854	3,828,610	3,986,407	4,047,932
26,563	26,919	273,254	2,200,818
<u>7,965,573</u>	<u>4,526,500</u>	<u>29,069,429</u>	<u>33,430,629</u>
215,635	982,249	1,899,680	1,810,003
100,872	479,577	937,788	1,665,689
4,246	19,424	36,869	28,809
331	13,984	21,224	6,240
10,379	44,165	88,042	104,044
1,134	10,806	30,536	26,039
7,899	112,581	150,842	343,005
763,377	214,406	1,128,300	1,693,747
586,046	2,017,655	4,249,947	4,793,245
13,661	275,728	335,734	116,680
958	4,516	8,583	10,611
610	13,680	19,625	14,232
1,185	14,631	19,678	9,178
4,597,615	994,728	17,558,009	19,644,867
5,000,801	11,892	5,017,704	4,242
-	-	1,782,895	1,679,167
-	-	1,229,338	1,333,066
<u>11,304,749</u>	<u>5,210,022</u>	<u>34,514,794</u>	<u>33,282,864</u>
<u>(3,339,176)</u>	<u>(683,522)</u>	<u>(5,445,365)</u>	<u>147,765</u>
3,695,697	1,938,654	5,634,351	2,631,461
-	(602,554)	(5,634,351)	(2,631,461)
<u>3,695,697</u>	<u>1,336,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
356,521	652,578	(5,445,365)	147,765
<u>(360,976)</u>	<u>968,713</u>	<u>57,818,358</u>	<u>57,653,429</u>
<u>(4,455)</u>	<u>1,621,291</u>	<u>52,372,993</u>	<u>57,801,194</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities**

Year ended June 30, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ (5,445,365)

Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Activities
are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the
statement of activities, the costs of these assets are allocated over their
estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

Cost of assets capitalized 5,017,706

Depreciation expense (22,398)

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but
the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 1,782,895

Repayment on loans receivable are recorded as a reduction of the loan
receivable balance for the statement of activities. (568,555)

Revenues are reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds and
recognized in the statement of activities. These are included in the
intergovernmental revenues in the governmental fund activity. 4,685,897

Some expenses reported in the statements of activities do not require the use
of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures
in the governmental funds.

Change in compensated absences (9,377)

Changes in net pension liability and related
deferred inflows and outflows of resources 20,568

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 5,461,371

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Description of Reporting Entity

The Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) was formed under California's Joint Powers Law on January 22, 1974 for the purpose of improving and coordinating the common governmental responsibilities and services on an area-wide and regional basis under Section 6500 et. seq. of the Government Code.

During its early years, CVAG served as an environmental watch dog and as a forum for the exchange of ideas. In 1984, as a result of a major rethinking of CVAG's purpose, goals and objectives, CVAG's work was expanded to include providing direct services along with its prior work. The basic financial statements of CVAG include all activities for which CVAG is financially accountable.

In June 1989, CVAG's Joint Powers Agreement was amended to provide additional powers that could be used to operate programs created through implementing agreements. The first such agreement was to make CVAG the Transportation Authority for the Coachella Valley. As this Authority, CVAG has the responsibility to coordinate the building of \$890,000,000 worth of regional arterials and advise the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) on State highway projects on Highways 86 and 111. The philosophy behind the new agreements is that CVAG should serve as an umbrella, for programs that might otherwise become single purpose special districts that could operate without concern for how their operations affect each other and general-purpose local governments. The structure of CVAG assures that regional programs will be integrated with each other, so we get a better overall result.

In 1991, CVAG and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) pioneered a new way to address air quality issues around the PM-10 mitigation issue. Instead of promulgating rules for the area, SCAQMD indicates the standards that must be met and works with local government to develop measures tailored to the sub-region that can help it meet the standards.

In early 1992, CVAG and County Waste Management began implementation of the AB 939 garbage reduction plan previously developed by CVAG and its members. The goal is implementation of coordinated valley-wide efforts to meet the State's mandated goals of 25% reduction in waste going into landfills by 1995 and 50% by 2000. CVAG coordinates with Riverside County Waste Management on the implementation of AB939 which mandates reduction of waste disposal to local landfills. AB939 established an integrated framework for program implementation, solid waste planning, and solid waste facility and landfill compliance. Since implementation, CVAG has coordinated annual events for both used oil and tire recycling and often hosts recycling roundtables with member agencies and other counterparts.

Major sources of revenue for CVAG consists of Measure A half-cent sales taxes and Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fees. CVAG has an agreement with RCTC to receive a share of the Measure A half-cent sales taxes.

General Assembly

The General Assembly is a 65-member body composed of the five members of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, Mayors, City Council members, and five Tribal members of each member Tribe.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Current members are: The County of Riverside, the Cities of Blythe, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians. The General Assembly is the top policy making body of CVAG and is required to meet annually to elect officers and adopt work plans and budgets for the ensuing year.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is a 17-member body composed of the five members of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, Mayors of each City, and the Tribal Council Chairmen, unless a member's jurisdictional body designates another member of CVAG General Assembly or Tribal Council to serve as the member. It is the top policy making body of CVAG between sessions of the General Assembly and acts for the General Assembly except when the General Assembly is in session. It employs and oversees the work of CVAG's Executive Director and Legal Counsel. In turn, the Executive Director employs and terminates the staff needed to carry out the overall work programs of CVAG.

Advisory Committees

A number of advisory committees have developed over the years to provide input to CVAG's Executive Committee's decision making.

(b) Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The basic financial statements of CVAG are composed of the following:

- Government-Wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the basic financial statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole, except for its fiduciary activities. These statements include separate columns for the governmental and business-type activities of the primary government (including its blended component units), as well as its discretely presented component units. CVAG has no business-type activities or discretely presented component units. Eliminations have been made in the Statement of Activities so that certain allocated expenses are recorded only once (by the function to which they were allocated). However, administrative expenses have not been allocated as indirect expenses to the various functions of CVAG.

Government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the economic resources' measurement focus, all (both current and long-term) economic resources and obligations of the reporting government are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33.

Program revenues include charges for services, special assessments, and payments made by parties outside of the reporting government's citizenry if that money is restricted to a particular program. Program revenues are netted with program expenses in the Statement of Activities to present the net cost of each program.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as expenditures. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as another financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as expenditures.

Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system of CVAG is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Fund financial statements for the primary government's governmental funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually and other governmental funds in the aggregate.

Governmental Funds

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the modified-accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. Measurable means that the amounts can be estimated, or otherwise determined. Available means that the amounts were collected during the reporting period or soon enough thereafter to be available to finance the expenditures accrued for the reporting period. CVAG generally considers revenues available if they are collected within 90 days after the fiscal year-end. Significant revenues subject to accrual under the measurable and available criteria include grant revenues.

Revenue recognition is subject to the measurable and availability criteria for the governmental funds in the fund financial statements. Exchange transactions are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are earned (i.e., the related goods or services are provided). Locally imposed derived tax revenues are recognized as revenues in the period in which the underlying exchange transaction upon which they are based takes place. Imposed nonexchange transactions are recognized as revenues in the period for which they were imposed.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

If the period of use is not specified, they are recognized as revenues when an enforceable legal claim to the revenues arises or when they are received, whichever occurs first.

Government-mandated and voluntary nonexchange transactions are recognized as revenues when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the current-financial resources measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Long-term loans to other agencies are reported as expenditures (outflows of current financial resources). Repayments of the same are reported as revenues (inflows of current financial resources). The reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered to be a measure of "available spendable resources". Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Noncurrent portions of long-term receivables due to governmental funds are reported on their balance sheets in spite of their spending measurement focus. Special reporting treatments are used to indicate, however, that they should not be considered "available spendable resources", since they do not represent net current assets. Recognition of governmental fund type revenues represented by noncurrent receivables are deferred until they become current receivables. Noncurrent portions of other long-term receivables are offset by fund balance reserve accounts because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types excludes amounts represented by noncurrent liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the year that resources were expended, rather than as fund assets. The proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as other financing sources rather than as a fund liability. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness are reported as fund expenditures.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are combined in a fund, expenses are considered to be paid first from restricted resources, and then from unrestricted resources.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government has one item that qualifies under this type of reporting; deferred items related to pension obligations.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The government has two items that qualifies for reporting in this category. Unavailable revenues, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source for a grant. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The second item, reported in the government-wide statement of net position, relates to deferred items related to pension obligations.

Net Pension Liability

In government-wide financial statements, retirement plans (pensions) are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting (see Note 13 and the required supplementary information (RSI) section immediately following the Notes to Financial Statements), regardless of the amount recognized as pension expenditures on the governmental fund statements, which use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

In general, CVAG recognizes a net pension liability, which represents CVAG's proportionate share of the excess of the total pension liability over the fiduciary net position of the pension reflected in the actuarial report provided by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The net pension liability is measured as of CVAG's prior fiscal year-end. Changes in the net pension liability are recorded, in the period incurred, as pension expense or as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources depending on the nature of the change. The changes in net pension liability that are recorded as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources (that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience) are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective pension plan and are recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows or resources relating to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of CVAG's pension plan with CalPERS and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefits terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Net Position

In governmental-wide financial statements, Net Position are categorized as follows:

Investment in Capital Assets – This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted – This component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Unrestricted – This component of net position is the amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

When expenses are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted Net Position are available, CVAG's policy is to apply restricted Net Position first, then unrestricted Net Position as they are needed.

Governmental Fund Balances

Fund balances are reported in the fund statements in the following classifications:

Nonspendable Fund Balance — this includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form (such as inventory) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (such as endowments).

Restricted Fund Balance — this includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. If the Executive Committee action limiting the use of funds is included in the same action (legislation) that created (enables) the funding source, then it is restricted.

Committed Fund Balance — this includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Executive Committee. It includes legislation (Executive Committee action) that can only be overturned by new legislation requiring the same type of voting consensus that created the original action. Therefore, if the Executive Committee action limiting the use of the funds is separate from the action (legislation) that created (enables) the funding source, then it is committed, not restricted. CVAG considers a resolution to constitute a formal action of the Executive Committee for the purposes of establishing committed fund balance.

Assigned Fund Balance — this includes amounts that are designated or expressed by the Executive Committee but does not require a formal action like a resolution or ordinance. The Executive Committee may delegate the ability of an employee or committee to assign uses of specific funds, for specific purposes.

Unassigned Fund Balance — this includes the remaining spendable amounts which are not included in one of the other classifications.

It is CVAG's policy that restricted resources will be applied first, followed by (in order of application) committed, assigned, and unassigned resources, in the absence of a formal policy adopted by the Executive Committee.

(c) Fund Classifications

CVAG reports the following major governmental funds:

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

General Fund - This fund is used to account for all of the general revenues of CVAG not specifically levied or collected for some special purpose, and for the expenditures related to the rendering of general services by CVAG.

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fees Special Revenue Fund - This fund is used to account for the revenues generated by the Traffic Uniform Mitigation Fees and provides additional funds necessary to construct the transportation improvements generated by the development in the valley.

Measure A Special Revenue Fund - This fund is used to account for the revenues generated by the Measure A half-cent sales tax and is used mainly for the construction and/or improvement of the regional arterials in the Coachella Valley.

CV Link Special Revenue Fund - This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures specifically generated for and by the CV Link project.

CVAG's fund structure also includes the following fund type:

Special Revenue Funds - These funds are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or otherwise designated for specific purposes.

(d) Reclassification and Eliminations

Interfund balances must generally be eliminated in the government-wide financial statements, except for net residual amounts due between governmental activities. Any allocations must reduce the expenses of the function from which the expenses are being allocated, so that expenses are reported only once - in the function in which they are allocated.

(e) Cash and Investments

Investments are reported in the accompanying balance sheet at fair value, except for certain certificates of deposit that are reported at cost because they are not transferable, and they have terms that are not affected by changes in market interest rates.

Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as investment income reported for that fiscal year. Investment income includes interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

CVAG pools cash and investments of all funds. Each fund's share in this pool is displayed in the accompanying financial statements as cash and investments. Investment income earned by the pooled investments is allocated to the various funds based on each fund's average cash and investment balance.

(f) Employee Leave Benefits

Vacation time begins to accumulate as of the first day of employment to a maximum of two and a half times the employee's annual entitlement. Sick leave accumulates at the rate of 8.67 hours per month without limit. Employees are not entitled to compensation for accrued sick time upon separation from CVAG.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Capital Assets

Capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received as part of a service concession arrangement are recorded at acquisition value at the date of acquisition. Generally, CVAG capitalizes capital assets purchases in excess of \$5,000 for capital assets. Capital outlay expenditures include payments to other governments for capital projects that are managed by other governments and ongoing maintenance of those assets lies with those other governments. As such those capital assets, have not been reflected in the statement of net position of CVAG.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation expense is charged as an expense against operations and accumulated depreciation is reported on the Statement of Net Position. The ranges of lives used for depreciation purposes for each capital asset class are as follows:

Furniture and equipment	7-25 years
Vehicles	7 years

(h) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(i) Prior Year Data

Selected information regarding the prior year has been included in the accompanying financial statements. This information has been included for comparison purposes only and does not represent a complete presentation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the government's prior year financial statements, from which this selected financial data was derived. In addition, certain minor reclassifications of the prior year data have been made to enhance their comparability to the current year.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

(a) Deficit Fund Balance in Nonmajor Funds

The CV Link, Other Transportation, Tire Amnesty and Desert Community Energy Funds reported a fund deficit at June 30, 2021 in the amount of (\$4,455), (\$120,521), (\$98) and (\$569,945), respectively.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 3: Cash and Investments

Cash and investments of CVAG consisted of the following at June 30, 2021:

Cash on hand	\$	300
Deposits with financial institutions		425,057
Total cash and deposits		<u>425,357</u>
Investments:		
Local Agency Investment Fund		30,495,778
Riverside County Pooled Investment Fund		26,562,857
California Asset Management Program		<u>15,109,753</u>
Total investments		<u>72,168,388</u>
Total cash and investments	\$	<u>72,593,745</u>
Cash and investments	\$	57,483,992
Restricted cash and investments		<u>15,109,753</u>
Total cash and investments	\$	<u>72,593,745</u>

Deposits

The Association's deposits with financial institutions were insured or collateralized as required by State Law.

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and CVAG's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for CVAG by the California Government Code (or CVAG's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or CVAG's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

<u>Authorized Investment Type</u>	<u>Maximum Maturity</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Maximum Investment in One Issuer</u>
United States Treasury Obligations	3 years	None	None
Money Market Mutual Funds investing in			
United States Treasury Investments	N/A	20%	10%
County Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 3: Cash and Investments (Continued)

One of the ways that CVAG manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter-term and longer-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

CVAG's investments in the Local Agency Investment Fund of \$30,495,778, Riverside County Pooled Investment Fund of \$26,562,857, and the California Asset Management Program of \$15,109,753 are available on demand.

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, CVAG's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Minimum Rating</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Local Agency Investment Fund	N/A	\$ 30,495,778
Riverside County Pooled Investment Fund	AAA	26,562,857
California Asset Management Program	AAA	<u>5,109,753</u>
Total		<u>\$ 72,168,388</u>

Investment in State Investment Pool (LAIF)

CVAG is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of CVAG's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based on the City's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. LAIF is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not rated. Deposits and withdrawals in LAIF are made on the basis of \$1 and not fair value. Accordingly, CVAG's investment in this pool is measured on uncategorized inputs not defined as Level 1, 2, or 3.

Investment in Riverside County Investment Pool

CVAG is a voluntary participant in the County of Riverside Treasury Pool. The fair value of CVAG's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon CVAG's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the County for the entire County portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the County.

Investment in California Asset Management Program

CVAG is a voluntary participant in the California Asset Management Program (CAMP). The funds are invested in a short-term money market portfolio rated AAA and as such, the fair market value is equivalent to the amount invested. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by CAMP.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 3: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy

CVAG categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. All CVAG investments are not subject to fair value rating.

Note 4: Loans Receivable

	<u>Outstanding Balance at June 30, 2021</u>
CVAG made a loan to the following entity for the construction of mesquite Avenue from Gene Autry Trail to Dinah Shore Drive:	
City of Palm Springs, payable through 2039	<u>\$ 187,623</u>
Total loans receivable	<u><u>\$ 187,623</u></u>

Note 5: Interfund Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables represent short-term borrowings to manage cash flows.

<u>Due From</u>	<u>Due To</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Other Governmental Funds	General Fund	<u>\$ 683,168</u>
Other Governmental Funds	TUMF	<u>13,720</u>
Other Governmental Funds	Measure A	1,364,743
CV Link	Measure A	<u>3,576,506</u>
		<u>4,941,249</u>
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	4,980
TUMF	Other Governmental Funds	61,462
Other Governmental Funds	Other Governmental Funds	10,228
Measure A	Other Governmental Funds	<u>259,972</u>
		<u>336,642</u>
		<u>\$ 5,974,779</u>

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 6: Interfund Transfers

Transfers in and out between funds for the year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

<u>Transfer In</u>	<u>Transfer Out</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Other Governmental Funds	General Fund	\$ <u>913</u>
CV Link	Measure A	3,340,838
Other Governmental Funds	Measure A	<u>1,690,046</u>
		<u>5,030,884</u>
Other Governmental Funds	Other Governmental Funds	247,695
CV Link	Other Governmental Funds	<u>354,859</u>
		<u>602,554</u>
	Total	<u>\$ 5,634,351</u>

The two largest transfers above were from the Measure A Funds to the Other Governmental Funds in the amount of \$1,690,046, which were for expenditures incurred by the Signal Synchronization Project and from the Measure A Funds to the CV Link in the amount of \$3,340,838 for project expenditures incurred.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 7: Capital Assets

A summary of capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021, is as follows:

	Balance at July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2021
Capital assets, not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 10,682,344	-	-	10,682,344
Construction in progress	<u>-</u>	<u>5,013,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,013,894</u>
Total capital assets, not depreciated	<u>10,682,344</u>	<u>5,013,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,696,238</u>
Capital asset, being depreciated:				
Furniture and equipment	101,337	3,812	-	105,149
Vehicles	<u>687,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>687,073</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>788,410</u>	<u>3,812</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>792,222</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Furniture and equipment	(85,373)	(2,741)	-	(88,114)
Vehicles	<u>(626,462)</u>	<u>(19,657)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(646,119)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(711,835)</u>	<u>(22,398)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(734,233)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>76,575</u>	<u>(18,586)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,989</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,758,919</u>	<u>4,995,308</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,754,227</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the following function in the Statement of Activities:

Transportation	<u>\$22,398</u>
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Note 8: Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program

As required under Measure A, Measure A monies cannot be allocated to individual cities in the Coachella Valley unless they participate in the Traffic Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) program necessary for implementation of the planned Regional Arterial System. The participating cities collected the following amounts of TUMF since inception, which have been remitted to CVAG:

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 8: Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program (Continued)

<u>Fiscal Period</u>		<u>Fiscal Year</u>	
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Ending</u>	
1990	1994		\$ 13,585,887
1995	1999		13,642,573
2000	2004		26,394,448
2005	2009		40,898,960
2010	2014		11,556,909
2015	2019		19,017,989
		2020	4,990,263
		2021	<u>5,897,592</u>
			<u>\$ 135,984,621</u>

In addition, CVAG received \$24,383,399 cumulatively through June 30, 2021 relating to Measure A in lieu of TUMF for the Cities of Coachella and Desert Hot Springs, which were not participating in the TUMF program previously, and the City of La Quinta, which was not participating in the TUMF program until April 22, 2013.

Note 9: Long-Term Liabilities

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2021, is as follows:

	<u>Balance at</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance at</u>	<u>Due within</u>
	<u>July 1, 2020</u>			<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>One Year</u>
Public offering:					
Revenue bonds payable	<u>\$ 21,156,320</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,782,895)</u>	<u>19,373,425</u>	<u>1,893,146</u>

Revenue Bonds Payable

On October 1, 2009, Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) issued \$185,000,000 of 2009 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds Series A, B and C (Bonds). CVAG's participation in the Bonds was \$25,349,990. CVAG's portion of the Bond proceeds is for reimbursement of CVAG's highway and regional arterial program expenditures.

Principal and interest on the Bonds are payable monthly through September 1, 2029. The rate of interest is 4.972% and 5.662% per annum.

On November 17, 2010, RCTC issued \$150,000,000 of 2010 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series A and B. CVAG's participation in the Bonds was \$8,584,820. CVAG's portion of the Bond proceeds was for reimbursement of CVAG's highway and regional arterial program expenditures that were previously reflected in long-term liabilities as Advancement of Measure A funds. Principal and interest on the Bonds are payable monthly through September 1, 2029. The rate of interest is 7.307% per annum.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 9: Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

As of June 30, 2021, annual debt service requirement of the revenue bonds payable is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 1,893,146	1,119,088	3,012,234
2023	2,010,339	1,001,895	3,012,234
2024	2,134,917	877,317	3,012,234
2025	2,267,354	744,880	3,012,234
2026	2,408,160	604,074	3,012,234
2027-2031	<u>8,659,509</u>	<u>879,226</u>	<u>9,538,735</u>
	<u>\$ 19,373,425</u>	<u>5,226,480</u>	<u>24,599,905</u>

There are no assets pledged as collateral for the debt, no required reserve, and no unused lines of credit. There are no finance-related consequences related to significant events of default or termination, and there are no acceleration clauses.

Note 10: Compensated Absences

CVAG's policies relating to compensated absences are described in Note 1. This liability amounting to \$151,142 at June 30, 2021 is expected to be paid in future years from future resources and is typically liquidated from the General Fund.

	Balance at July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2021	Due within One Year
Compensated absences	\$ <u>141,765</u>	<u>112,012</u>	<u>(102,635)</u>	<u>151,142</u>	<u>113,357</u>
Totals	\$ <u>141,765</u>	<u>112,012</u>	<u>(102,635)</u>	<u>151,142</u>	<u>113,357</u>

Note 11: Liability, Property and Workers' Compensation Protection

Description of Self-Insurance Pool Pursuant to Joint Powers Agreement

The Coachella Valley Association of Governments is a member of the California Joint Powers Insurance Authority (Authority). The Authority is composed of 116 California public entities and is organized under a joint powers agreement pursuant to California Government Code §6500 et seq. The purpose of the Authority is to arrange and administer programs for the pooling of self-insured losses, to purchase excess insurance or reinsurance, and to arrange for group purchased insurance for property and other lines of coverage. The California JPIA began covering claims of its members in 1978. Each member government has an elected official as its representative on the Board of Directors. The Board operates through a nine-member Executive Committee.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 11: Liability, Property and Workers' Compensation Protection (Continued)

Primary Self-Insurance Programs of the Authority

Each member pays an annual contribution at the beginning of the coverage period. The total funding requirement for primary self-insurance programs is based on an actuarial analysis. Costs are allocated to individual agencies based on payroll and claims history, relative to other members of the risk-sharing pool.

Primary Liability Program

Claims are pooled separately between police and general government exposures. (1) The payroll of each member is evaluated relative to the payroll of other members. A variable credibility factor is determined for each member, which establishes the weight applied to payroll and the weight applied to losses within the formula. (2) The first layer of losses includes incurred costs up to \$30,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the first layer. (3) The second layer of losses includes incurred costs from \$30,000 to \$750,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the second layer. (4) Incurred costs from \$750,000 to \$50 million, are distributed based on the outcome of cost allocation within the first and second loss layers.

The overall coverage limit for each member, including all layers of coverage, is \$50 million per occurrence. Subsidence losses have a sub-limit of \$40 million per occurrence. The coverage structure includes retained risk that is pooled among members, reinsurance, and excess insurance. More detailed information about the various layers of coverage is available on the following website: <https://cjpia.org/protection/coverage-programs>.

Purchased Insurance

Property Insurance

The Coachella Valley Association of Governments participates in the all-risk property protection program of the Authority. This insurance protection is underwritten by several insurance companies. Coachella Valley Association of Governments property is currently insured according to a schedule of covered property submitted by the Coachella Valley Association of Governments to the Authority.

Coachella Valley Association of Governments property currently has all-risk property insurance protection in the amount of "Non-participant." There is a \$10,000 deductible per occurrence except for non-emergency vehicle insurance which has a \$2,500 deductible.

Crime Insurance

The Coachella Valley Association of Governments purchases crime insurance coverage in the amount of "Non-Participant" with a "Non-Participant" deductible. The fidelity coverage is provided through the Authority.

Adequacy of Protection

During the past three fiscal years, none of the above programs of protection experienced settlements or judgments that exceeded pooled or insured coverage. There were also no significant reductions in pooled or insured liability coverage in 2020-21.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 11: Liability, Property and Workers' Compensation Protection (Continued)

The aforementioned information is not included in the accompanying financial statements. Complete financial statements for the Insurance Authority may be obtained at their administrative office located at 8081 Moody Street, La Palma, California 90623.

Note 12: Operating Leases

CVAG leases office space under an operating lease which was amended in September 1998 to extend the lease term to August 14, 2016. The lease was again amended in February 2008 to increase the amount of office space leased. The base rent is subject to annual revisions based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. The lease also requires payment of a share of common area operating costs. The rental expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 was \$102,348.

Note 13: Pension Plan

Plan Description

CVAG contributes to the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the CVAG's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plans, cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans administered by CalPERS. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute and CVAG Executive Committee resolution. Copies of CalPERS' annual financial report may be obtained from their executive office located at 400 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: The Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

The Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) mandated new benefit formulas and new member contributions for new members (as defined by PEPRA) hired after January 1, 2013.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 13: Pension Plan (Continued)

The provisions and benefits of the plan in effect at June 30, 2021, are summarized as follows:

	Tier 1	PEPRA
	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Hire Date		
Benefit formula	2% @ 55	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 and up	52 and up
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	1.43% - 2.42%	1.00% - 2.50%
Required employee contribution rates	6.906%	7.3%
Required employer contribution rates	23.282%	8.058%

Contribution Description

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for both Plans are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Local Government is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the contributions recognized as part of pension expense was \$1,341,435.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The following table shows the Plan's proportionate share of the net pension liability over the measurement period.

	Total Pension Liability	Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) - (b)
Measurement Date:			
Balance at: 6/30/20	\$ 10,547,727	8,090,046	2,457,681
Balance at: 6/30/21	11,263,336	9,631,516	1,631,820
Net Changes During 2020-21	<u>\$ 715,609</u>	<u>1,541,470</u>	<u>(825,861)</u>

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 13: Pension Plan (Continued)

CVAG's net pension liability for each Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of each of the Plans is measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability for each Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2020 using standard update procedures. CVAG's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the CVAG's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The CVAG's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan as of June 30, 2019 and 2020, was as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2019	0.02398%
Proportion - June 30, 2020	<u>0.01500%</u>
Change - Increase (Decrease)	<u>-0.00898%</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2021, CVAG recognized a total pension expense of \$546,324 for all plans in total. At June 30, 2021, the CVAG reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as follows:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 552,524	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	84,093	-
Changes in assumptions	-	11,639
Adjustment due to difference in contributions	671,338	30,797
Adjustment due to difference in proportions	51,315	618,577
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	<u>48,476</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,407,746</u>	<u>661,013</u>

The \$552,524 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date and contributions made in excess of CVAG's proportionate share of contributions; will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	<u>Amount</u>
2022	\$ 49,858
2023	71,001
2024	50,100
2025	23,250
2026	-
	<u>\$ 194,209</u>

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 13: Pension Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Total Pension Liability

For the measurement period ended June 30, 2020 (the measurement date), the total pension liability was determined by rolling forward the June 30, 2019 total pension liability. The June 30, 2020 total pension liability was based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB 68
Actuarial Assumptions	
Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality Rate Table	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds ⁽¹⁾
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	Contract COLA up to 2.5% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies

⁽¹⁾ The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using the Society of Actuaries Scale 90% of scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15 percent. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for each plan, CalPERS stress tested plans that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing, none of the tested plans run out of assets. Therefore, the current 7.15 percent discount rate is adequate, and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not necessary. The long term expected discount rate of 7.15 percent is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund. The stress test results are presented in a detailed report called "GASB Crossover Testing Report" that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under the GASB 68 section.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 13: Pension Plan (Continued)

The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

The table below reflects long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. The target allocation shown was adopted by the Board effective on July 1, 2014.

Asset Class ¹	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10 ²	Real Return Years 11+ ³
Global equity	50%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed income	28%	1.00	2.62
Inflation assets	0%	0.77	1.81
Private equity	8%	6.30	7.23
Real assets	13%	3.75	4.93
Liquidity	1%	-	(0.92)
Total	100%		

¹ In the System's CAFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity is included in Short-Term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities.

² An expected inflation of 2.00% used for this period.

³ An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the CVAG's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan as of the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 7.15% for each Plan, as well as what the CVAG's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% point lower (6.15%) or 1% point higher (8.15%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.15%)	Discount Rate (7.15%)	1% Increase (8.15%)
Net pension liability	\$ 3,130,695	\$ 1,631,820	\$ 393,346

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 14: Capital Projects and Programs

The following represents the unexpended project budgets as of June 30, 2021. Unexpended project budgets may be reprogrammed to other projects upon finalization of all pending items (final bills, disposition of change orders, etc.)

Portola / I-10 Interchange	\$ 51,563,380
CV Link	16,304,303
Jefferson / I-10 Interchange	13,953,234
Avenue 50 (between Calhoun St. & Cesar Chaves)	9,861,543
Interchange Preparation Fund	8,537,424
Frank Sinatra Bridge over WWR & Frank Sinatra Dr. Intersection Hwy. 111	7,992,096
Airport Blvd. (Harrison Street to Hwy 111)	7,898,603
Vista Chino Drive Bridge	7,823,101
Ramon Road Bridge Widening	6,366,967
Avenue 50 Bridge	6,173,896
Indian Avenue (Garnet to and including Railroad Crossing Bridge)	5,710,954
Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Program	3,929,205
Avenue 66 Grade Separation	3,226,975
Madison Street (Avenue 52 to Indio Boulevard)	2,977,596
Jefferson Street and Varner Road (North of I-10)	2,888,246
Regional Traffic Signal Synchronization	2,653,506
Date Palm Drive Improvement (I-10 and Varner Rd.) & Bridge	2,204,628
Interchange Improvement (I-10 and Avenue 50)	1,875,000
Varner Road (from Ramon Rd. to Monterey Ave.)	1,870,758
Cathedral Canyon Bridge	1,747,742
Avenue 56 Grade Separation	1,509,535
Indian Canyon Dr. (between Camino Parocela to Aleo Road)	1,500,000
Grapefruit Blvd (between Leoco Lane and 9th Street)	1,453,821
North Indian Canyon Drive Widening	1,354,051
Dune Palms Road Bridge	1,269,040
Avenue 50 and Jackson St. Intersection Improvements	1,222,428
Varner Road (Intersection Improvements at Ramon Rd.)	1,164,000
Avenue 44 Bridge	1,161,235
Portola Avenue (NW of Fred Waring Dr.) & (North of Gerald Ford)	1,134,935
East Palm Canyon Dr. Bridge (over Palm Canyon Wash)	910,031
Monterey Ave. Widening (Dinah Shore to Gerald Ford)	770,034
Changeable Message Signs Palm Drive and N Indian Canyon	703,591
S. Palm Canyon Dr. Bridge (over Tahquitz Creek Channel)	650,991
Avenue 48 (between Van Buren and Dillon Road)	517,946
Avenue 50 (between SR86 and I-10)	345,575
Washington St. & Fred Waring Dr. Intersection Improvements	213,518
Dillon Road (I-10 & Dillon Road/SR86S Interchanges)	149,239
Hwy 111 (between Rubidoux St. & 760 W. of Madison St.)	21,568
Total unexpended project budgets	181,610,695
Less: amounts to be provided in future years	(131,594,794)
Restricted fund balance associated with specific capital projects and programs	<u>\$ 50,015,901</u>

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 15: Measure A Fund Program

Measure A is a half-cent local retail transaction and use tax that was initially approved by the voters in November 1988 for 20 years and extended in November 2009 for an additional 30 years, through June 2039, to fund key transportation improvements in Riverside County. RCTC has the responsibility of receiving and managing the Measure A funds, including the allocation of the Measure A funds to the three geographic areas of the County and the programs within each area. CVAG does not have direct control over the Coachella Valley highways and regional arterial program funds that are allocated by RCTC in accordance with the extended Measure A ordinance. Revenues are recognized when a Measure A highway or regional arterial program project expenditures, including debt service payments on advances (see Note 9), have been incurred. Measure A funds controlled by RCTC related to the Coachella Valley highway and regional arterial program that have not been expended by CVAG are held by RCTC in a separate restricted special revenue fund. CVAG's allocation of the Measure A funds for the past five years is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	
2017	\$ 19,027,147
2018	19,256,161
2019	21,619,378
2020	20,916,167
2021	26,018,189

Note 16: Commitments and Contingencies

CVAG approved a contribution of \$30 million for the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP), which would mitigate all of the regional transportation projects listed in the current Transportation Project Prioritization Study (TPPS).

Under the CVMSHCP, the \$30 million of transportation funds would contribute to both land acquisition and the establishment of an Endowment Fund, which would ensure monitoring and management of the acquired lands. The CVMSHCP area includes 1.1 million acres, encompassing the entire Coachella Valley and the surrounding mountains. The MSHCP will benefit the local jurisdictions by providing Take Authorization for all development, including public infrastructure projects, undertaken by the Permittees (signatories to the MSHCP) outside the Conservation Areas. By providing Take Authorization for public and private development projects, the MSHCP eliminates the need for projects to conduct biological surveys and negotiate individual project mitigation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game. At June 30, 2021, the remaining commitment to the MSHCP is \$7,175,000. The liability has not been recorded in the accompanying financial statements because the contributions are contingent upon the receipt of future transportation revenues that are uncertain as to the timing and amount of collection.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2021

Note 17: Prior Period Adjustments

During the year ended June 30, 2021, CVAG determined there were expenditures recorded in the current year that related to prior year. As a result the beginning net position/fund balance was adjusted as noted below.

Statement of Activities:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Net Position at July 1, 2020	\$ 48,855,919
Adjustment to correct prior year expenditures	<u>17,164</u>
Net Position at July 1, 2020, as restated	<u><u>\$ 48,873,083</u></u>

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances:

	<u>Street Sweeping</u>
Net Position at July 1, 2020	\$ 442,086
Adjustment to correct prior year expenditures	<u>17,164</u>
Net Position at July 1, 2020, as restated	<u><u>\$ 459,250</u></u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - General Fund**

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Member dues	\$ 446,346	446,346	450,834	4,488
Grants	32,000	32,000	-	(32,000)
Investment income (loss)	7,000	7,000	(365)	(7,365)
Miscellaneous	-	-	10,822	10,822
Total Revenues	<u>485,346</u>	<u>485,346</u>	<u>461,291</u>	<u>(24,055)</u>
Expenditures:				
Salaries	468,985	468,985	187,620	281,365
Benefits	236,421	236,421	100,535	135,886
Communications	5,974	5,974	3,534	2,440
Advertising	227	227	2,440	(2,213)
Insurance	19,363	19,363	8,842	10,521
Memberships and per diem	33,028	33,028	9,740	23,288
General and office expenses	14,785	14,785	6,980	7,805
Professional services	33,663	33,663	9,993	23,670
Consultants	-	-	41,694	(41,694)
Leases and maintenance	32,574	32,574	13,068	19,506
Staff training	6,731	6,731	829	5,902
Transportation and meetings	36,841	36,841	2,577	34,264
Utilities	3,415	3,415	1,035	2,380
Capital outlay	80,000	80,000	1,418	78,582
Total Expenditures	<u>972,007</u>	<u>972,007</u>	<u>390,305</u>	<u>581,702</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>(486,661)</u>	<u>(486,661)</u>	<u>70,986</u>	<u>(605,757)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	548,274	548,274	-	548,274
Transfers out	<u>(56,245)</u>	<u>(56,245)</u>	<u>(913)</u>	<u>55,332</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>492,029</u>	<u>492,029</u>	<u>(913)</u>	<u>603,606</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	5,368	5,368	70,073	64,705
Fund Balance - Beginning, as Restated	<u>1,580,247</u>	<u>1,580,247</u>	<u>1,580,247</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 1,585,615</u>	<u>1,585,615</u>	<u>1,650,320</u>	<u>64,705</u>

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fees**

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Amounts	
Revenues:				
Mitigation fees	\$ 3,000,000	3,000,000	6,490,521	3,490,521
Measure A	-	-	-	-
Investment income	10,000	10,000	25,209	15,209
Other governmental	-	-	2,310	2,310
Miscellaneous	-	-	208,950	208,950
Total Revenues	3,010,000	3,010,000	6,726,990	3,716,990
Expenditures:				
Salaries	211,928	211,928	199,117	12,811
Benefits	102,236	102,236	97,922	4,314
Communications	2,698	2,698	3,743	(1,045)
Advertising	1,503	1,503	1,593	(90)
Insurance	8,747	8,747	9,546	(799)
Memberships and per diem	7,348	7,348	3,200	4,148
General and office expenses	8,201	8,201	8,025	176
Professional services	19,905	19,905	50,137	(30,232)
Consultants	237,500	237,500	371,169	(133,669)
Leases and maintenance	15,115	15,115	12,862	2,253
Staff training	3,041	3,041	883	2,158
Transportation and meetings	2,594	2,594	1,034	1,560
Utilities	1,544	1,544	1,095	449
Project costs	2,300,000	2,300,000	4,188,611	(1,888,611)
Capital outlay	-	-	1,393	(1,393)
Total Expenditures	2,922,360	2,922,360	4,950,330	(2,027,970)
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	87,640	87,640	1,776,660	5,744,960
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers out	(66,354)	(66,354)	-	66,354
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(66,354)	(66,354)	-	66,354
Net Change in Fund Balance	21,286	21,286	1,776,660	1,755,374
Fund Balance - Beginning	2,522,853	2,522,853	2,522,853	-
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 2,544,139	2,544,139	4,299,513	1,755,374

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Measure A**

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Amounts	
Revenues:				
Measure A	\$ 17,159,000	17,159,000	8,631,242	(8,527,758)
Investment income	700,000	700,000	33,130	(666,870)
Loan repayments	568,595	568,595	643,070	74,475
Other governmental	<u>74,434,139</u>	<u>74,434,139</u>	<u>81,633</u>	<u>(74,352,506)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>92,861,734</u>	<u>92,861,734</u>	<u>9,389,075</u>	<u>(83,472,659)</u>
Expenditures:				
Salaries	384,143	384,143	315,059	69,084
Benefits	185,362	185,362	158,882	26,480
Communications	4,893	4,893	5,922	(1,029)
Advertising	2,787	2,787	2,876	(89)
Insurance	15,861	15,861	15,110	751
Memberships and per diem	13,642	13,642	5,656	7,986
General and office expenses	15,368	15,368	15,357	11
Professional services	36,338	36,338	90,387	(54,049)
Consultants	162,500	162,500	1,233,383	(1,070,883)
Leases and maintenance	26,684	26,684	20,415	6,269
Staff training	5,514	5,514	1,397	4,117
Transportation and meetings	4,765	4,765	1,724	3,041
Utilities	2,799	2,799	1,732	1,067
Project costs	108,223,532	108,223,532	7,777,055	100,446,477
Capital outlay	-	-	2,200	(2,200)
Debt service:				
Principal	1,679,167	1,679,167	1,782,895	(103,728)
Interest	<u>1,333,066</u>	<u>1,333,066</u>	<u>1,229,338</u>	<u>103,728</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>112,096,421</u>	<u>112,096,421</u>	<u>12,659,388</u>	<u>99,437,033</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>(19,234,687)</u>	<u>(19,234,687)</u>	<u>(3,270,313)</u>	<u>(182,909,692)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers out	<u>(2,775,179)</u>	<u>(2,775,179)</u>	<u>(5,030,884)</u>	<u>(2,255,705)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(2,775,179)</u>	<u>(2,775,179)</u>	<u>(5,030,884)</u>	<u>(2,255,705)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(22,009,866)	(22,009,866)	(8,301,197)	13,708,669
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>53,107,521</u>	<u>53,107,521</u>	<u>53,107,521</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 31,097,655</u>	<u>31,097,655</u>	<u>44,806,324</u>	<u>13,708,669</u>

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - CV Link**

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Grants	\$ -	-	7,853,414	7,853,414
Investment income	-	-	11,742	11,742
Other governmental	20,000	20,000	73,854	53,854
Miscellaneous	<u>29,576,000</u>	<u>29,576,000</u>	<u>26,563</u>	<u>(29,549,437)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>29,596,000</u>	<u>29,596,000</u>	<u>7,965,573</u>	<u>(21,630,427)</u>
Expenditures:				
Salaries	215,990	215,990	215,635	355
Benefits	104,556	104,556	100,872	3,684
Communications	2,750	2,750	4,246	(1,496)
Advertising	3,105	3,105	331	2,774
Insurance	8,916	8,916	10,379	(1,463)
Memberships and per diem	104	104	1,134	(1,030)
General and office expenses	5,502	5,502	7,899	(2,397)
Professional services	514,581	514,581	763,377	(248,796)
Consultants	1,170,000	1,170,000	586,046	583,954
Leases and maintenance	15,000	15,000	13,661	1,339
Staff training	3,099	3,099	958	2,141
Transportation and meetings	1,718	1,718	610	1,108
Utilities	1,573	1,573	1,185	388
Project costs	27,906,000	27,906,000	4,597,615	23,308,385
Capital outlay	-	-	<u>5,000,801</u>	<u>(5,000,801)</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>29,952,894</u>	<u>29,952,894</u>	<u>11,304,749</u>	<u>18,648,145</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>(356,894)</u>	<u>(356,894)</u>	<u>(3,339,176)</u>	<u>(2,982,282)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	424,484	424,484	3,695,697	3,271,213
Transfers out	<u>(67,590)</u>	<u>(67,590)</u>	-	<u>67,590</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>356,894</u>	<u>356,894</u>	<u>3,695,697</u>	<u>3,338,803</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	356,521	356,521
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning	<u>(360,976)</u>	<u>(360,976)</u>	<u>(360,976)</u>	-
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Ending	<u>\$ (360,976)</u>	<u>(360,976)</u>	<u>(4,455)</u>	<u>356,521</u>

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Coachella Valley Association of Governments

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2021

Note 1: Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

CVAG adopts an annual budget prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting for its governmental funds. The Executive Director or designee is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between the accounts of any department. Revisions that alter the total appropriations of any department or fund are approved by the Executive Committee. Prior year appropriations lapse unless they are approved for carryover into the following fiscal year. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level.

Note 2: Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

The Traffic Uniform Mitigation Fee fund had expenditures in excess of appropriations of \$2,027,970.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Miscellaneous Plan

Last Ten Years*

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Measurement Date	06/30/20	06/30/19	06/30/18
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.01500%	0.02398%	0.02306%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,631,820	2,457,681	2,222,478
Covered payroll **	\$ 1,787,612	1,757,237	1,399,410
Proportionate Share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	91.28%	139.86%	158.82%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.71%	75.26%	73.39%

* - Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, only seven years are shown.

** - For the year ending on the measurement date

Summary of Changes of Benefits or Assumptions:

Benefit Changes: There were no changes to benefit terms that applied to all members of the Public Agency Pool. However, individual employers in the Plan may have provided a benefit improvement to their employees by granting Two Years Additional Service Credit to members retiring during a specified time period (a.k.a Golden Handshakes). Employers that have done so may need to report this information as a separate liability in their financial statements as CalPERS considers such amounts to be separate financed employer-specific liabilities.

Changes in Assumptions: In 2018, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions December 2017. In 2017, the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.65 percent to 7.15 percent.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Miscellaneous Plan (Continued)

Last Ten Years*

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Measurement Date	06/30/17	06/30/16	06/30/15	06/30/14
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.02283%	0.02221%	0.02071%	0.02196%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,264,005	\$ 1,921,675	\$ 1,421,670	\$ 1,366,589
Covered payroll **	\$ 1,595,046	\$ 1,555,017	\$ 1,364,384	\$ 1,367,374
Proportionate Share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	141.94%	123.58%	104.20%	99.94%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.31%	75.87%	79.89%	81.15%

* - Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, only seven years are shown.

** - For the year ending on the measurement date

Summary of Changes of Benefits or Assumptions:

Benefit Changes: There were no changes to benefit terms that applied to all members of the Public Agency Pool. However, individual employers in the Plan may have provided a benefit improvement to their employees by granting Two Years Additional Service Credit to members retiring during a specified time period (a.k.a Golden Handshakes). Employers that have done so may need to report this information as a separate liability in their financial statements as CalPERS considers such amounts to be separate financed employer-specific liabilities.

Changes in Assumptions: In 2018, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions December 2017. In 2017, the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.65 percent to 7.15 percent.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Schedule of Pension Contributions - Miscellaneous Plan

Last Ten Years*

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Actuarially determined contributions - Miscellaneous	\$ 552,524	1,341,435	294,482
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>(552,524)</u>	<u>(1,341,435)</u>	<u>(294,482)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Covered payroll**	\$ 1,800,316	1,787,612	1,757,237
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	30.69%	75.04%	16.76%

* - Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, seven years are shown.

** - For the fiscal year ending on the date shown

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value
Discount Rate	7.00%
Projected Salary	Varies by entry age and service
Inflation	2.50%
Payroll Growth	2.75%

Changes in Assumptions: At its December 2016 meeting, the CalPERS Board of Administration lowered the discount rate from 7.50 percent to 7.00 percent using a three-year phase-in beginning with the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuations. The minimum employer contributions for Fiscal Year 2019-20 determined in this valuation were calculated using a discount rate of 7.25 percent.

On December 19, 2017, the CalPERS Board of Administration adopted new actuarial assumptions based on the recommendations in the December 2017 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. This study reviewed the retirement rates, termination rates, mortality rates, rates of salary increases and inflation assumption for Public Agencies. In addition, the Board adopted a new asset portfolio as part of its Asset Liability Management. The new asset mix supports a 7.00 percent discount rate. The reduction of the inflation assumption will be implemented in two steps in conjunction with the decreases in the discount rate. For the June 30, 2017 valuation an inflation rate of 2.625 percent will be used and a rate of 2.50 percent in the following valuation.

The CalPERS Board of Administration has adopted a new amortization policy effective with the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation. The new policy shortens the period over which actuarial gains and losses are amortized from 30 years to 20 years with the payments computed using a level dollar amount. In addition, the new policy removes the 5-year ramp-up and ramp-down on UAL bases attributable to assumption changes and non investment gains/losses. The new policy removes the 5-year ramp-down on investment gains/losses. These changes will apply only to new UAL bases established on or after June 30, 2019.

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Schedule of Pension Contributions - Miscellaneous Plan (Continued)

Last Ten Years*

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Actuarially determined contributions - Miscellaneous	\$ 242,382	221,669	217,333	214,845
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>(242,382)</u>	<u>(221,669)</u>	<u>(217,333)</u>	<u>(214,845)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Covered payroll**	\$ 1,399,410	1,595,046	1,555,017	1,364,384
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.32%	13.90%	13.98%	15.75%

* - Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, seven years are shown.

** - For the fiscal year ending on the date shown

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value
Discount Rate	7.00%
Projected Salary	Varies by entry age and service
Inflation	2.50%
Payroll Growth	2.75%

Changes in Assumptions: At its December 2016 meeting, the CalPERS Board of Administration lowered the discount rate from 7.50 percent to 7.00 percent using a three-year phase-in beginning with the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuations. The minimum employer contributions for Fiscal Year 2019-20 determined in this valuation were calculated using a discount rate of 7.25 percent.

On December 19, 2017, the CalPERS Board of Administration adopted new actuarial assumptions based on the recommendations in the December 2017 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. This study reviewed the retirement rates, termination rates, mortality rates, rates of salary increases and inflation assumption for Public Agencies. In addition, the Board adopted a new asset portfolio as part of its Asset Liability Management. The new asset mix supports a 7.00 percent discount rate. The reduction of the inflation assumption will be implemented in two steps in conjunction with the decreases in the discount rate. For the June 30, 2017 valuation an inflation rate of 2.625 percent will be used and a rate of 2.50 percent in the following valuation.

The CalPERS Board of Administration has adopted a new amortization policy effective with the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation. The new policy shortens the period over which actuarial gains and losses are amortized from 30 years to 20 years with the payments computed using a level dollar amount. In addition, the new policy removes the 5-year ramp-up and ramp-down on UAL bases attributable to assumption changes and non investment gains/losses. The new policy removes the 5-year ramp-down on investment gains/losses. These changes will apply only to new UAL bases established on or after June 30, 2019.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds**

June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Other Transportation	Special Projects	Multi-Species Habitat Conservation	AB2766 Grant	Oil Grant
Assets:					
Cash and investments	\$ 672,386	52,994	-	150,000	85,461
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	1	-	-	-	196
Due from other governments	654,449	-	766,500	274,150	-
Due from other funds	322,045	-	10,097	392	-
Total Assets	\$ 1,648,881	52,994	776,597	424,542	85,657
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Deficits):					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 469,025	-	354	450	41,522
Accrued liabilities	1,560	-	9,145	207	127
Due to other governments	-	-	1,337	-	-
Due to other funds	644,368	-	742,576	99,045	-
Total Liabilities	1,114,953	-	753,412	99,702	41,649
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenues	654,449	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	654,449	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances (Deficits):					
Restricted:					
Transportation	-	23,922	-	-	-
Environmental	-	-	23,185	324,840	44,008
Homeless	-	29,072	-	-	-
Unassigned	(120,521)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	(120,521)	52,994	23,185	324,840	44,008
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Deficits)	\$ 1,648,881	52,994	776,597	424,542	85,657

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds**

June 30, 2021

Special Revenue Funds (Continued)

<u>AB939 Grant</u>	<u>Air Quality Enhancement</u>	<u>Street Sweeping</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Tire Amnesty</u>	<u>Tipping Fees</u>	<u>Desert Community Energy</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
42,989	913	122,801	1,418,691	-	88,257	-	2,634,492
-	-	-	357	-	-	-	357
206	-	1,154	1,931	-	-	-	3,488
-	-	2,188	505,385	-	374,733	564,702	3,142,107
226	-	-	3,882	-	-	-	336,642
<u>43,421</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>\$ 126,143</u>	<u>1,930,246</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>462,990</u>	<u>564,702</u>	<u>6,117,086</u>
-	-	58,569	18,727	-	-	6,837	595,484
205	5	76	3,139	98	-	5,725	20,287
-	-	-	22,500	-	462,990	780	487,607
9	323	-	28,454	-	-	557,084	2,071,859
<u>214</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>58,645</u>	<u>72,820</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>462,990</u>	<u>570,426</u>	<u>3,175,237</u>
-	-	2,188	100,000	-	-	563,921	1,320,558
-	-	2,188	100,000	-	-	563,921	1,320,558
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,922
43,207	585	65,310	-	-	-	-	501,135
-	-	-	1,757,426	-	-	-	1,786,498
-	-	-	-	(98)	-	(569,645)	(690,264)
<u>43,207</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>65,310</u>	<u>1,757,426</u>	<u>(98)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(569,645)</u>	<u>1,621,291</u>
<u>43,421</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>126,143</u>	<u>1,930,246</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>462,990</u>	<u>564,702</u>	<u>6,117,086</u>

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds**

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Other Transportation	Special Projects	Multi-Species Habitat Conservation	AB2766 Grant	Oil Grant
Revenues:					
Measure A	\$ 1	-	-	-	-
Grants	617,254	-	-	-	50,343
Investment income	1,676	-	-	-	164
Other governmental	369,000	-	766,500	513,027	-
Miscellaneous	-	2,500	-	-	-
Total Revenues	987,931	2,500	766,500	513,027	50,507
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Salaries	75,565	-	442,747	10,030	6,147
Benefits	37,345	-	224,031	4,922	2,957
Communications	1,443	-	8,444	191	116
Advertising	4,871	-	2,271	21	4,316
Insurance	3,159	-	18,719	433	282
Memberships and per diem	3,699	-	2,381	1,154	33
General and office expenses	2,807	-	22,233	395	883
Professional services	60,063	-	24,324	495	305
Consultants	1,242,537	-	-	1,780	77,655
Leases and maintenance	4,872	-	29,423	644	392
Staff training	323	-	2,247	44	27
Transportation and meetings	386	-	1,675	49	19
Utilities	428	-	2,365	56	34
Project costs	348,138	2,998	-	-	2,934
Capital outlay	851	-	4,834	103	52
Total Expenditures	1,786,487	2,998	785,694	20,317	96,152
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(798,556)	(498)	(19,194)	492,710	(45,645)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	1,693,498	-	-	-	4,877
Transfers out	(358,311)	-	-	(231,542)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,335,187	-	-	(231,542)	4,877
Net Change in Fund Balances	536,631	(498)	(19,194)	261,168	(40,768)
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning, as Restated	(657,152)	53,492	42,379	63,672	84,776
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Ending	\$ (120,521)	52,994	23,185	324,840	44,008

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year ended June 30, 2021

Special Revenue Funds (Continued)						
AB939 Grant	Air Quality Enhancement	Street Sweeping	Homeless	Tire Amnesty	Desert Community Energy	Total Governmental Funds
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	667,597
(110)	-	(137)	1,780	-	-	3,373
-	-	-	2,180,083	-	-	3,828,610
-	-	24,062	357	-	-	26,919
(110)	-	23,925	2,182,220	-	-	4,526,500
9,927	231	3,703	151,973	4,759	277,167	982,249
4,687	32	1,079	72,428	2,000	130,096	479,577
190	5	75	3,594	90	5,276	19,424
22	2	18	1,893	8	562	13,984
416	-	3,676	5,250	219	12,011	44,165
1,154	1	21	849	25	1,489	10,806
713	16	211	72,909	180	12,234	112,581
498	10	175	21,856	236	106,444	214,406
-	-	-	695,683	-	-	2,017,655
640	16	255	221,388	303	17,795	275,728
42	1	14	602	21	1,195	4,516
39	3	31	10,465	15	998	13,680
57	2	23	10,085	26	1,555	14,631
-	-	640,021	637	-	-	994,728
111	9	105	2,964	40	2,823	11,892
18,496	328	649,407	1,272,576	7,922	569,645	5,210,022
(18,606)	(328)	(625,482)	909,644	(7,922)	(569,645)	(683,522)
-	913	231,542	-	7,824	-	1,938,654
(12,701)	-	-	-	-	-	(602,554)
(12,701)	913	231,542	-	7,824	-	1,336,100
(31,307)	585	(393,940)	909,644	(98)	(569,645)	652,578
74,514	-	459,250	847,782	-	-	968,713
43,207	585	65,310	1,757,426	(98)	(569,645)	1,621,291

To the Executive Committee
Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Palm Desert, California

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Coachella Valley Association of Governments for the year ended June 30, 2021. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards (and, if applicable, *Government Auditing Standards* and the Uniform Guidance), as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated June 30, 2021. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Coachella Valley Association of Governments are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. We noted no transactions entered into by Coachella Valley Association of Governments during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the Coachella Valley Association of Governments' financial statements were:

Management's estimate of the which capital projects represent ordinary maintenance activities necessary to keep an asset operational for its originally intended useful life versus significant improvement, replacement, and life extending projects that should be capitalized as additions to capital assets is based on management's knowledge of the assets and their useful lives. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the amounts added to capital assets in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of revenue and expense accruals related federal grant programs. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the amounts recorded as accruals and determined that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of transactions related to net pension liabilities based on actuarial information. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the amounts by the actuary and determined that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

There were no particularly sensitive note disclosures affecting the financial statements.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. There were no uncorrected misstatements. Our audit procedures detected the following material misstatements:

- Adjustments to record expense and accounts payable in the TUMF and Signal Sync funds.
- An adjustment to record accounts receivable and unavailable revenue in the TUMF fund.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated May 24, 2022.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to Coachella Valley Association of Governments financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Coachella Valley Association of Governments' auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the *Management's Discussion & Analysis, Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund, Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Transportation and Uniform Mitigation Fees, Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Measure A, Budgetary Comparison Schedule – CV Link, Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Plan Contributions* which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were engaged to report on *Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental Funds*, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. With respect to this supplementary information, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the information and use of the Executive Committee and management of Coachella Valley Association of Governments and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

DavisFarrLLP

Irvine, California
May 24, 2022

ITEM 8D

Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Preview of CVAG's Budget for Fiscal Year 2022/2023

Contact: Claude T. Kilgore, Director of Finance/Administration (ckilgore@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Information

Finance Committee: Approved moving the proposed FY 2022/2023 budget forward to the Executive Committee for review and consideration, with additional feedback incorporated. (Meeting of May 31)

Background: One of the roles of the CVAG Finance Committee is to review the preliminary budget and provide feedback and comments that staff can include as the budget is finalized. The goal of this review is to provide feedback and comments that staff can include as the budget is finalized. Through the allocation of staffing resources and related overhead, these discussions and recommendations also have an indirect impact on the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission and Desert Community Energy, which CVAG also staffs.

This year, CVAG staff have been working hard to implement the new budget software, Questica, which CVAG is implementing across the agencies it staffs. CVAG's Finance/Administration staff have been attending weekly and ad-hoc integration meetings and constantly coordinating with the Questica integration team since January 2022 to streamline the budget process and transform the budget from a manual extraction and data entry process from the current accounting system into a mostly automated integration process. The development of CVAG's annual budget previously required extensive manual process involvement and was resource intensive and relied heavily on Microsoft Excel which is not an ideal tool to develop, analyze, and produce the annual budget. Staff views this as a transition year and anticipates even more efficiencies moving forward.

The CVAG Finance Committee met on May 31 to review CVAG's preliminary budget for the Fiscal Year 2022/23. Staff also provided the Finance Committee with insightful statistics and comparisons for the upcoming fiscal year. The budget covers the period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023.

The budget is now being presented to the Executive Committee for initial review. On June 27, 2022, staff will recommend approval of the budget by the Executive Committee and then by the General Assembly.

Fiscal Impact: The fiscal impact is included CVAG's Fiscal Year 2022/2023 Budget.

Attachments: CVAG's FY2022/23 Draft Budget

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

ANNUAL BUDGET

FY 2022-23 **DRAFT**





CVAG

Member Jurisdictions

City of Blythe

City of Cathedral City

City of Coachella

City of Desert Hot Springs

City of Indian Wells

City of Indio

City of La Quinta

City of Palm Desert

City of Palm Springs

City of Rancho Mirage

County of Riverside

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians



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From the Executive Director

To the honorable 75 members of the CVAG General Assembly,

Riverside County Board of Supervisors; Mayors and City Council Members from the Cities of Blythe, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage; and Tribal Council Chairmen and Members from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

June 6, 2022

In CVAG’s nearly 50-year existence, perhaps no stretch of time has created as many challenges and opportunities as what we’ve seen in recent years. As we recover from the far-reaching effects of the world-wide COVID-19 pandemic, CVAG doubled down on its commitment to a shared vision of working together to improve the lives of the residents, businesses, and visitors across eastern Riverside County by addressing the transportation, energy, conservation, and social issues.

While we dealt with changes in the economy, in technology, and in our workforce, CVAG’s leadership provided a steady hand and bold vision for what role we should play in the community. As a result, what began as a regional planning agency has become less of a planning agency and much more of an agency that also spearheads policies and delivers programs and projects on a regional level.

CVAG and its associated joint powers agencies – the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC) and Desert Community Energy (DCE) – implement a wide-range of programs that include, but are not limited to: constructing transportation infrastructures such as CV Link and CV Sync; implementing air quality projects such as the regional street sweeping program to limit airborne dust; operating the CV Housing First regional homeless program that is led by CVAG staff; buying land through the CVCC and managing thousands of acres of habitat to protect threatened species and implement the Coachella

Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan; and purchasing carbon free electricity for ratepayers as DCE becomes the default electric choice in the City of Palm Springs.

It reminds me of the wise words of retired Army Gen. Eric Shinseki, who said:

“If you don’t like change, you’re going to like irrelevance even less.”

The budget itself, presented here for your review and approval, reflects how CVAG will continue to adapt to the changing world with forward-thinking projects and programs.

Some of the biggest transformations are coming along our roadways. Construction is well underway for the first phase of CV Sync, the long-awaited regional signal synchronization effort that will ultimately allow us to efficiently move traffic across 70 regional arterials connecting the entire Coachella Valley.

The project’s first phase, which includes Highway 111, Ramon Road, and Washington Street, was greenlit by the CVAG Executive Committee in February 2021. In this fiscal year, we’ve been at intersections in all participating jurisdictions to replace conduits and install highly technical hardware and software systems.

Connected to a network of traffic management centers at city halls and CVAG’s offices, CV Sync will establish a framework for a future “smart region” by connecting into a world-class regional network. It

also includes technology that allows all participating cities to communicate and coordinate in real-time to manage traffic flow, which will be especially useful for the large events that are resuming and drawing hundreds of thousands of tourists to the Coachella Valley.

This year, we moved forward with plans to deploy fiber-optic broadband technology: CV Sync is one of 18 projects in the state receiving an initial middle-mile broadband investment under Senate Bill 156. This positions the regional signal synchronization project as an opportunity to also create an open-access middle-mile network that provides a needed infrastructure to connect unserved and underserved areas in the Coachella Valley and increase competition in areas already being served. While we work with the state to finalize the details of this investment, we're working to prepare for the launch of CV Sync's second phase of construction, which starting in Fiscal Year 2022/23, will expand construction to another 21 corridors.

While we are being innovative and implementing new technologies, we must continue to plan for future growth. CVAG continues to work with our member jurisdictions on improving access on our major arterials, especially along State Route 86 and Interstate 10. From the funding to get the I-10/Jackson Interchange under construction or the completion of major projects — including the Avenue 66 grade separation in Mecca and Indian Avenue improvements in the west — significant investments are being made across the Coachella Valley.

I'm hopeful our focus on getting projects "shovel ready" means that these projects will be poised to benefit from the influx of infrastructure funding coming from the state and federal governments, especially with the new advocacy services that CVAG launched this year in Sacramento and Washington. But I also must acknowledge that there are new funding realities for projects like these. Simply put, state and federal resources simply haven't kept up with needs.

Our team, in the coming months, will be launching the next update of the Transportation Project

Prioritization Study. We will be asking you to consider our appetite for infrastructure — reviewing these large, expensive bridges, interchanges and roadways through a new lens like we did with the flooding and blow-sand study for the western Coachella Valley. We'll also continue to be frank about the fiscal forecast and provide regular analysis, so you can decide how CVAG can address cash flow while keeping important regional transportation projects moving forward.

Our community is also benefiting from our commitment to active transportation investments. In October 2021, we joined the City of Palm Desert in celebrating 3.5 miles of CV Link that we had completed, including a signature access point at the Bump and Grind Trailhead.

Construction is now underway in multiple locations as part of the nearly \$53 million worth of construction contracts that allow us to build about 13.5 miles in the cities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella as well as unincorporated Riverside County, and another 3.5 of additional miles as right-of-way is finalized.

Along the Whitewater River (Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel), we're making progress on the bridge that connects the Cities of Indio and La Quinta at the future Promontory Point access point, creating undercrossings and pouring pavement — lots of pavement — with as many as 76 concrete trucks operating in a single day.

In March 2022, we started work in the City of Palm Springs and additional groundbreaking celebrations will be held in Palm Desert and Coachella as the pathway progresses.

CV Link alone won't solve our valley's problem of having far too many of our cyclists, joggers and walkers being hit and killed along our roadways. This year, the Executive Committee, at the recommendation of the Transportation Committee, adopted CVAG's Regional Active Transportation Design Guidelines. And we're working with our cities to go after large construction funding in the state's competitive Active Transportation Program, a program where we've done well historically, with applications being finalized for both the CV Link extension in Desert Hot Springs and

the Arts and Music Line in the cities of Coachella, Indio and La Quinta.

The investments we're making as a region also reflects CVAG's commitment to sustainability. CVAG continues to lead the regional street sweeping program, which provides the Coachella Valley's primary air quality control measure to reduce PM10 (particulate matter of less than 10 microns). After years of operating this program, CVAG is now undergoing an efficiency study to ensure its effectiveness and identify any opportunities for improvements, and will be presenting recommendations for next steps this fall. CVAG staff also is providing the operations for Desert Community Energy (DCE), a Community Choice Aggregation program that has been bringing locally controlled and carbon free electricity for the City of Palm Springs for more than two years. We're now serving nearly 90 percent of the City's electric customers. And data shows that it is helping the City achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions at a faster than expected pace: In the first year alone, this program resulted in the same greenhouse gas reduction equivalent as replacing all the cars in the city with bikes, all while giving customers a choice in their electricity service.

Perhaps the biggest change in the Energy & Sustainability Department relates to the launch of the Inland Regional Energy Network (I-REN), which is a partnership with Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) and San Bernardino Council of Governments. In years past, available funding resources were previously predominant in the communities served by Southern California Edison. The launch of the I-REN ushers in a new era of programs – with nearly \$66 million in resources coming to Riverside and San Bernardino Counties through 2027. I-REN will focus its activities in three distinct areas: Public Sector, Codes & Standards, and Workforce Education & Training. The vision of the I-REN is to connect residents, businesses, and local governments to a wide range of energy efficiency resources to increase energy savings and equitable access throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. In the year ahead, we'll be working with the

Energy and Environmental Resources Committee and Executive Committee to guide how to deploy those programs and make sure the Coachella Valley is getting its fair share of the resources coming to the Inland Empire.

CVAG also provides the staff for the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC) and the implementation of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. This model has proven efficient and successful, and was used as a model for our counterparts in western Riverside County when they were considering consolidation of resources.

The CVCC and its partners celebrated a significant milestone in terms of land acquisition, with more than 100,000 acres since 1996. The CVCC also authorized its single largest acquisition, closing on more than 3,200 acres of land at Palm Hills in Palm Springs – an area known for magnificent scenic resources and recreational opportunities such as the goat trails

While this is something to be applauded, it also comes with significant responsibilities in terms of land management. In the last year, CVCC staff resources have needed to expand and partnerships with Desert Hot Springs Police Department and Riverside County Sheriff's Office were used. We'll continue to look for the most cost-effective opportunities that ensure the CVCC protects these properties as key habitat areas for the endangered species outlined in the Plan. One of the species is the Peninsular bighorn sheep, whose habits of frequenting golf courses, roads and backyards in the City of La Quinta has become problematic. The anticipated construction start has been delayed as CVCC finalizes plans with the Coachella Valley Water District, but we're hopeful the work will begin in earnest this fiscal year.

In September 2021, CVAG's Executive Committee, with a recommendation from the Homelessness Committee, authorized CVAG to continue operating CV Housing First program as an in-house program with CVAG staff. This program is focused on the chronically homeless individuals who are named on the CV 200 list, and who are familiar faces to our

law enforcement, code enforcement and emergency room partners.

I've heard from many of you how impressive the project's impact has been: In the first full year, we found permanent housing solutions for 75 of the CV 200 individuals. For 2022, we reset the list and are using all our resources — rapid rehousing opportunities, crisis stabilization units and a grant-funded mobile access center — to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing homelessness. We're also finding creative solutions, including directly contracting with behavioral health partners and legal services, to get our clients case managed quickly and effectively.

Our successes this fiscal year include Leonard, who was recently profiled in a KESQ news story. A member of the CV 200, Leonard is well known among local law enforcement and service providers. He was living in his car in Dr. Carreon Park in Indio, and entered our program after a nearly deadly bout with pneumonia. Leonard worked with our case managers and much of our team to stabilize his life and get on his feet — and we found him a permanent apartment of his own shortly after the TV interview occurred.

Successes like these have a ripple effect in the community, as these individuals were often the ones who are frequenting local emergency rooms or requiring resources from public safety agencies. The initial feedback to our program has been resoundingly positive, as demonstrated in the financial support from our cities, Riverside County and the Desert Healthcare District/ Foundation. At a time when so many of our neighbors are struggling, this is program that is having a demonstrated impact in the community. We'll continue to be honest and transparent about our program metrics and the clients we can, and cannot, help get off the streets through this program. Despite our success, we know there are limitations to expanding the program, as we would also need more doors to exit our clients to, whether it is permanent supportive housing or affordable housing units.

Tom Kirk

Executive Director
Coachella Valley Association of Governments

It takes a hardworking and professional staff to achieve these milestones and the objectives that are outlined in the budget. I'm incredibly proud of their dedication to implementing programs that reflect CVAG's mission to improve transportation, conserve precious habitat, promote green energy solutions and provide social services to those who are less fortunate.

We also want to make sure we continue to retain and recruit the best, which is why CVAG is undergoing a classification and total compensation study in partnership with WRCOG. The study will be completed later this summer. But, with guidance from the Administrative/ Personnel Committee, we've incorporated some of the initial findings into the budget, particularly as it relates to staff costs. Much like the efforts to maximize use of non-local funding for transportation projects, CVAG staff continues to look for ways to fund staff with other money, particularly grants, state and federal funds. Emerging programs such as the I-REN come with significant administration duties, and funding — which is an investment that needs to be made to ensure the Coachella Valley's programs aren't managed by staff in our western counterpart agencies.

Our commitment to excellence is also reflected in our commitment to transparency and ensuring CVAG is accessible to its member jurisdictions and the general public. You may have noticed this year's budget is designed as a more engaging and user-friendly document, which is thanks in large part to streamlining led by the Finance Department and the implementation of budget software. We will again seek your feedback this summer on the effectiveness of our use of videoconference for meetings. And we'll use our newly designed websites — including online fee calculators — in order to make CVAG and CVCC programs and projects even more open and available to our members and to the residents and visitors of eastern Riverside County.



Member Jurisdiction Roster

Few organizations, even councils of governments or joint powers authorities, benefit from as much engagement from elected officials as CVAG does. In Fiscal Year 2021/22, 72 percent of the region's city council members also served on CVAG's policy committees. This ensures policy recommendations and programming decisions are being considered by a diverse group of individuals before they are ultimately adopted.

Blythe

Mayor Dale Reynolds
Vice Mayor Joseph Deconinck
Councilmember Joseph Halby III
Councilmember Johnny Rodriguez
Councilmember Sam Burton

City of Indio

Mayor Waymond Fermon
Mayor Pro Tem Oscar Ortiz
Councilmember Lupe Ramos Amith
Councilmember Elaine Holmes
Councilmember Glenn Miller

County of Riverside

1st District Supervisor Kevin Jeffries
2nd District Supervisor Karen Spiegel
3rd District Supervisor Chuck Washington
4th District Supervisor V. Manuel Perez
5th District Supervisor Jeff Hewitt

City of Cathedral City

Mayor Ernesto Gutierrez
Mayor Pro Tem Rita Lamb
Councilmember Mark Carnevale
Councilmember Nancy Ross
Councilmember Raymond Gregory

City of La Quinta

Mayor Linda Evans
Mayor Pro Tem Kathleen Fitzpatrick
Councilmember Robert Radi
Councilmember John Peña
Councilmember Steve Sanchez

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Tribal Chair Reid D. Milanovich
Tribal Sec/Treas Vincent Gonzales III
Tribal Member Jessica Norte
Tribal Member John R. Preckwinkle III

City of Coachella – Vice Chair

Mayor Steven Hernandez
Mayor Pro Tem Josie Gonzalez
Councilmember Denise Delgado
Councilmember Megan Beaman Jacinto
Councilmember Neftali Galarza

City of Palm Desert

Mayor Jan Harnik
Mayor Pro Tem Sabby Jonathan
Councilmember Gina Nestande
Councilmember Kathleen Kelly
Councilmember Karina Quintanilla

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Tribal Chair Douglas Welmas
Tribal Vice Chair San Juanita Callaway
Tribal Sec/Treas Helen Ruth Callaway
Tribal Liaison Alexis Nichols
Tribal Member At Large Brenda Soulliere

City of Desert Hot Springs

Mayor Scott Matas
Mayor Pro Tem Gary Gardner
Councilmember Russell Betts
Councilmember Jan Pye
Councilmember Roger Nunez

City of Palm Springs – Chair

Mayor Lisa Middleton
Mayor Pro Tem Grace Garner
Councilmember Christy Holstege
Councilmember Geoff Kors
Councilmember Dennis Woods

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

Tribal Chair Thomas Torte
Tribal Vice Chair Joseph Mirelez
Tribal Treasurer Rosemarie Morreo
Tribal Secretary Altrena Satillanes
Tribal Member Richie Lopez

City of Indian Wells

Mayor Dana Reed
Mayor Pro Tem Donna Griffith
Councilmember Richard Balocco
Councilmember Kimberly Muzik
Councilmember Greg Sanders

City of Rancho Mirage

Mayor Charles Townsend
Mayor Pro Tem Richard Kite
Councilmember Steve Downs
Councilmember Ted Weill
Councilmember Iris Smotrich

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Tribal Chair Darrell Mike

Policy Committee Structure



Accomplishments in FY 2021/22

Transportation

- » Managed the construction of CV Link Segment 1 and Bid Alternate A that included more than \$30 million of active transportation improvements in the Cities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, La Quinta, Indio and Coachella. This segment of the valleywide active transportation project is largely funded by state and federal dollars, as well as financial support from the Desert Healthcare District / Foundation and the South Coast Air Quality Management District.
- » In coordination with the City of Palm Desert, funded and finished the construction of the \$6 million Palm Desert on-Street segment of CV Link, which extended from the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel at Deep Canyon westerly to the Bump and Grind Trailhead.
- » Managed the construction of Phase I of the CV Sync regional signal synchronization project, which included more than \$20 million of improvements along Highway 111, Ramon Road and Washington Street.
- » Completed environmental document and construction documents for CV Sync Phase 2; Submitted obligation and allocation request to the California Transportation Commission and Caltrans for approval in to start construction on CV Sync Phase 2 that includes over \$60 million of improvements on 18 corridors.
- » Developed regional broadband concept and secured approximately \$44 million in State funding for middle mile fiber optic installations throughout the Coachella Valley (contract to be considered by the Executive Committee in coming months).
- » Coordinated with the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) to program more than \$15 million of State Transportation Improvement Program funding for passenger rail service to the Coachella Valley.
- » Secured over \$1.1 million from Clean California Grant to provide CV Link connectors to new parks in the disadvantaged areas of Cathedral City and the City of Coachella.
- » Celebrated the completion of major projects such as Indian Avenue improvements and the Avenue 66 grade separation project.
- » Developed Regional Bike and Pedestrian Safety Guidelines to establish standards for the entire Coachella Valley.
- » Leading the Active Transportation Program Cycle 6 application for the Arts and Music Line through the Cities of Coachella, Indio and La Quinta.
- » Completed and continue monitoring cash-flow analysis to provide elected leadership with information needed to make fiscally responsible policy decisions.

Energy & Environment

- » Approval of the Inland Empire Regional Energy Network (I-REN).
- » Completion of an Urban Greening guidebook.
- » Continued work on longstanding programs such as tire recycling, used oil recycling and Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program.
- » Executed \$1.1 million agreement with South Coast Air Quality Management District for street sweeping, including an efficiency and effectiveness study that launched in mid-March 2022.
- » Coordinated efforts for the future electricity service in the eastern Coachella Valley, including working with Imperial Irrigation District to provide a Coachella Valley Energy Commission coordinator.
- » Partnered with OhmConnect to offer a smart plug and thermostat program to help residents save money and energy.



Community Resources

- » Secured permanent housing solutions for 75 of the CV 200 in CVAG's first calendar (2021) year operating CV Housing First internally.
- » Led a homelessness program that had transparent and regularly reported data.
- » Coordinated additional resources for homeless individuals through no-cost MOUs with local colleges and other partners such as Inland County Legal Services.
- » Coordinated two Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) grants for a total of \$558,000, which will lead to long-term funding options for CVAG member jurisdictions to consider for affordable housing and support Lift to Rise's capital investment program.
- » Led regional conversations around pressing public safety issues, including earthquake preparedness, addressing illegal dumping and the deployment of needed behavioral health resources.
- » Facilitated up-to-date information on the COVID-19 pandemic, the distribution of vaccines and the use of shared resources.

Administration / Finance

- » Adopted CVAG's first legislative platform and secured federal and state advocacy services.
- » Purchased and installed new budget software in order to streamline internal operations and gain efficiency for all three agencies.
- » Utilized a member survey to ensure committee meetings are responsive to the wishes of our elected officials.

Desert Community Energy

- » Celebrated two years (April 2020 – April 2022) of serving Palm Springs residents and businesses with 100% Carbon Free electricity.

- » Reduced the City of Palm Springs' carbon footprint (greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)) by 115,070 metric tons in 2020, which is like taking 25,000 cars off the road in Palm Springs. Palm Springs exceeded the State of California's ambitious 2020 goals to reduce GHG emissions and help fight climate change.
- » Invested in new renewable energy and battery storage, including 11 megawatts of new wind energy produced in Palm Springs, that creates good paying clean energy jobs, invests in our local economy, and brings local renewable and carbon free energy sources close to home.
- » Signed a contract to bring an innovative pilot solar & battery storage program to Palm Springs.

Coachella Valley Conservation Commission

- » Coordinated with partners to manage nearly 100,000 acres of conservation land, including partnerships with the Desert Hot Springs Police and Riverside County Sheriff's Office to address areas prone to off-road vehicles, illegal dumping and vandalism.
- » Continued to be ahead of plans in acquiring habitat, including the CVCC's largest ever acquisition of 3,218 acres as part of the Palm Hills conservation effort.
- » Opened the new Long Canyon Trail, which was led by the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy to provide access from Desert Hot Springs to Joshua Tree National Park.
- » Achieved progress on several, longstanding big projects that includes finalizing the construction plans for the bighorn sheep fence in La Quinta & the North Shore Ranch restoration project.
- » Securing two Local Assistance Grants from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, for more than \$160,000, that will provide data on Peninsular Bighorn Sheep as well as assessing climate change vulnerability for covered species.



Budget Overview

The CVAG 2022/23 Budget outlines the revenues and expenditures for the projects and programs that CVAG anticipates for the coming fiscal year. The budget itself mirrors the scope of topics that CVAG's programs cover, including transportation, energy, sustainability, community resources, and homelessness.

CVAG also has a General Fund that provides additional financial support for its day-to-day operations and includes some administrative costs and general support to CVAG's policy committees. In light of changes to state law and in the unanticipated and unlikely case of funding shortfalls or liquidation of the CVAG JPA, the CVAG general fund would stand to cover certain encumbrances such as the Unfunded Accrued Liability of CVAG's pension at CalPERS (discussed in the Expenditures section below) and shield member jurisdictions from such liability, which previously didn't. The General Fund is anticipated to grow by \$139,301, calculated after long-overdue tenant improvements are budgeted for completion in FY 2022/23.

This year's budget has a different appearance than previous years. Based on reports from CVAG's new budgeting software, it is more accessible for member jurisdictions and the general public. However, this year's budget uses the same conservative budget approach that CVAG has always maintained. It continues the long-standing philosophy of relying heavily on non-local revenue streams – including local contributions, grants, and state and federal funds – for projects and programs, including the staffing resources needed to implement them.

The following provides a condensed summary of FY 2022/23 Operating Revenues and Expenditures. Additional details about the projects and programs can be found on subsequent pages, generally organized by department.

Revenues

Member Agency Dues will reflect a total increase of \$66,872 across all member agencies. Member Agency Dues are increased on a yearly basis in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items indexed (all urban consumers,

Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario from January to January) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. The Administrative/Personnel Committee, during its meeting on April 21, 2022, recommended the 8.6% CPI increase in the base amount.

Revenues from Measure A and the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) provide for the Coachella Valley's transportation program. CVAG is charged with all transportation planning and administration of a multi-million-dollar regional arterial construction program.

Budget inputs for Measure A revenues are projected by the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) and reflect an increase from the prior year as the local economy continues to rebound and more visitors and year-round residents make their way to the Coachella Valley.

The budget assumes the completion of capital improvement projects such that the entire amount of Measure A expected to be collected by RCTC in FY2022/23 will be drawdown to cover regional transportation project expenditures not already covered by external funding sources.

CVAG has approved increases to the TUMF rate by 8.2% starting in January 2023. The region's TUMF rate remains below other areas and continues to exempt affordable housing. As confirmed in discussions CVAG had with a key counterpart related to TUMF, the Desert Valley Builders Association, the construction of single-family and multi-family homes is expected to increase in 2022 compared to 2021 due to the initiation of some major new developments across the Valley. CVAG used the most recent FY actuals (2020/21) and increased the TUMF based on the new rates. This projection considers the ongoing global supply chain issues and the rising cost of inflation.

Other Transportation Funding revenues provide external resources for CVAG's internally led projects, such as the CV Link and CV Sync, which are multi-million-dollar regional projects led by CVAG.

As CVAG continues with the construction phases of CV Link in FY 2022/23, it anticipates receiving the vast majority of



its funding from external resources to cover project costs in the form of Active Transportation, State Transportation Improvement Program, Air Quality Management District funds as well as funds from the Desert Healthcare District / Foundation.

The CV Sync project brings in federal dollars in the form of Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality funds as well as State Transportation Improvement Program funds. It is budgeted that external funding sources not covering the project costs for these programs will be supplemented by Measure A transfers into the CV Link and CV Sync funds.

The launch of the Inland Regional Energy Network (I-REN) is a significant shift for energy programs in the Coachella Valley. In years past, available funding resources were previously predominant in the communities served by Southern California Edison. The launch of the I-REN ushers in a new era of programs and resources. The proposed I-REN budget through 2027 is nearly \$66 million, which is a huge influx of annual investments to Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

Interestingly, CVAG is the one partner agency with a Community Choice Aggregation program (DCE) and the only partner with an existing Energy and Environmental Resources Committee to implement the associated, sustainability-related objectives and programs. Based on the I-REN business plan, this endeavor will require at least ten staff across the agencies, with WRCOG serving as the lead administrative agency. At CVAG, it is expected that I-REN could fund three full-time employees to manage and implement all the programs effectively. The I-REN budget will fund the increased staff being proposed for the energy and sustainability programs. This is a necessary investment: CVAG needs to staff up on I-REN to ensure that the region gets its fair share of the millions coming to the Inland Empire. Without this staff, CVAG will be left to rely on the staff in western Riverside County and San Bernardino County, and the region risks being shortchanged on programs.

CVAG expects to receive external funding from member jurisdictions for its growing CV Housing First Program nominally in line with amounts received in FY 2021/22. However, contributions to the programs are being finalized in the form of memorandums of understanding instead of informal agreements in prior years.

Expenditures

The budget anticipates additional investments to streamline operations, including long-overdue tenet improvements. It also anticipates investment in an enterprise resource planning system (ERP), which will allow CVAG to fully integrate its contracting, accounts payable/receivable, personnel, and financial transaction and reporting systems.

The FY 2022/23 budget is also sensitive to unknown and continued inflationary factors in the coming fiscal year. All expenditures were evaluated on a line-by-line basis, and projected increases in prices were applied agency-wide for conservative budgetary practices. It should be noted that these conservative budgetary increases might not be as apparent when comparing across historical data as the new staffing for the new programs such as I-REN take a proportional share of these increased costs away from other long-standing programs. Like other overhead costs, these costs are budgeted across departments, and cost-centers/funds are based on budgeted personnel costs charged to each cost-center/fund.

For an agency with such wide-ranging responsibilities and annual budgeted expenses exceeding \$100 million, CVAG's staffing levels are extremely lean. Independent contractors and consultants are utilized extensively to deliver projects and run programs. However, the recent pandemic, associated impacts, and distortions to the labor market have challenged the ability of many employers to run programs and construction projects adequately.

As previously reported to the Administrative / Personnel Committee, CVAG experienced substantial staff turnover during the Great Resignation of 2021. CVAG management used this as an opportunity to assess its internal staffing structure and better position the agency to address its long-term needs. This resulted in some vacancies being replaced with new positions and new titles for positions that were not anticipated in the previous budget. These changes ensure CVAG's internal structure is better aligned with the staffing needs of the programs and policies that the Executive Committee approved – all while staying within CVAG's authorized personnel budget for the Fiscal Year 2021/22. The cost of positions filled is largely, if not entirely, covered by funding secured for the specific programs, including transportation funding for CV Sync and the launch of the new I-REN program. This allows overhead costs to be spread more widely across funding sources, reducing the impact on the general fund and all other funds accounted for as cost-centers in the agency.

CVAG is currently undergoing a class and total compensation study. When finalized this summer, it will provide insight into CVAG's internal organization and how to maximize resources. The CVAG Administrative / Personnel Committee has been authorized to help direct the next steps. In anticipation, CVAG projects five more full-time employee positions, although other reclassifications may be recommended through the study. They include two management analysts (one for the CV Sync program and another for DCE/ energy programs), an I-REN program manager, and two program assistants (for energy programs / DCE and CV Housing First). Some of these hires



are not anticipated until later in the fiscal year. Staffing levels also assume that long-vacant positions will be filled in the transportation department.

The Administrative / Personnel Committee, at its April 21, 2022 meeting, recommended a FY 2022/23 3.5% cost of living increase for salaries (based on the same index used when evaluating Member Agency Dues) and allowed for merit increases at the Executive Director's discretion. This increase is in line with or lower than other local agencies' budgets, some of which have recommended 4% and up to 10% increases for FY 2022/23. The impact of the classification study is difficult to estimate as it will be assessed on a classification basis and may not affect every position. However, the budget incorporates preliminary feedback from the study and benchmarked a 5% increase to all staff (excluding the Executive Director) to conservatively predict personnel costs.

A cost to the budget of every governmental agency in California is that of its unfunded pension liability. CVAG participates in the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) and contributes payment on behalf of its employees every pay period. In addition to these bi-weekly costs, government agencies have seen pension liability grow as retired populations live longer and healthcare costs continue to increase. In addition to any annual payments needed to meet CalPERS funding requirements, CVAG has an Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL) that represents future costs to sustain the CalPERS plans. Although CVAG shares a smaller UAL than many other agencies, a prudent decision was made by CVAG Administrative / Personnel and Finance Committees to pay down the cost of the (UAL) to \$0 over approximately ten years. The first Additional Discretionary Payment (ADP) was made in the amount of \$1 million in FY 2019/20 with a target to pay down approximately \$200,000 each year thereafter for nine consecutive years to reduce the current UAL balance to \$0 on the final payment. CVAG made contributions in FY 2020/21 of \$197,530, and in FY 2021/22 of \$203,483. This budget anticipates a \$200,394 paydown of the UAL, which was an amount supported by the Administrative/Personnel Committee in April 2022.

The Capital Project Summary included in this document lists the major Capital Improvement Program projects scheduled for activity in FY 2022/23 and the following four fiscal years. The cost estimates for currently slated projects utilize many external sources of funding such as ATP, STIP, CMAQ, and AQMD, along with local funding sources such as Measure A. Budget projections of current capital projects demonstrate a 100% drawdown of Measure A funds estimated to be collected by RCTC in FY2022/23.

The projects listed in the Capital Project Summary will continue to be a focus of the CVAG Transportation and

Executive Committees, which have directed CVAG staff to complete a cash-flow analysis of regional transportation projects.

With costs escalating on projects, major sources of revenue for many of CVAG's projects – including state and federal funding for bridges and interchanges – have been drying up. A federal infrastructure bill or California's unexpected general fund surplus may inject needed funding into the region. In the coming fiscal year, CVAG will prepare a value-engineering study, update project expenditure estimates for projects within CVAG's Transportation Project Prioritization Study (TPPS), and seek policy guidance from the Transportation and Executive Committees to address cost-sharing in the future.

It should be noted that the budget also identifies non-personnel costs, which are defined as all costs other than Salaries and Benefits, Consultants, Construction/Project Costs, Tenant Improvements, and Debt Service expenditures. These non-personnel costs include indirect items to cover CVAG's overhead expenditures, such as office building rent, utilities, general supplies, and the staff's proportionate share of general administration salaries and benefits, which become allocated to each department.

In the current budget, these non-personnel costs have been grouped into broader categories of Office Operations, Meeting Attendance Stipends, Employee Travel or Training, Facility Expenses, and Professional Services. Office Operations represent expenditures such as printing, office supplies, and computer software. Meeting Attendance Stipends represents the costs paid in the form of meeting stipends to CVAG committee members and other nominal meeting support costs. Employee Travel or Training is largely represented by employee mileage reimbursements, largely born by the CV Housing First case-workers traveling across the Coachella Valley to provide rapid rehousing solutions to Housing First clients.

Another budgeted expenditure in this grouped category is a Training / Wellness reimbursement available to all CVAG employees as identified in the Personnel Rules and Benefits manual as approved by the CVAG Executive Committee. Facility Expenses include office rent and maintenance, general liability insurance, and utility costs. Examples of Professional Services expenditures represent the cost of consultants and independent contractors as well as legal and accounting services. CVAG also provides staff for the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC) and Desert Community Energy (DCE), with those expenses reimbursed under the terms of administrative agreements.



Fiscal Overview

Member Agency Dues

The main source of revenues in the General Fund is dues assessed and collected from member cities, Tribal Governments, and CVAG boundaries within Riverside County. These membership dues are used to fund the expenses of CVAG and its programs, committees, and other budgeted expenses which are not otherwise chargeable to individual departments, projects, or other funding sources.

Jurisdiction	Population	% of Total	Dues	Assessed Value	% of Total	Dues	Total Dues
Blythe	13,562	3.01%	\$7,300	\$903,897,031	0.98%	\$2,377	\$9,677
Cathedral City	53,973	12.00%	\$29,103	\$5,345,023,091	5.77%	\$13,994	\$43,097
Coachella	47,825	10.63%	\$25,781	\$2,219,964,031	2.40%	\$5,821	\$31,601
Desert Hot Springs	30,086	6.69%	\$16,225	\$2,238,210,672	2.42%	\$5,869	\$22,094
Indian Wells	5,428	1.21%	\$2,935	\$6,599,612,415	7.13%	\$17,292	\$20,227
Indio	91,621	20.36%	\$49,379	\$9,739,066,718	10.52%	\$25,514	\$74,893
La Quinta	41,247	9.16%	\$22,216	\$15,209,866,340	16.42%	\$39,823	\$62,039
Palm Desert	53,892	11.98%	\$29,055	\$16,755,218,136	18.09%	\$43,873	\$72,928
Palm Springs	47,754	10.61%	\$25,732	\$15,501,878,913	16.74%	\$40,599	\$66,331
Rancho Mirage	18,799	4.18%	\$10,138	\$9,763,404,821	10.54%	\$25,562	\$35,700
Riverside County (CVAG Boundaries)	45,748	10.17%	\$24,665	\$8,327,212,154	8.99%	\$21,803	\$46,468
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,677
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,677
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,677
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,677
Totals	449,935	100.00%	\$242,528	\$92,603,354,322	100.00%	\$242,528	\$523,764

City Population Source: Demographic Research Unit, Department of Finance, State of California as of January 2021.

County Population Source: U.S. Census adjusted by an average increase/decrease for the C.V. Cities and Blythe. 1.07% in 2019, 0.18% in 2020, and 0.05% in 2021.

Population in the County of Riverside increased by 0.56% as of January 1, 2021.

Assessed Valuations: Riverside County 2020/21 Assessed Valuation Report.

The total assessed valuation for the Coachella Valley Unified, Desert Sands Unified and Palm Springs Unified School Districts for FY 2021/2022 was \$91,699,457,291.

CVAG's boundaries are the same as the boundaries of the above school districts within Riverside County's boundaries. Riverside County's share of that assessed valuation was calculated by subtracting the assessed valuation of all those cities within those school district boundaries which totals \$83,372,245,137. This leaves \$8,327,212,154 for the County of Riverside's assessed valuation in the Coachella Valley. These values use the Local Roll which does not include the State Assessed (SBE) Properties.

Overall Agency Summary

The Overall Agency Summary Report summarizes the FY 2022/23 proposed budget. This report compares the proposed budget with the year-end revenue and expenditure estimates for FY 2021/22, the adopted budget for FY 2021/22, and the audited financial statements for FY 2020/21.

	FY 2020/21 Actual	FY 2021/22 Budget	FY 2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY 2022/23 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	\$57,796,958	\$100,049,976	\$51,286,964	\$48,186,891
Revenues / Funding Source				
CVAG Dues	\$450,834	\$465,867	\$465,869	\$532,740
Signal Synchronization (CMAQ)	\$617,254	\$19,549,003	\$6,291,157	\$13,739,400
Active Transportation Program	\$2,762,674	\$6,836,998	\$2,475,223	\$5,332,858
AB 2766	\$513,027	\$428,000	\$430,431	\$420,374
AQMD-CV Link	\$5,090,740	\$10,666,348	\$6,039,982	\$6,039,982
AQMD-Street Sweeping	-	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
Used Oil Grant	\$50,343	\$89,750	\$79,790	\$85,800
SCAG	-	\$279,000	\$356,324	\$217,581
AB 939	-	\$31,860	\$15,404	\$15,404
County Tipping Fees	-	-	\$27,653	-
Air Quality Enhancement/Colmac	-	\$163,850	\$150,000	\$190,000
Measure A	\$5,695,212	\$21,121,120	\$9,343,926	\$46,729,882
Measure A - In-Lieu TUMF Rev	\$592,929	-	-	-
TUMF Revenues	\$5,897,592	\$5,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$6,746,155
Transportation Local Contribution	\$12,570	\$1,076,047	\$668,231	\$601,408
Loan Repayments	\$643,070	\$10,421	\$10,421	\$10,421
RCTC Admin Reimbursements	-	-	\$1,917,487	\$927,023
RCTC PP&M	\$145,227	\$50,000	\$565,000	\$214,500
LTF (RCTC)	\$369,000	\$450,000	\$472,500	\$479,588
STIP	-	\$15,537,765	\$1,234,839	\$19,675,336
Highway Bridge Program Funds	-	\$11,535,112	-	-
Bus Pass Program Contributions	\$2,500	-	\$27,000	-
CVCC Administrative Reimbursement	\$766,500	\$845,780	\$774,612	\$896,361
DCE Administrative Reimbursement	\$563,921	\$549,909	\$561,588	\$756,237
PACE Funding	\$3,667	\$7,500	\$621	\$7,500
Homeless Funding	\$2,180,083	\$1,725,000	\$1,576,808	\$1,455,678
Other Revenues	\$284,252	\$119,667	\$1,779,863	\$118,563
I-REN Admin Reimbursement	-	-	\$27,526	\$592,094
Investment Income	\$294,364	\$572,411	\$160,629	\$967,981
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$26,935,759	\$97,331,408	\$42,172,884	\$106,972,867

Overall Agency Summary

	FY 2020/21 Actual	FY 2021/22 Budget	FY 2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY 2022/23 Budget
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$1,860,440	\$2,442,387	\$2,225,419	\$3,571,247
Benefits	\$937,782	\$1,068,569	\$845,432	\$1,336,046
Total Personnel	\$2,798,222	\$3,510,956	\$3,070,852	\$4,907,293
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$143,108	\$245,688	\$129,052	\$368,319
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$26,700	\$58,735	\$28,500	\$59,397
Employee Travel or Training	\$29,662	\$69,596	\$54,138	\$95,848
Facility Expenses	\$443,450	\$228,956	\$562,587	\$567,768
Professional Services	\$1,809,161	\$1,252,122	\$881,903	\$1,287,747
Total Non-Personnel	\$2,452,082	\$1,855,097	\$1,656,179	\$2,379,080
Project/Program				
Tenant Improvements	-	\$195,000	\$19,890	\$190,169
Debt Service	\$3,012,233	\$3,012,233	\$3,012,233	\$3,012,233
Consultants/Service Providers	\$3,105,838	\$7,389,895	\$959,109	\$7,367,065
Construction/Project Costs	\$17,024,352	\$91,111,976	\$28,606,194	\$79,727,646
Rapids Resolutions - CVHF	\$20,749	-	\$70,000	\$100,000
Mobile Access Center - CVHF	-	-	\$24,500	\$22,500
Fixed Assets	\$5,032,277	-	\$7,854,000	\$10,200,000
Total Project/Program	\$28,195,450	\$101,709,104	\$40,545,927	\$100,619,614
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	\$5,474,859	\$8,570,853	\$5,535,807	\$27,266,788
Operating Transfers In	(\$5,474,859)	(\$8,570,853)	(\$5,535,807)	(\$27,266,788)
Total Other	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$33,445,753	\$107,075,156	\$45,272,959	\$107,905,987
Net Excess (Deficit)	(\$6,509,994)	(\$9,743,748)	(\$3,100,074)	(\$933,120)
Ending Fund Balance	\$51,286,964	\$90,306,228	\$48,186,891	\$47,253,770

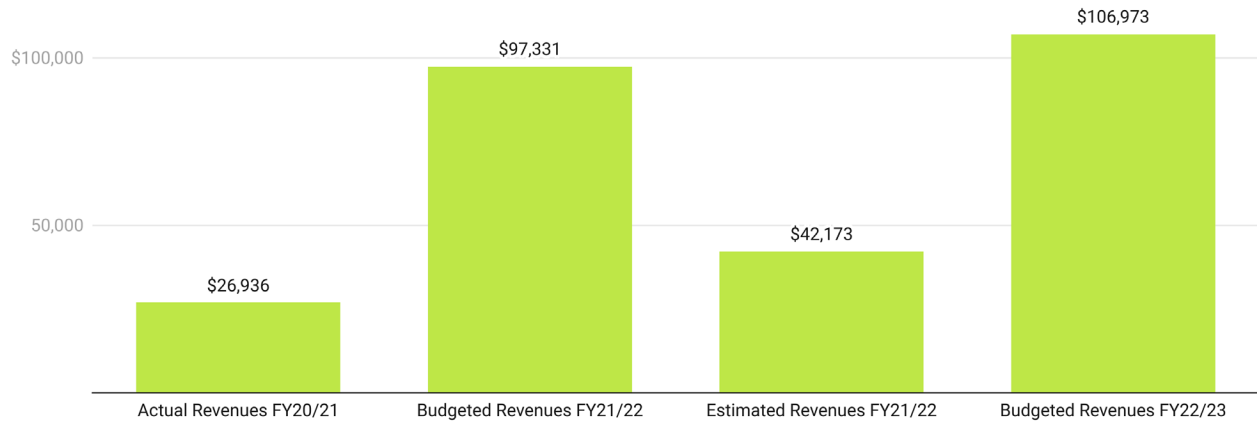


Operating Transfers

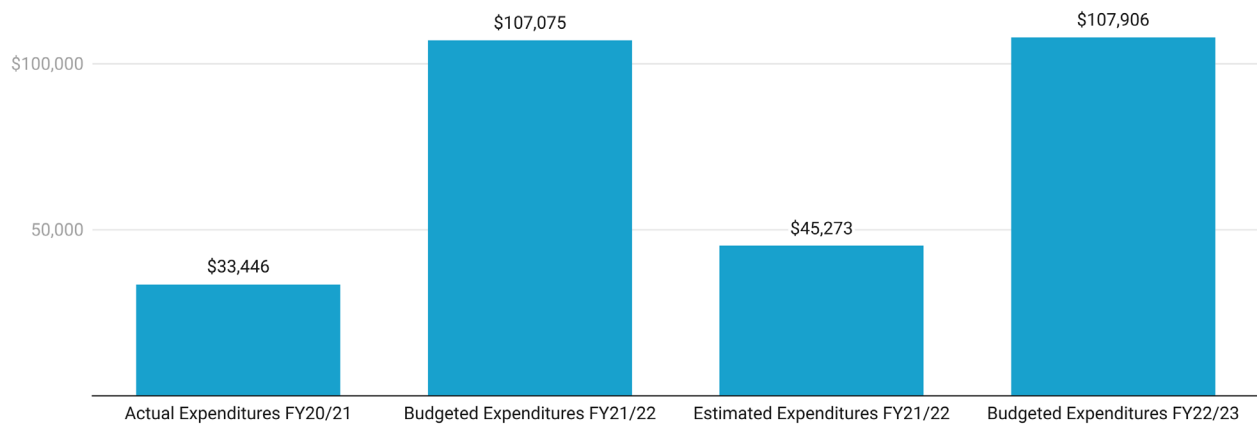
Operating transfers constitute cash transfers from a fund receiving revenues to a fund through which expenditures will be or have already been made.

Fund Transfer Out	Fund Transfer In	Amount
101 - General Fund	501 - AB 939	\$4,930
301 - AB 2766	711 - Lawn Scalping Program	\$12,183
301 - AB 2766	702 - Regional Street Sweeping	\$299,898
501 - AB 939	207 - Tire Recycling	\$4,952
501 - AB 939	321 - Used Oil Recycling Grant	\$9,809
611 - Measure A	618 - CV Link	\$2,759,095
611 - Measure A	624 - Signal Synchronization	\$23,500,805
612 - LTF / PP&M	411 - SCAG	\$15,053
612 - LTF / PP&M	618 - CV Link	\$660,063
Total Operating Transfers		\$27,266,788

Revenues (\$000's)



Expenditures (\$000's)



Capital Project Five-Year Summary

The following capital project funding has been approved by the Executive Committee for Construction for Fiscal Year 2022/23.

Approved Capital Projects – Transportation	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
Madison Street from Avenue 52 to Indio Boulevard Phase 2 Under Construction Lead Agency: City of Indio FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$2,629,640	-	-	-
Indian Canyon from Garnet Ave to/including RR Crossing Bridge Right of Way, Utilities, Construction in 2022/23 Lead Agency: City of Palm Springs FUNDED FROM STIP / HBRR / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$3,750,000	\$3,750,000	-	-
Cathedral Canyon Drive Bridge over WWR Design, Construction in 2019 Lead Agency: City of Cathedral City FUNDED FROM HBP / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$917,341	-	-	-
Avenue 66 Grade Separation over UPRR Construction Lead Agency: County of Riverside FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$3,980,497	\$500,000	-	-
Frank Sinatra Bridge over WWR (CANCELED) PS&E, Construction in 2021 (Pending HBP Funding) Lead Agency: City of Rancho Mirage FUNDED FROM HBP / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	-	-	-	-
Ramon Road Bridge Widening over WWR Final Design and Right of Way (Pending HBP Funding) Lead Agency: City of Palm Springs FUNDED FROM HBP / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$849,441	\$3,822,483	\$3,822,483	-
Vista Chino Bridge over WWR Final Design and Right of Way (Pending HBP Funding) Lead Agency: City of Palm Springs FUNDED FROM HBP / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$817,238	\$817,238	\$3,268,950	\$3,268,950
South Palm Canyon Bridge over Tahquitz Creek Final Design and Right of Way (Pending HBP Funding) Lead Agency: City of Palm Springs FUNDED FROM HBP / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$394,425	\$394,425	-	-
East Palm Canyon Bridge over Palm Canyon Wash Environmental, Utility, Coordination and Right of Way Lead Agency: City of Palm Springs FUNDED FROM HBP / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$554,806	\$554,806	-	-
Dune Palms Bridge over WWR Right of Way, Construction in late 2021 (Pending HBP Funding) Lead Agency: City of La Quinta FUNDED FROM HBP / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$2,697,500	\$2,697,500	-	-
Avenue 44 Bridge over WWR Construction 2022 (Pending HBP Funding) Lead Agency: City of Indio FUNDED FROM HBP / REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$517,126	\$1,561,740	-	-

Capital Project Five-Year Summary

Approved Capital Projects – Transportation	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26
Date Palm Drive (I-10 and Varner) Design Lead Agency: City of Cathedral City FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$1,248,577	\$1,248,579	-	-
North Indian Canyon Drive Widening (COMPLETE) PS&E, Utility relocation Lead Agency: County of Riverside FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	-	-	-	-
Portola Avenue / I-10 Interchange Design Lead Agency: County of Riverside FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$300,000	-	-	-
Bicycle & Pedestrian Safety Program Projects are either under construction or have been completed Lead Agency: Various FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$1,766,364	\$500,000	-	-
Interchange Preparation Fund Design Lead Agency: Various FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$872,848	-	-	-
Varner Road Improvement (Ramon Road to Monterey) Completed (Future Reimbursement) Lead Agency: County FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$2,494,343	-	-	-
Portola Avenue (North of Gerald Ford Drive) Completed (Future Reimbursement) Lead Agency: City of Palm Desert FUNDED FROM REGIONAL / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$2,139,739	-	-	-
CV Link (Segment 1) Construction Lead Agency: CVAG FUNDED FROM STIP/ATP/CMAQ/AQMD/DHCD/LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$22,743,200	\$20,353,014	-	-
CV Sync (Phase 1) Construction Lead Agency: CVAG FUNDED FROM CMAQ / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$18,379,829	-	-	-
CV Sync (Phase 2) Construction Lead Agency: CVAG FUNDED FROM CMAQ / LOCAL FUND SOURCES	\$21,900,550	\$40,672,450	-	-
Total	\$88,953,462	\$76,872,234	\$7,091,433	\$3,268,950

Budget By Programs

An overview of the financial activities anticipated in each program for FY 2022/23.

	Transportation	Community Resources	Energy & Sustainability	General Fund	Total
Beginning Fund Balance	\$43,477,815	\$2,670,081	\$81,477	\$1,897,533	\$48,126,906
Revenues / Funding Source					
Signal Synchronization (CMAQ)	\$13,739,400	-	-	-	\$13,739,400
Active Transportation Program	\$5,332,858	-	-	-	\$5,332,858
AB 2766	-	\$420,374	-	-	\$420,374
AQMD-CV Link	\$6,039,982	-	-	-	\$6,039,982
AQMD-Street Sweeping	-	\$220,000	-	-	\$220,000
Used Oil Grant	-	-	\$85,800	-	\$85,800
SCAG	\$217,581	-	-	-	\$217,581
AB 939	-	-	\$15,404	-	\$15,404
Air Quality Enhancement/Colmac	-	\$190,000	-	-	\$190,000
Measure A	\$46,729,882	-	-	-	\$46,729,882
TUMF Revenues	\$6,746,155	-	-	-	\$6,746,155
Transportation Local Contribution	\$601,408	-	-	-	\$601,408
Loan Repayments	\$10,421	-	-	-	\$10,421
RCTC Admin Reimbursements	\$927,023	-	-	-	\$927,023
RCTC PP&M	\$214,500	-	-	-	\$214,500
LTF (RCTC)	\$479,588	-	-	-	\$479,588
STIP	\$19,675,336	-	-	-	\$19,675,336
CVCC Admin Reimbursement	-	-	\$896,361	-	\$896,361
DCE Admin Reimbursement	-	-	\$756,237	-	\$756,237
PACE Funding	-	-	\$7,500	-	\$7,500
Homeless Funding	-	\$1,455,678	-	-	\$1,455,678
Other Revenues	-	\$63,063	\$50,000	\$5,500	\$118,563
I-REN Admin Reimbursement	-	-	\$592,094	-	\$592,094
Investment Income	\$916,782	\$31,023	\$4,735	\$15,441	\$967,981
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$101,630,916	\$2,380,138	\$2,408,131	\$553,681	\$106,972,867

Budget By Programs

	Transportation	Community Resources	Energy & Sustainability	General Fund	Total
Expenditures / Expenditure					
Personnel					
Salaries	\$1,403,136	\$593,567	\$1,458,688	\$115,856	\$3,571,247
Benefits	\$510,227	\$272,885	\$506,308	\$46,626	\$1,336,046
Total Personnel	\$1,913,363	\$866,452	\$1,964,996	\$162,482	\$4,907,293
Non-Personnel					
Office Operations	\$139,986	\$63,502	\$151,650	\$13,181	\$368,319
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$20,401	\$6,973	\$10,272	\$21,751	\$59,397
Employee Travel or Training	\$33,160	\$27,798	\$31,790	\$3,100	\$95,848
Facility Expenses	\$104,862	\$336,297	\$114,741	\$11,868	\$567,768
Professional Services	\$1,123,180	\$95,433	\$62,236	\$6,898	\$1,287,747
Total Non-Personnel	\$1,421,588	\$530,005	\$370,688	\$56,799	\$2,379,080
Project / Program					
Tenant Improvements	-	-	-	\$190,169	\$190,169
Debt Service	\$3,012,233	-	-	-	\$3,012,233
Consultants/Service Providers	\$7,222,000	\$43,000	\$102,065	-	\$7,367,065
Construction/Project Costs	\$78,971,042	\$721,519	\$35,085	-	\$79,727,646
Rapids Resolutions - CVHF	-	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000
Mobile Access Center - CVHF	-	\$22,500	-	-	\$22,500
Fixed Assets	\$10,200,000	-	-	-	\$10,200,000
Total Project / Program	\$99,405,275	\$887,019	\$137,150	\$190,169	\$100,619,614
Other					
Operating Transfers Out	\$26,935,016	\$312,081	\$14,761	\$4,930	\$27,266,788
Operating Transfers In	(\$26,935,016)	(\$312,081)	(\$19,691)	-	(\$27,266,788)
Total Other	-	-	(\$4,930)	\$4,930	-
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$102,740,227	\$2,283,476	\$2,467,904	\$414,380	\$107,905,987
Net Excess (Deficit)	(\$1,109,310)	\$96,662	(\$59,774)	\$139,301	(\$933,120)
Ending Fund Balance	\$42,368,504	\$2,766,743	\$21,703	\$2,036,834	\$47,290,448



Transportation

Big Picture

Improving the Regional Arterial Network

Since 1989, CVAG has been responsible for regional transportation planning in the Coachella Valley and plans for all people of all ages using many modes of transportation. CVAG cooperates with its member jurisdictions to develop and manage progressive regional road and congestion mitigation programs. Some of its notable projects include overhauling six interchanges along the Interstate 10 Improvement Corridor. The priorities are regularly reviewed and encompassed in the Transportation Project Prioritization Study (TPPS) and the associated Regional Arterial Cost Estimate (RACE) and Active Transportation Plan (ATP). In recent months, CVAG has joined member jurisdictions in celebrating several project completions. In the upcoming fiscal year, CVAG's Transportation Department will continue to work with member jurisdictions to advance individual projects, including regional active transportation projects, and support efforts to secure outside funding to reduce the impact on regional and local resources.

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) Program

The TUMF program began in Fiscal Year 1989/1990 as a way to generate additional funds required for necessary improvements to the regional transportation system. Local jurisdictions may choose not to collect TUMF. However, jurisdictions not collecting TUMF forfeit their share of local Measure A funds to the regional arterial program. CVAG saw a steady increase in local Measure A funding received by CVAG's member jurisdictions until the Great Recession,

which began in 2008 and resulted in significant downturns in revenues generated. TUMF, like all development impact fees, requires a nexus to be demonstrated between the proposed development and the impacts to be mitigated. In TUMF's case, the assessment is based on the number of vehicle trips new development or site improvements may generate.

CV Link

CVAG has been working on CV Link for the past decade. The project is a major innovation in alternative transportation that will provide a safe route to walk, run, bike, or use low-speed electric vehicles, such as golf carts. CV Link is expected to provide significant environmental, health, and economic benefits to generations of current and future residents and visitors. CV Link will ultimately span more than 40 miles across the Coachella Valley. To date, about seven miles of the project have been built in the cities of Cathedral City, Palm Desert, and Palm Springs. When the current construction is complete, more than half of the project will be built. Construction will continue this year in the cities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella, as well as unincorporated Riverside County. In addition to bridges, this stage of construction includes undercrossings, which are a vital safety feature that will allow the CV Link users to go under major roadways to avoid traditional vehicular traffic.

CV Sync

Synchronizing the traffic signals across the Coachella Valley has been a longstanding goal at CVAG. The design and engineering of CV Sync started in 2016, and the work was later expanded to encompass upgrading all traffic



controllers to the same standard. Construction of CV Sync's first phase – synchronizing signals on Highway 111, Washington Street, and Ramon Road – is underway and will be completed this coming fiscal year. The second phase, which includes another 21 corridors, is expected to start in Fiscal Year 2022/23. CV Sync will have technology that allows all cities to communicate and coordinate in real-time to manage traffic flow, especially useful during large events that draw hundreds of thousands of tourists to the Coachella Valley. This project will also deploy fiber-optic broadband technology throughout the Coachella Valley, which can help to unlock federal and state funding opportunities. The project spans the Coachella Valley but does not extend into the City of Rancho Mirage, which previously secured funding to do its own signal synchronization project.

Core Program Areas

The Work Plan for Fiscal Year 2022/23 is separated into the following core program areas:

Project Management and Contract Administration

The Transportation Department leads the implementation of the Transportation Project Prioritization Study (TPPS), Regional Arterial Cost Estimate (RACE), and Active Transportation Program (ATP). The department also provides updates to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and other transportation plans in partnership with member jurisdictions. This role includes staff time to conduct project oversight (design, environmental, construction, and close-out), preparation of reimbursement agreements for regional arterial, interchange, and bridge projects, review and approval of project billings in accordance with the scope of work, and participation in project development team meetings and associated staff reports. In recent years, the Transportation Department has conducted cash

flow analysis for regional projects and provided recommendations on maximizing opportunities at the state and federal levels.

Regional Coordination of Programs

CVAG works closely with its partners – including the Riverside County Transportation Commission – to support the Riverside County Congestion Management Program, analyze traffic patterns through the traffic count program, and advance regional transportation projects. Additionally, CVAG supports the RCTC Technical Advisory Committee and efforts for County-wide SB 821 and Local Streets & Roads funding. CVAG also has helped advance the Coachella Valley Passenger Rail Service Development Plan. Coordination with RCTC will be further formalized in the coming months when both agencies bring forth an updated memorandum of understanding to their respective governing bodies.

Additionally, staff time is used to support the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) and Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP), support the implementation of the CVAG Transportation Project Prioritization Study (TPPS), and monitor and examine the impacts of implementing state policies. TPPS activities support the regional project construction program, including staff time to develop an annual prioritized list of construction projects and required financial resources.

CVAG also supports the Southern California Association of Governments' programs, including providing input to the Federal and Regional Transportation Improvement Plans (FTIP and RTIP) and assisting SCAG with transportation modeling refinements.

CV Link

The largest segment of this 40-plus mile active transportation corridor is now under construction. At the same

time, resources are dedicated to conducting project oversight of services needed for future phases (environmental compliance, right-of-way, and phased construction of later segments).

CV Sync

Phase I of the valley-wide signal synchronization project will be completed this year, improving travel along Highway 111, Washington, and Ramon. Staff time includes conducting project oversight of consultant services (environmental compliance, right-of-way, and phased construction plans), review of project billings, participation in project development team meetings, and preparing associated reports. CVAG is finalizing construction plans, specifications, and cost estimates to launch construction of Phase 2 in this fiscal year.

Planning For Future Transportation Needs

This area involves support to multiple programs focusing on key project areas. These areas include staff time and project management to maintain and provide input for GIS Information Services, the countywide transportation demand model, the regional arterial traffic count program, and transportation legislation review and analysis. CVAG staff also provides regional land use information to CVAG jurisdictions, developers, SCAG, and Caltrans. The countywide transportation model involves support for the RIVCOM transportation model for forecasting projected transportation system needs to the year 2039.

Implementing The TUMF Program

CVAG continues to dedicate staff time to support the TUMF and TUMF/GIS Interface programs. TUMF program activities include staff time to update the program, monitor its implementation in member jurisdictions, perform annual fiscal reviews of building permits and monthly TUMF collections, research, analyze and prepare reports for TUMF appeals, enter TUMF collections in the TUMF database, to meet with developers on request to review potential TUMF assessments, and to perform special TUMF analyses upon request. The TUMF/GIS Interface program requires support for continuing the development of integrating the TUMF collection process with electronic transmission of new development information for land use coverages and coordinating with RCTC on TUMF compliance.

Congestion Management / Air Quality Programs

The Transportation Department provides support for air quality programs, including the regional street sweeping program. CVAG also helps address State Implementation Plan (SIP) conformance to regional projects.

Fighting for the Region's Fair Share of Funding

With costs escalating on projects, major sources of revenue for many of CVAG's traditional transportation projects are drying up. CVAG staff has recently provided committees

with cash flow projections that show declines in Measure A sales tax revenue and TUMF revenues. State and federal resources are simply not keeping up with the demand. For example, the FY 2020/25 estimates from the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) have been reduced by 82 percent and the Highway Bridge Program (HBP) is beyond oversubscribed, having a 20-year backlog of projects waiting to be funded. CVAG has been actively tracking the debated transportation infrastructure funds at the state and federal levels and has recently engaged lobbying firms to help secure the region's fair share of the funding.

Anticipated Milestones for FY 2022/23

- » Construct segments of CV Link in the Cities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella, and prepare bid packages for the next stretches of the project.
- » Transform travel along major arterials and position the Coachella Valley as a smart region by finishing CV Sync Phase 1 construction along Highway 111, Ramon, and Washington and starting construction on CV Sync Phase 2.
- » Update the Transportation Project Prioritization Study (TPPS) to align with statewide trends and requirements (including vehicle miles traveled as a consideration), with anticipated completion in FY 2023/24.
- » Complete planning and design of low-water crossings identified in the recent Flood and Blowsand Study, which identified more cost-effective alternatives to expensive bridges and overpasses in the western Coachella Valley).
- » Updating formula funding distribution agreements with the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) to secure the equitable distribution of state and federal funding for the Coachella Valley.
- » Work with member jurisdictions to identify funding for and advance regional roadway, bridge, and interchange projects to improve travel and goods movement across the region.

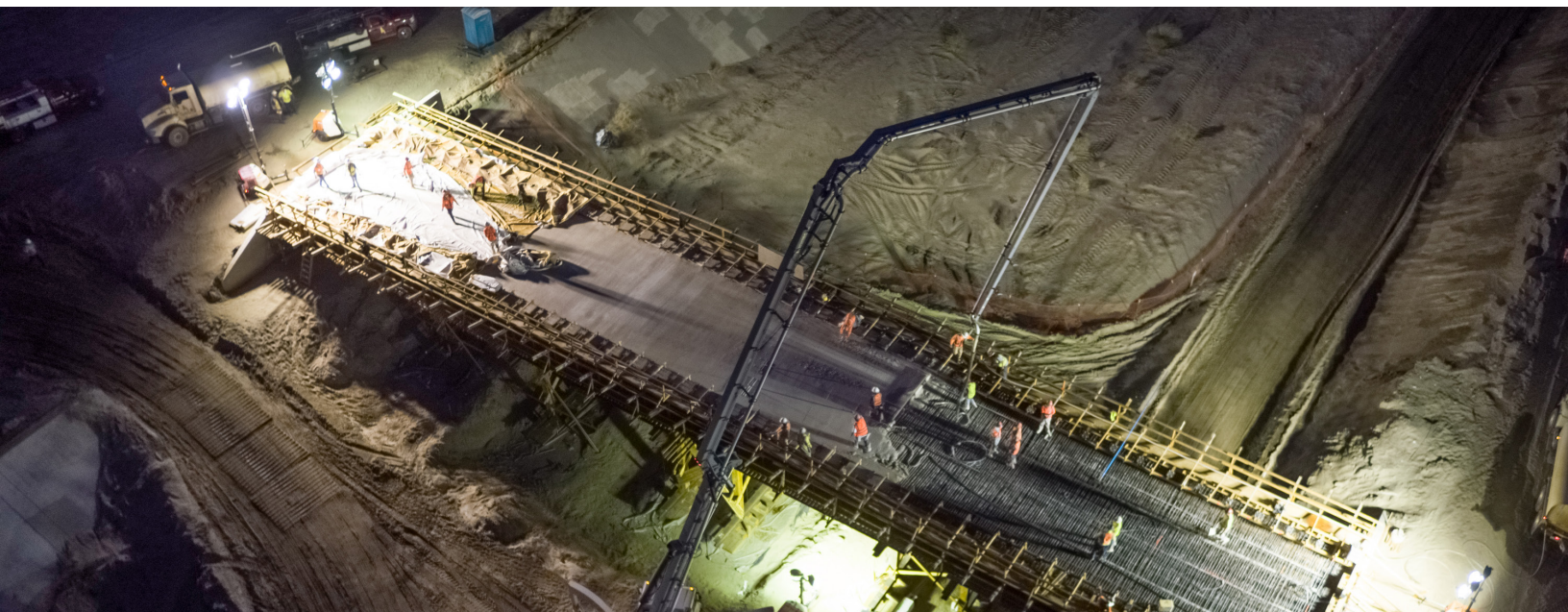
Transportation Budget by Cost Center

	TUMF	Measure A	LTF / PP&M	CV Link	CV Sync	SCAG	Total
Beginning Fund Balance	\$5,966,858	\$37,506,186	\$4,770	-	-	-	\$43,477,815
Revenues / Funding Source							
Signal Synchronization (CMAQ)	-	-	-	-	\$13,739,400	-	\$13,739,400
Active Transportation Program	-	-	-	\$5,332,858	-	-	\$5,332,858
AQMD-CV Link	-	-	-	\$6,039,982	-	-	\$6,039,982
SCAG	-	-	-	-	-	\$217,581	\$217,581
Measure A	-	\$46,729,882	-	-	-	-	\$46,729,882
Measure A - In-Lieu TUMF Rev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUMF Revenues	\$6,746,155	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,746,155
Transportation Local Contribution	-	\$601,408	-	-	-	-	\$601,408
Loan Repayments	-	\$10,421	-	-	-	-	\$10,421
RCTC Admin Reimbursements	-	\$927,023	-	-	-	-	\$927,023
RCTC PP&M	-	-	\$214,500	-	-	-	\$214,500
LTF (RCTC)	-	-	\$479,588	-	-	-	\$479,588
STIP	-	-	-	\$12,941,336	\$6,734,000	-	\$19,675,336
Investment Income	\$81,811	\$827,380	\$3,454	-	\$4,136	-	\$916,782
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$6,827,966	\$48,494,706	\$697,542	\$24,314,176	\$20,477,536	\$217,581	\$101,029,508



Transportation Budget by Cost Center

	TUMF	Measure A	LTF / PP&M	CV Link	CV Sync	SCAG	Total
Expenditures / Expenditure							
Personnel							
Salaries	\$324,780	\$524,072	\$11,974	\$270,109	\$262,676	\$9,525	\$1,403,136
Benefits	\$115,016	\$187,033	\$3,921	\$103,694	\$97,709	\$2,854	\$510,227
Total Personnel	\$439,796	\$711,105	\$15,895	\$373,803	\$360,385	\$12,379	\$1,913,363
Non-Personnel							
Office Operations	\$31,310	\$55,669	\$3,060	\$35,505	\$13,857	\$584	\$139,986
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$6,087	\$11,211	\$133	\$2,088	\$847	\$35	\$20,401
Employee Travel or Training	\$12,351	\$10,363	\$213	\$5,520	\$3,374	\$1,339	\$33,160
Facility Expenses	\$23,440	\$41,849	\$1,693	\$26,623	\$10,803	\$454	\$104,862
Professional Services	\$50,454	\$97,739	\$1,433	\$894,595	\$78,696	\$262	\$1,123,180
Total Non-Personnel	\$123,643	\$216,832	\$6,532	\$964,331	\$107,577	\$2,674	\$1,421,588
Project/Program							
Debt Service	-	\$3,012,233	-	-	-	-	\$3,012,233
Consultants/Service Providers	\$170,000	\$170,000	-	\$3,652,000	\$3,230,000	-	\$7,222,000
Construction/Project Costs	\$6,000,000	\$19,929,882	-	\$12,543,200	\$40,280,379	\$217,581	\$78,971,042
Fixed Assets	-	-	-	\$10,200,000	-	-	\$10,200,000
Total Project/Program	\$6,170,000	\$23,112,115	-	\$26,395,200	\$43,510,379	\$217,581	\$99,405,275
Other							
Operating Transfers Out	-	\$26,259,900	\$675,116	-	-	-	\$26,935,016
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	(\$3,419,158)	(\$23,500,805)	(\$15,053)	(\$26,935,016)
Total Other	-	\$26,259,900	\$675,116	(\$3,419,158)	(\$23,500,805)	(\$15,053)	-
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$6,730,231	\$50,281,893	\$697,542	\$24,314,176	\$20,477,536	\$217,581	\$102,718,960
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$94,527	(\$1,203,838)	-	-	-	-	(\$1,109,310)
Ending Fund Balance	\$6,061,385	\$36,302,349	\$4,770	-	-	-	\$42,368,504





Community Resources

Big Picture

Addressing Homelessness in the Coachella Valley

The CVAG Homelessness Committee facilitates coordinated strategies to address this serious issue through regional initiatives like CV Housing First. The program, which started in 2017, follows a nationally successful housing first model to address chronic homelessness in the Coachella Valley. The program utilizes crisis stabilization units – which are apartments and hotel rooms – to provide temporary supportive housing while case managers work with individuals to find a stable income or public benefits and then get them into permanent housing solutions. CV Housing First also provides rapid resolution to quickly address the needs of individuals who have recently entered homelessness. These solutions could mean helping to fix their car, which then provides them the transportation they need between their housing and work in order to sustain the job that keeps them off the streets.

This program is focused on addressing clients on the CV 200 list, a by-name list of chronically homeless individuals who have been identified by local law enforcement and other program providers as the most familiar faces. These are the highest utilizers of public resources: the ones who most interact with public safety and police by commonly loitering in front of local businesses, and those who frequently visit local emergency rooms to use healthcare system resources. By identifying these individuals, CVAG is using outreach and case management to get them off the streets, and into housing – thereby reducing the total costs to the general public.

In 2020, the first year the program was operated directly by CVAG staff, 75 of the CV 200 were placed in permanent housing solutions. CVAG in this coming fiscal year will continue the program and provide quarterly reports to demonstrate both the successes and the challenges. Additional grant opportunities, which have been accepted by the CVAG Executive Committee, allow CVAG to extend the program through a mobile access center.

Alan Seman Bus Pass Program

This program will be in its 15th year of distributing bus passes to homeless individuals valley-wide through various community-based organizations and non-profit groups. The program is named after the late Alan Seman, who was Mayor Pro Tem of the City of Rancho Mirage and a tireless advocate for the transportation needs of the homeless. As the Coachella Valley emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic, SunLine Transit Agency resumed fares for bus routes and the program continued. CVAG administers the program in conjunction with its CV Housing First staff.

Core Program Areas

The Work Plan for Fiscal Year 2022/23 is separated into the following core program areas:

1. Homelessness

The primary function is the operation of the CV Housing First program. There also is general administration of the Homelessness Committee, including development and follow-through of program goals, preparation and dissemination of agendas, minutes, and meeting schedules. Additionally, staff works at the Homelessness and

Executive Committee direction to develop projects and/or programs that respond to a regional approach to addressing homelessness. This has involved coordination with program partners and stakeholders, particularly the County of Riverside and partners through the Continuum of Care.

2. Public Safety

The general administration of the Public Safety Committee includes the development of goals as well as the preparation of agendas, presentations, and meeting materials. Under the Public Safety Committee's discretion, track, recommend, support and/or oppose programs that may impact the area. The Committee also provides an opportunity to facilitate collaboration between local and regional law enforcement agencies on major public safety issues, such as COVID-19 response, earthquake preparedness, and the rollout of regional behavioral health resources.

3. Southern California Association of Governments

In partnership with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), CVAG serves as the sub-regional coordinator to disseminate SCAG information to the member jurisdictions including information related to the Regional Transportation Plan and the Regional Needs Housing Element (RHNA). One of the initiatives in the coming year will be the completion of two Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) projects, which were approved as a way to help implement funding to address the housing crisis from a planning perspective.

4. Pooled Resources for Regional Collaboration

CVAG's Community Resources budget has historically included the street sweeping program, which is largely funded by the AB 2766 contributions that each jurisdiction provides in order to address the regional arterial roadway system. Future CVAG budgets may detail this funding in a different section of the budget, as decisions on this program are recommended through the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee.

Anticipated Milestones for FY 2022/23

- » Continue a laser focus on the CV 200 services while working with partner agencies and local law enforcement to address non-200 clients who engage with the Mobile Access Center.
- » Secure multi-year support from member jurisdictions and partner organizations to mirror the direction provided by the Executive Committee.
- » Bolster resources available in the Coachella Valley, including behavioral health resources.
- » Complete the two REAP-funded projects and provide additional data and resources for the Coachella Valley to use in order to address affordable housing issues.
- » Finalize the street sweeping effectiveness study and provide a data-driven long-term recommendation.

Community Resources Budget by Cost Center

	Bus Pass / Homeless	AB 2766	Street Sweeping	Lawn Scalping	Total
Beginning Fund Balance	\$2,166,749	\$435,574	\$67,169	\$589	\$2,670,081
Revenues / Funding Source					
AB 2766	-	\$420,374	-	-	\$420,374
AQMD-Street Sweeping	-	-	\$220,000	-	\$220,000
Air Quality Enhancement/Colmac	-	-	\$150,000	\$40,000	\$190,000
Bus Pass Program Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless Funding	\$1,455,678	-	-	-	\$1,455,678
Other Revenues	\$39,000	-	\$24,063	-	\$63,063
Investment Income	\$23,306	\$257	\$7,460	-	\$31,023
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$1,517,984	\$420,631	\$401,523	\$40,000	\$2,380,138
Expenditures / Expenditure					
Personnel					
Salaries	\$527,584	\$32,790	\$24,787	\$8,405	\$593,567
Benefits	\$250,436	\$10,940	\$8,874	\$2,635	\$272,885
Total Personnel	\$778,020	\$43,730	\$33,662	\$11,040	\$866,452
Non-Personnel					
Office Operations	\$58,227	\$3,126	\$1,696	\$454	\$63,502
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$2,976	\$3,862	\$107	\$28	\$6,973
Employee Travel or Training	\$26,608	\$661	\$433	\$96	\$27,798
Facility Expenses	\$328,035	\$2,492	\$5,413	\$357	\$336,297
Professional Services	\$92,490	\$1,945	\$791	\$208	\$95,433
Total Non-Personnel	\$508,336	\$12,086	\$8,440	\$1,143	\$530,005
Project/Program					
Consultants/Service Providers	-	\$3,000	-	\$40,000	\$43,000
Construction/Project Costs	\$62,200	-	\$659,319	-	\$721,519
Rapids Resolutions - CVHF	\$100,000	-	-	-	\$100,000
Mobile Access Center - CVHF	\$22,500	-	-	-	\$22,500
Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$184,700	\$3,000	\$659,319	\$40,000	\$887,019
Other					
Operating Transfers Out	-	\$312,081	-	-	\$312,081
Operating Transfers In	-	-	(\$299,898)	(\$12,183)	(\$312,081)
Total Other	-	\$312,081	(\$299,898)	(\$12,183)	-
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$1,471,056	\$370,897	\$401,523	\$40,000	\$2,283,476
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$46,928	\$49,734	-	-	\$96,662
Ending Fund Balance	\$2,213,677	\$485,308	\$67,169	\$589	\$2,766,743



Energy & Sustainability

Big Picture

Enhancing Our Environment

The Energy & Sustainability staff coordinates programs that include: sustainability, water conservation, recycling/reuse of resources, air quality, and other environmental programs. The E&E Department supports the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee, which includes all CVAG member jurisdictions and Coachella Valley Water District, Mission Springs Water District, Imperial Irrigation District as voting members, and Desert Water Agency as a non-voting member. CVAG also leads regional conversations through its staff-level roundtables, including discussing ways to reduce greenhouse gases through recycling and the reduction of solid wastes delivered to landfills.

Locally Controlled Energy Efficiency Investments

The Inland Regional Energy Network (I-REN) is a consortium of CVAG, the Western Riverside Council of Governments, and the San Bernardino Council of Governments to serve the counties of San Bernardino and Riverside. These partners have joined together to establish locally administered, designed, and delivered energy efficiency programs and support to fill gaps in existing energy efficiency programs, address the needs of underserved customers, and ensure affordable access to energy efficiency programs across the region.

The goal was to fill some of the funding gaps resulting from declining funding from the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for Local Government Partnerships and energy efficiency programs and the end of the ten-year Desert Cities Energy Partnership funding. The CPUC

approved the I-REN business plan in November 2021, including funding for both programs and additional staffing. Coordination of this program also coincides with CVAG's staffing of Desert Community Energy.

Support Property Owner Investments in Clean Energy

PACE, or Property Assessed Clean Energy, is a program that allows property owners, both residential and commercial, to finance energy improvement measures on a property and pay those improvements back through their property taxes. This type of program aims to enable property owners to improve their quality of life without upfront costs and pay them back gradually over time, usually with the energy savings of the improvements offsetting the increase in the annual tax bills.

Coordination of Longstanding Community Recycling Programs

CVAG leads several regional programs for recycling. The CVAG Waste Tire Amnesty programs are funded by grants received from CalRecycle to host tire collection events in the Coachella Valley. These events are an opportunity for residents to conveniently bring unwanted tires to be recycled properly, rather than discarded improperly or illegally dumped on vacant lands.

CVAG also spearheads a used oil recycling program funded by grants received from CalRecycle to host oil collection events in the Coachella Valley. These events are a place where residents can conveniently bring used oil and oil filters to be recycled rather than improperly discarded or illegally dumped.



Improving Air Quality

Several CVAG-led programs are designed to improve the air quality in the Coachella Valley and reduce the impacts of PM10 through regional coordination. These include the Coachella Valley's regional street sweeping program. This program has historically been included in the community resources budget, but future CVAG budgets may detail this funding in this section of the budget as decisions on this program have been recommended through the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee.

Core Program Areas

The Work Plan for Fiscal Year 2022/23 is separated into the following core program areas:

1. Project Management and Contract Administration

The Energy & Sustainability staff leads the implementation of several regional programs, including PACE programs, that encourage awareness about energy use and initiate, encourage, and promote energy conservation and energy efficiency initiatives within the Coachella Valley and Palo Verde Valley. This work also results in coordinating the implementation of green building, energy efficiency, and zero net energy buildings. Additional project and contract management work is done for numerous recycling programs, including used oil and tires. Other programs, such as encouraging a regional implementation of the urban greening guide, will enhance awareness of climate change and promote ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

2. Launch of the I-REN

The launch of the I-REN will be a massive undertaking for CVAG's Energy & Sustainability staff. The \$65.968 million budget, which spans over six years, includes funding for administering programs. Staff time is currently focused on establishing governance and drafting initial programs.

I-REN will concentrate its activities on three distinct areas: Public Sector, Codes & Standards, and Workforce Education & Training. The vision of the I-REN is to connect residents, businesses, and local governments to a wide range of energy efficiency resources to increase energy savings and equitable access throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

CVAG is currently taking the lead on programs related to Codes & Standards, which involves working closely with

local government building staff such as the Planning and Building Departments to offer resources that will help support, train, and enable long-term streaming of energy code compliance. This can include in-person training and online software systems to assist with building permits for energy projects such as cool roofs, HVACs, and solar/micro-grids systems.

3. Coordinate the Coachella Valley Energy Commission

CVAG has entered into a staffing agreement with Imperial Irrigation District (IID) as it explores collaborative solutions with local cities and other partners to ensure electricity service is maintained for Riverside County customers after the expiration of the 1934 Agreement of Compromise between IID and Coachella Valley Water District. The CVEC was formed to address concerns related to infrastructure needs in the Coachella Valley, but most importantly, to address representation and governance options for IID's Coachella Valley ratepayers.

4. Sustainable Resource Use

CVAG jurisdictions have made significant efforts to promote sustainable resource use. CVAG staff continues to support this initiative and identify future opportunities to promote sustainable resource use, including but not limited to the implementation of the Regional Plug-in Electric Vehicle Readiness Plan.

5. Air Quality Programs

The goals of the Air Quality program are to improve the air quality in the Coachella Valley and reduce the impacts of PM10 through regional coordination. In addition to running the regional street sweeping program, CVAG staff supports the implementation of the Community Air Monitoring Plans for the Eastern Coachella Valley that will track air quality actions prioritized by the community to reduce local exposure to harmful air pollutants. Resources are also dedicated to monitoring the implementation of South Coast Air Quality Management District's Coachella Valley Extreme Area Ozone Plan. Resources are also dedicated to addressing issues raised by member jurisdictions, such as evaluating the use of and impact of gas-powered leaf blowers.

6. Support Efforts to Revitalize the Salton Sea

CVAG and its Energy & Environmental Resources Committee have been strong supporters of the efforts to maintain and revitalize the Salton Sea. Staff time includes



providing letters of support and facilitating information to the member jurisdictions about various efforts, including the North Lake Concept being developed by the Salton Sea Authority. Additionally, CVAG staff tracks and provides committee members with updates on issues of regional significance, including geothermal and energy development in the Salton Sea region and exploration of the concept of importation of ocean water from the Sea of Cortez as part of the restoration of the Salton Sea.

7. Staff Resources for Sister Agencies

Through staffing agreements, CVAG also administers two other joint powers authorities.

The department supports the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC) in implementing the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. The CVCC is responsible for a successful land acquisition program and

the management of conservation lands. The CVCC also coordinates the biological monitoring of the 27 animal and plant species and 27 natural communities covered by the plan. Since 1996, the baseline year for the CVMSHCP, more than 100,000 acres of conservation lands have been acquired.

CVAG also is the staff for Desert Community Energy (DCE), a Community Choice Energy program (also known as Community Choice Aggregation) made up of the cities of Palm Springs and Palm Desert. Community Choice Energy programs are legal entities that allow communities to source their own electricity, putting an end to the monopolies held by traditional Investor-Owned Utilities. DCE launched its service in the City of Palm Springs in April 2020.

Energy & Sustainability Budget by Cost Center

	CVCC	AB 939	PACE	Aerial Photo	Tire Recycle	DCE	I-REN	Used Oil Recycling	Total
Beginning Fund Balance	\$32,332	\$23,400	\$13,976	\$24,039	-	-	-	\$20,062	\$113,809
Revenues / Funding Source									
Used Oil Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$85,800	\$85,800
AB 939	-	\$15,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,404
CVCC Admin Reimbursement	\$896,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$896,361
DCE Admin Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	-	\$756,237	-	-	\$756,237
PACE Funding	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,500
Other Revenues	-	-	-	-	\$50,000	-	-	-	\$50,000
I-REN Admin Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$592,094	-	\$592,094
Investment Income	-	\$739	\$1,953	-	-	-	-	\$2,042	\$4,735
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$896,361	\$16,144	\$9,453	-	\$50,000	\$756,237	\$592,094	\$87,842	\$2,408,131
Expenditures / Expenditure									
Personnel									
Salaries	\$535,110	\$10,331	\$7,379	-	\$11,867	\$494,708	\$385,934	\$13,360	\$1,458,688
Benefits	\$193,494	\$8,198	\$2,980	-	\$4,103	\$157,541	\$135,153	\$4,840	\$506,308
Total Personnel	\$728,604	\$18,529	\$10,358	-	\$15,970	\$652,248	\$521,087	\$18,200	\$1,964,996
Non-Personnel									
Office Operations	\$69,250	\$2,140	\$1,972	-	\$952	\$38,559	\$30,257	\$8,520	\$151,650
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$3,768	\$3,802	\$112	-	\$65	\$2,408	-	\$117	\$10,272
Employee Travel or Training	\$18,053	\$1,010	\$174	-	\$188	\$6,906	\$5,258	\$201	\$31,790
Facility Expenses	\$48,147	\$1,728	\$1,426	-	\$845	\$38,629	\$22,466	\$1,501	\$114,741
Professional Services	\$28,540	\$1,004	\$826	-	\$483	\$17,486	\$13,027	\$870	\$62,236
Total Non-Personnel	\$167,757	\$9,684	\$4,510	-	\$2,532	\$103,989	\$71,007	\$11,209	\$370,688
Project / Program									
Consultants/Service Providers	-	-	\$5,000	-	\$27,865	-	-	\$69,200	\$102,065
Construction/Project Costs	-	\$1,500	-	\$10,000	\$8,585	-	-	\$15,000	\$35,085
Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Project / Program	-	\$1,500	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$36,450	-	-	\$84,200	\$137,150
Other									
Operating Transfers Out	-	\$14,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,761
Operating Transfers In	-	(\$4,930)	-	-	(\$4,952)	-	-	(\$9,809)	(\$19,691)
Total Other	-	\$9,831	-	-	(\$4,952)	-	-	(\$9,809)	(\$4,930)
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$896,361	\$39,543	\$19,868	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$756,237	\$592,094	\$103,800	\$2,467,904
Net Excess (Deficit)	-	(\$23,400)	(\$10,415)	(\$10,000)	-	-	-	(\$15,958)	(\$59,774)
Ending Fund Balance	-	-	\$3,561	\$14,039	-	-	-	\$4,104	\$54,035



Administration

Big Picture

Staffing three Joint Powers Authorities: CVAG staff provides the day-to-day resources needed to implement programs that the region focuses on improving transportation, conserving precious habitat, promoting green energy solutions, and providing social services to those who are less fortunate. Through staffing agreements, CVAG staff also administer the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC) and Desert Community Energy (DCE).

CVAG's Finance/Administration Department serves as the backbone to ensure seamless operations for the various departments and programs. Both CVAG management and the Finance/Administration Department continue to have a conservative and prudent approach to their recommendations. This has been seen in recent financial recommendations related to building fund balances and reducing CVAG's future obligations by paying down unfunded pension liabilities

Core Program Areas

The Work Plan for Fiscal Year 2022/23 is separated into the following core program areas:

1. General Assembly

The General Assembly is the top policy-making body of CVAG. It has 75 members and is comprised of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, Mayors, City Councilmembers, and five Tribal Members of each member Tribal Nation. The General Assembly meets annually to elect officers and adopt work plans and a budget for the ensuing year.

2. Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is a 19-member, policy-making body of CVAG which meets between sessions of the General Assembly. Membership is comprised of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, Mayors, and Tribal Council Chairs unless a member's jurisdictional body designates another member of the City Council or Tribal Council to serve as the member. Two representatives to the Southern California Association of Governments' Regional Council elected by the cities of the Coachella Valley also serve as non-voting members.

The Executive Committee is the instrument for a regional approach to policy making for the local governments of the Coachella Valley. CVAG's programs have expanded,

contracted, and changed over the decades. What began as a regional planning agency has become less of a planning agency and much more of an agency that also delivers projects and operates programs on a regional level.

CVAG and its associated joint powers agencies – the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC) and Desert Community Energy (DCE) – are the lead or implementing agencies related to wide-ranging programs that include, but are not limited to:

- » Constructing transportation infrastructure such as CV Link and CV Sync, the regional signal synchronization project.
- » Implementing air quality programs such as the regional street sweeping program to limit airborne dust.
- » Operating the CV Housing First regional homeless program led by CVAG staff.
- » Buying land through the CVCC and managing thousands of acres of habitat to protect threatened species and implement the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.
- » Purchasing carbon free electricity for ratepayers as DCE is the default electric choice in the City of Palm Springs.

Anticipated Milestones

- » Complete the ongoing Class and Total Compensation Study and work with CVAG's Administrative/ Personnel Committee to implement changes.
- » Streamline operations in the Finance Department to make all three agencies more efficient and effective, including reducing paper use and integrating a system for budgeting and personnel.
- » Address longstanding office needs, including its website and office space, to ensure CVAG is welcome, accessible, and engaging for its member jurisdictions and the general public.
- » Ensure the public's business is being conducted in a transparent and accessible manner, including continued evaluation of videoconferencing for meetings.



General Fund by Program

	Community Resources	Energy & Sustainability	Administration	Total
Beginning Fund Balance				\$1,897,533
Revenues / Funding Source				
CVAG Dues	\$141,846	\$297,046	\$93,848	\$532,740
Other Revenues	\$5,500	-	-	\$5,500
Investment Income	-	-	\$15,441	\$15,441
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$147,346	\$297,046	\$109,289	\$553,681
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$31,531	\$84,324	-	\$115,856
Benefits	\$15,234	\$31,393	-	\$46,626
Total Personnel	\$46,765	\$115,717	-	\$162,482
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$5,140	\$8,042	-	\$13,181
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$17,776	\$3,975	-	\$21,751
Employee Travel or Training	\$1,748	\$1,352	-	\$3,100
Facility Expenses	\$5,625	\$6,243	-	\$11,868
Professional Services	\$3,678	\$3,221	-	\$6,898
Total Non-Personnel	\$33,966	\$22,832	-	\$56,799
Project / Program				
Tenant Improvements	-	-	\$190,169	\$190,169
Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	-	-	\$190,169	\$190,169
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	-	\$4,930	-	\$4,930
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	-
Total Other	-	\$4,930	-	\$4,930
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$80,732	\$143,479	\$190,169	\$414,380
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$66,614	\$153,567	(\$80,880)	\$139,301
Ending Fund Balance				\$2,036,834



Funds / Cost Centers

This section of the document presents the financial overview of each fund, which can also be considered cost centers for CVAG's various projects and programs. In each report, the proposed FY 2022/23 budget is compared with the financial figures for FY 2020/21, the adopted budget for FY 2021/22 as well as the estimated year-end figures for FY 2021/22.

The budget continues to incorporate CVAG's longstanding focus of relying on outside funding — particularly grants, and state and federal funds — to fund projects, programs, and the related administrative costs.

101 - General Fund

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,432,548	\$ 1,497,982	\$ 1,595,945	\$ 1,897,533
Revenues / Funding Source				
CVAG Dues	\$ 450,834	\$ 465,867	\$ 465,869	\$ 532,740
Other Revenues	\$ 7,155	\$ 18,667	\$ 18,244	\$ 5,500
Investment Income	\$ 3,406	\$ 6,019	\$ 1,655	\$ 15,441
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 461,395	\$ 490,553	\$ 485,768	\$ 553,681
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 155,688	\$ 102,300	\$ 92,066	\$ 115,856
Benefits	\$ 88,520	\$ 46,462	\$ 39,389	\$ 46,626
Total Personnel	\$ 244,207	\$ 148,762	\$ 131,455	\$ 162,482
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 11,259	\$ 28,506	\$ 3,580	\$ 13,181
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 9,537	\$ 21,751	\$ 11,316	\$ 21,751
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,969	\$ 947	\$ 3,100
Facility Expenses	\$ 19,777	\$ 9,566	\$ 12,778	\$ 11,868
Professional Services	\$ 8,504	\$ 9,498	\$ 4,214	\$ 6,898
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 51,817	\$ 72,290	\$ 32,835	\$ 56,799
Project/Program				
Tenant Improvements	-	\$ 195,000	\$ 19,890	\$ 190,169
Fixed Assets	\$ 1,062	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 1,062	\$ 195,000	\$ 19,890	\$ 190,169
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	-	\$ 2,408	-	\$ 4,930
Operating Transfers In	\$ 913	-	-	-
Total Other	\$ 913	\$ 2,408	-	\$ 4,930
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 297,999	\$ 418,460	\$ 184,180	\$ 414,380
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$ 163,397	\$ 72,093	\$ 301,588	\$ 139,301
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,595,945	\$ 1,570,075	\$ 1,897,533	\$ 2,036,834

202 - PACE

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 147,649	\$ 116,056	\$ 62,407	\$ 13,976
Revenues / Funding Source				
Investment Income	\$ 431	\$ 256	\$ 209	\$ 1,953
PACE Funding	\$ 3,667	\$ 7,500	\$ 621	\$ 7,500
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 4,097	\$ 7,756	\$ 831	\$ 9,453
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 28,057	\$ 14,451	\$ 15,695	\$ 7,379
Benefits	\$ 12,013	\$ 6,359	\$ 5,508	\$ 2,980
Total Personnel	\$ 40,070	\$ 20,810	\$ 21,204	\$ 10,358
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 2,203	\$ 1,357	\$ 686	\$ 1,972
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 148	\$ 112	\$ 68	\$ 112
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 211	\$ 247	\$ 138	\$ 174
Facility Expenses	\$ 3,168	\$ 1,340	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,426
Professional Services	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,190	\$ 1,052	\$ 826
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 7,219	\$ 4,246	\$ 3,680	\$ 4,510
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	\$ 41,694	\$ 5,000	\$ 24,378	\$ 5,000
Fixed Assets	\$ 356	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 42,050	\$ 5,000	\$ 24,378	\$ 5,000
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 89,339	\$ 30,056	\$ 49,262	\$ 19,868
Net Excess (Deficit)	(\$ 85,242)	(\$ 22,300)	(\$ 48,431)	(\$ 10,415)
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 62,407	\$ 93,756	\$ 13,976	\$ 3,561



203 - Aerial Photography

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 24,039	\$ 23,379	\$ 24,039	\$ 24,039
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Project/Program				
Construction/Project Costs	-	\$ 2,500	-	\$ 10,000
Total Project/Program	-	\$ 2,500	-	\$ 10,000
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	-	\$ 2,500	-	\$ 10,000
Net Excess (Deficit)	-	(\$ 2,500)	-	(\$ 10,000)
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 24,039	\$ 20,879	\$ 24,039	\$ 14,039



205 - Homeless

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 873,054	\$ 923,413	\$ 1,788,700	\$ 2,166,749
Revenues / Funding Source				
Bus Pass Program Contributions	\$ 2,500	-	\$ 27,000	-
Homeless Funding	\$ 2,180,083	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 1,576,808	\$ 1,455,678
Other Revenues	\$ 357	\$ 36,000	\$ 108	\$ 39,000
Investment Income	\$ 5,141	\$ 2,833	\$ 2,498	\$ 23,306
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 2,188,082	\$ 1,763,833	\$ 1,606,413	\$ 1,517,984
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 148,834	\$ 365,025	\$ 420,826	\$ 527,584
Benefits	\$ 72,428	\$ 204,967	\$ 179,725	\$ 250,436
Total Personnel	\$ 221,262	\$ 569,992	\$ 600,552	\$ 778,020
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 21,887	\$ 42,523	\$ 27,105	\$ 58,227
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 820	\$ 2,976	\$ 1,829	\$ 2,976
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 11,095	\$ 19,458	\$ 29,603	\$ 26,608
Facility Expenses	\$ 236,723	\$ 36,470	\$ 340,567	\$ 328,035
Professional Services	\$ 717,289	\$ 68,766	\$ 75,392	\$ 92,490
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 987,815	\$ 170,193	\$ 474,497	\$ 508,336
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	\$ 250	-	-	-
Construction/Project Costs	\$ 39,396	\$ 568,147	\$ 58,816	\$ 62,200
Rapids Resolutions - CVHF	\$ 20,749	-	\$ 70,000	\$ 100,000
Mobile Access Center - CVHF	-	-	\$ 24,500	\$ 22,500
Fixed Assets	\$ 2,964	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 63,359	\$ 568,147	\$ 153,316	\$ 184,700
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 1,272,436	\$ 1,308,332	\$ 1,228,365	\$ 1,471,056
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$ 915,646	\$ 455,501	\$ 378,049	\$ 46,928
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 1,788,700	\$ 1,378,914	\$ 2,166,749	\$ 2,213,677



207 - Tire Recycling

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	-	-		-
Revenues / Funding Source				
Other Revenues	-	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000
Total Revenues / Funding Source	-	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 4,661	\$ 9,031	\$ 2,527	\$ 11,867
Benefits	\$ 2,001	\$ 3,365	\$ 817	\$ 4,103
Total Personnel	\$ 6,662	\$ 12,397	\$ 3,345	\$ 15,970
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 282	\$ 745	\$ 43	\$ 952
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 24	\$ 65	\$ 5	\$ 65
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 32	\$ 144	\$ 10	\$ 188
Facility Expenses	\$ 549	\$ 782	\$ 133	\$ 845
Professional Services	\$ 236	\$ 696	\$ 44	\$ 483
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 1,123	\$ 2,432	\$ 234	\$ 2,532
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	-	\$ 27,927	\$ 2,984	\$ 27,865
Construction/Project Costs	-	\$ 10,000	\$ 25,453	\$ 8,585
Fixed Assets	\$ 40	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 40	\$ 37,928	\$ 28,438	\$ 36,450
Other				
Operating Transfers In	(\$ 7,824)	(\$ 2,757)	(\$ 7,016)	(\$ 4,952)
Total Other	(\$ 7,824)	(\$ 2,757)	(\$ 7,016)	(\$ 4,952)
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	-	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000
Net Excess (Deficit)	-	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-



210 - Desert Community Energy

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-
Revenues / Funding Source				
DCE Administrative Reimbursement	\$ 563,921	\$ 549,909	\$ 561,588	\$ 756,237
Other Revenues	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 563,921	\$ 549,909	\$ 561,588	\$ 756,237
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 271,442	\$ 344,141	\$ 339,853	\$ 494,708
Benefits	\$ 130,095	\$ 110,461	\$ 109,912	\$ 157,541
Total Personnel	\$ 401,537	\$ 454,603	\$ 449,764	\$ 652,248
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 18,401	\$ 23,911	\$ 15,428	\$ 38,559
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 1,406	\$ 2,408	\$ 1,760	\$ 2,408
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 1,948	\$ 5,348	\$ 3,577	\$ 6,906
Facility Expenses	\$ 31,362	\$ 28,935	\$ 41,099	\$ 38,629
Professional Services	\$ 106,444	\$ 34,703	\$ 49,960	\$ 17,486
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 159,561	\$ 95,306	\$ 111,824	\$ 103,989
Project/Program				
Fixed Assets	\$ 2,823	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 2,823	-	-	-
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 563,921	\$ 549,909	\$ 561,588	\$ 756,237
Net Excess (Deficit)	-	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-



211 - I-REN

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE				-
Revenues / Funding Source				
Other Revenues	-	-	-	-
I-REN Admin Reimbursement	-	-	\$ 27,526	\$ 592,094
Total Revenues / Funding Source	-	-	\$ 27,526	\$ 592,094
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	-	-	\$ 22,041	\$ 385,934
Benefits	-	-	\$ 4,843	\$ 135,153
Total Personnel	-	-	\$ 26,884	\$ 521,087
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	-	-	\$ 117	\$ 30,257
Meeting Attendance Stipends	-	-	\$ 13	-
Employee Travel or Training	-	-	\$ 27	\$ 5,258
Facility Expenses	-	-	\$ 364	\$ 22,466
Professional Services	-	-	\$ 121	\$ 13,027
Total Non-Personnel	-	-	\$ 642	\$ 71,007
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	-	-	\$ 27,526	\$ 592,094
Net Excess (Deficit)	-	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-



301 - AB 2766

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 63,672	\$ 225,347	\$ 325,048	\$ 435,574
Revenues / Funding Source				
AB2766	\$ 513,027	\$ 428,000	\$ 430,431	\$ 420,374
Investment Income	-	\$ 289	\$ 175	\$ 257
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 513,027	\$ 428,289	\$ 430,606	\$ 420,631
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 9,823	\$ 24,465	\$ 14,326	\$ 32,790
Benefits	\$ 4,922	\$ 11,672	\$ 4,939	\$ 10,940
Total Personnel	\$ 14,745	\$ 36,137	\$ 19,265	\$ 43,730
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 619	\$ 1,986	\$ 489	\$ 3,126
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 1,151	\$ 3,862	\$ 2,013	\$ 3,862
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 83	\$ 634	\$ 127	\$ 661
Facility Expenses	\$ 1,134	\$ 2,344	\$ 1,433	\$ 2,492
Professional Services	\$ 495	\$ 2,582	\$ 567	\$ 1,945
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 3,482	\$ 11,408	\$ 4,628	\$ 12,086
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	\$ 1,780	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000
Fixed Assets	\$ 103	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 1,883	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	\$ 231,542	\$ 269,402	\$ 295,186	\$ 312,081
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	-
Total Other	\$ 231,542	\$ 269,402	\$ 295,186	\$ 312,081
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 251,652	\$ 319,947	\$ 320,079	\$ 370,897
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$ 261,376	\$ 108,342	\$ 110,526	\$ 49,734
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 325,048	\$ 333,689	\$ 435,574	\$ 485,308



321 - Used Oil Recycling Grant

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 84,778	\$ 110,115	\$ 44,423	\$ 20,062
Revenues / Funding Source				
Used Oil Grant	\$ 50,343	\$ 89,750	\$ 79,790	\$ 85,800
Investment Income	\$ 451	\$ 217	\$ 219	\$ 2,042
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 50,794	\$ 89,967	\$ 80,009	\$ 87,842
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 6,020	\$ 15,585	\$ 10,731	\$ 13,360
Benefits	\$ 2,955	\$ 6,392	\$ 3,692	\$ 4,840
Total Personnel	\$ 8,975	\$ 21,977	\$ 14,423	\$ 18,200
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 5,323	\$ 15,915	\$ 5,809	\$ 8,520
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 31	\$ 117	\$ 41	\$ 117
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 44	\$ 261	\$ 83	\$ 201
Facility Expenses	\$ 708	\$ 1,412	\$ 955	\$ 1,501
Professional Services	\$ 305	\$ 1,254	\$ 368	\$ 870
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 6,411	\$ 18,959	\$ 7,256	\$ 11,209
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	\$ 77,655	\$ 63,500	\$ 88,055	\$ 69,200
Construction/Project Costs	\$ 2,934	\$ 15,000	-	\$ 15,000
Fixed Assets	\$ 52	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 80,641	\$ 78,500	\$ 88,055	\$ 84,200
Other				
Operating Transfers In	(\$ 4,877)	(\$ 5,196)	(\$ 5,365)	(\$ 9,809)
Total Other	(\$ 4,877)	(\$ 5,196)	(\$ 5,365)	(\$ 9,809)
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 91,149	\$ 114,240	\$ 104,370	\$ 103,800
Net Excess (Deficit)	(\$ 40,355)	(\$ 24,273)	(\$ 24,361)	(\$ 15,958)
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 44,423	\$ 85,842	\$ 20,062	\$ 4,104



411 - SCAG

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-
Revenues / Funding Source				
SCAG	-	\$ 279,000	\$ 356,324	\$ 217,581
Total Revenues / Funding Source	-	\$ 279,000	\$ 356,324	\$ 217,581
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 2,202	\$ 5,113	\$ 8,700	\$ 9,525
Benefits	\$ 640	\$ 1,658	\$ 2,659	\$ 2,854
Total Personnel	\$ 2,841	\$ 6,771	\$ 11,359	\$ 12,379
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 202	\$ 353	\$ 411	\$ 584
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 13	\$ 35	\$ 54	\$ 35
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 21	\$ 1,279	\$ 109	\$ 1,339
Facility Expenses	\$ 198	\$ 427	\$ 1,270	\$ 454
Professional Services	\$ 97	\$ 378	\$ 486	\$ 262
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 531	\$ 2,472	\$ 2,330	\$ 2,674
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	-	\$ 167,400	-	-
Construction/Project Costs	-	\$ 111,600	\$ 356,324	\$ 217,581
Fixed Assets	\$ 72	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 72	\$ 279,000	\$ 356,324	\$ 217,581
Other				
Operating Transfers In	(\$ 3,443)	(\$ 9,242)	(\$ 13,688)	(\$ 15,053)
Total Other	(\$ 3,443)	(\$ 9,242)	(\$ 13,688)	(\$ 15,053)
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	-	\$ 279,000	\$ 356,324	\$ 217,581
Net Excess (Deficit)	-	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-

501 - AB 939

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 74,514	\$ 81,930	\$ 43,686	\$ 23,400
Revenues / Funding Source				
AB939	-	\$ 31,860	\$ 15,404	\$ 15,404
Investment Income	\$ 163	\$ 240	\$ 79	\$ 739
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 163	\$ 32,100	\$ 15,484	\$ 16,144
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 9,722	\$ 17,340	\$ 11,400	\$ 10,331
Benefits	\$ 4,686	\$ 7,685	\$ 4,377	\$ 8,198
Total Personnel	\$ 14,408	\$ 25,025	\$ 15,777	\$ 18,529
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 940	\$ 1,394	\$ 3,887	\$ 2,140
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 1,151	\$ 3,802	\$ 1,998	\$ 3,802
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 71	\$ 1,101	\$ 97	\$ 1,010
Facility Expenses	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,626	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,728
Professional Services	\$ 498	\$ 1,446	\$ 432	\$ 1,004
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 3,770	\$ 9,369	\$ 7,612	\$ 9,684
Project/Program				
Construction/Project Costs	-	\$ 1,500	-	\$ 1,500
Fixed Assets	\$ 111	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 111	\$ 1,500	-	\$ 1,500
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	\$ 12,702	\$ 7,953	\$ 12,381	\$ 14,761
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	(\$ 4,930)
Total Other	\$ 12,702	\$ 7,953	\$ 12,381	\$ 9,831
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 30,991	\$ 43,847	\$ 35,770	\$ 39,543
Net Excess (Deficit)	(\$ 30,828)	(\$ 11,747)	(\$ 20,286)	(\$ 23,400)
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 43,686	\$ 70,183	\$ 23,400	-



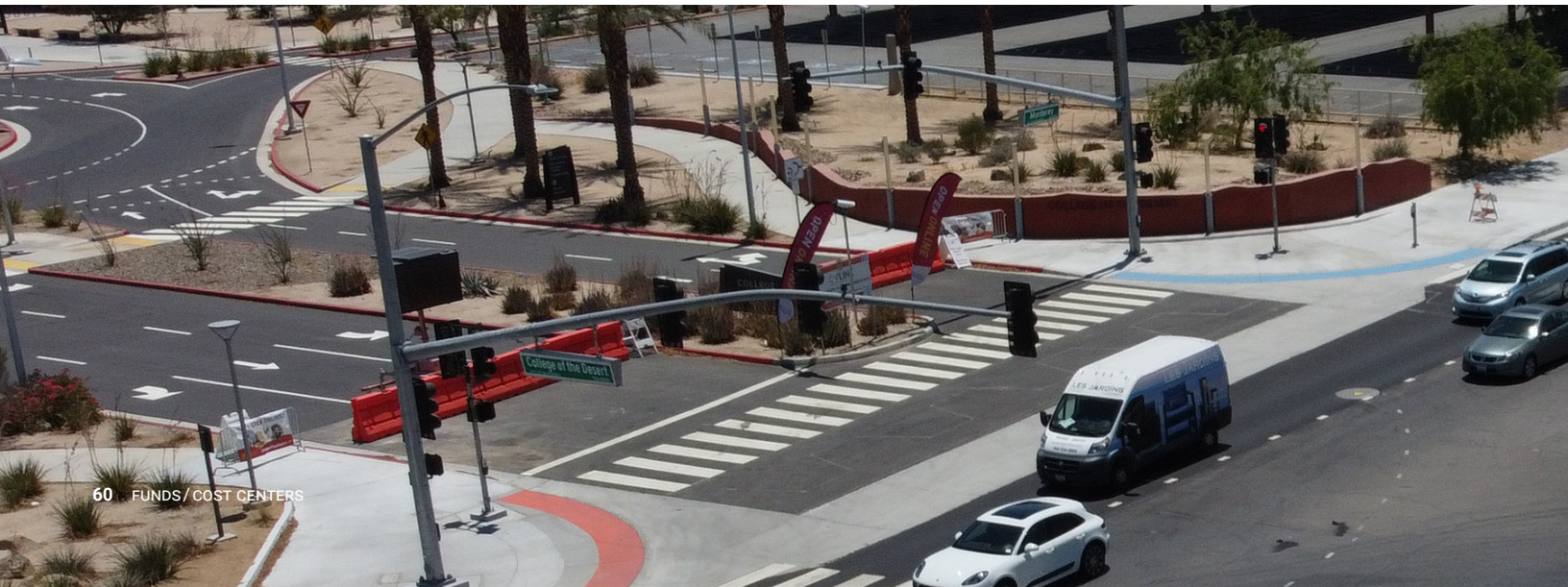
601 - TUMF

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 2,522,851	\$ 3,085,380	\$ 4,649,096	\$ 5,966,858
Revenues / Funding Source				
Measure "A" - "In-Lieu" TUMF Rev	\$ 592,929	-	-	-
TUMF Revenues	\$ 5,897,592	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 6,746,155
Transportation Local Contribution	\$ 2,310	-	-	-
RCTC PP & M	-	-	-	-
Bus Pass Program Contributions	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	\$ 208,950	-	-	-
Investment Income	\$ 39,911	\$ 6,684	\$ 11,979	\$ 81,811
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 6,741,691	\$ 5,006,684	\$ 6,511,979	\$ 6,827,966
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 195,004	\$ 233,263	\$ 155,938	\$ 324,780
Benefits	\$ 97,920	\$ 101,310	\$ 67,170	\$ 115,016
Total Personnel	\$ 292,924	\$ 334,573	\$ 223,108	\$ 439,796
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 13,524	\$ 19,640	\$ 11,339	\$ 31,310
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 3,140	\$ 5,909	\$ 2,182	\$ 6,087
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 1,815	\$ 11,013	\$ 3,588	\$ 12,351
Facility Expenses	\$ 23,502	\$ 21,439	\$ 21,160	\$ 23,440
Professional Services	\$ 50,137	\$ 48,793	\$ 80,488	\$ 50,454
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 92,119	\$ 106,794	\$ 118,756	\$ 123,643
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	\$ 243,772	\$ 250,000	\$ 13,018	\$ 170,000
Construction/Project Costs	\$ 3,985,239	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,839,335	\$ 6,000,000
Fixed Assets	\$ 1,393	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 4,230,404	\$ 3,750,000	\$ 4,852,353	\$ 6,170,000
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 4,615,447	\$ 4,191,367	\$ 5,194,217	\$ 6,733,439
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$ 2,126,245	\$ 815,317	\$ 1,317,762	\$ 94,527
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 4,649,096	\$ 3,900,697	\$ 5,966,858	\$ 6,061,385



611 - Measure A

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 53,107,525	\$ 93,501,276	\$ 42,652,766	\$ 37,506,186
Revenues / Funding Source				
Measure "A"	\$ 5,695,212	\$ 21,121,120	\$ 9,343,926	\$ 46,729,882
Transportation Local Contribution	\$ 10,260	\$ 1,076,047	\$ 668,231	\$ 601,408
Loan Repayments	\$ 643,070	\$ 10,421	\$ 10,421	\$ 10,421
RCTC Admin Reimbursements	-	-	\$ 1,917,487	\$ 927,023
RCTC PP & M	\$ 71,373	-	-	-
Investment Income	\$ 229,799	\$ 554,873	\$ 142,086	\$ 827,380
Highway Bridge Program Funds	-	\$ 11,535,112	-	-
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 6,649,714	\$ 34,297,573	\$ 12,082,151	\$ 49,096,114
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 308,552	\$ 414,674	\$ 315,889	\$ 524,072
Benefits	\$ 158,882	\$ 180,096	\$ 120,615	\$ 187,033
Total Personnel	\$ 467,433	\$ 594,770	\$ 436,503	\$ 711,105
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 12,709	\$ 35,060	\$ 19,696	\$ 55,669
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 5,560	\$ 10,832	\$ 4,032	\$ 11,211
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 2,961	\$ 8,992	\$ 6,620	\$ 10,363
Facility Expenses	\$ 37,258	\$ 38,103	\$ 34,934	\$ 41,849
Professional Services	\$ 90,387	\$ 94,094	\$ 146,326	\$ 97,739
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 148,875	\$ 187,081	\$ 211,607	\$ 216,832
Project/Program				
Debt Service	\$ 3,012,233	\$ 3,012,233	\$ 3,012,233	\$ 3,012,233
Consultants/Service Providers	\$ 1,031,835	\$ 150,000	\$ 22,210	\$ 170,000
Construction/Project Costs	\$ 7,411,009	\$ 33,617,577	\$ 9,343,926	\$ 19,929,882
Fixed Assets	\$ 2,200	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 11,457,278	\$ 36,779,810	\$ 12,378,369	\$ 23,112,115
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	\$ 4,947,033	\$ 7,870,348	\$ 4,202,251	\$ 26,259,900
Operating Transfers In	\$ 83,854	-	-	-
Total Other	\$ 5,030,887	\$ 7,870,348	\$ 4,202,251	\$ 26,259,900
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 17,104,473	\$ 45,432,009	\$ 17,228,730	\$ 50,299,952
Net Excess (Deficit)	(\$ 10,454,759)	(\$ 11,134,436)	(\$ 5,146,580)	(\$ 1,203,838)
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 42,652,766	\$ 82,366,840	\$ 37,506,186	\$ 36,302,349



612 - LTF / PP&M

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 588	\$ 635	\$ 765	\$ 4,770
Revenues / Funding Source				
RCTC PP & M	-	-	\$ 565,000	\$ 214,500
LTF (RCTC)	\$ 369,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 472,500	\$ 479,588
Investment Income	\$ 762	-	\$ 370	\$ 3,454
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 369,762	\$ 450,000	\$ 1,037,870	\$ 697,542
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 4,621	\$ 16,615	\$ 4,175	\$ 11,974
Benefits	\$ 2,439	\$ 6,786	\$ 1,714	\$ 3,921
Total Personnel	\$ 7,059	\$ 23,401	\$ 5,889	\$ 15,895
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 302	\$ 2,275	\$ 422	\$ 3,060
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 24	\$ 128	\$ 19	\$ 133
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 3,084	\$ 286	\$ 38	\$ 213
Facility Expenses	\$ 524	\$ 1,543	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,693
Professional Services	\$ 232	\$ 1,370	\$ 168	\$ 1,433
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 4,166	\$ 5,602	\$ 1,988	\$ 6,532
Project/Program				
Fixed Assets	\$ 57	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 57	-	-	-
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	\$ 358,303	\$ 420,742	\$ 1,025,988	\$ 675,116
Total Other	\$ 358,303	\$ 420,742	\$ 1,025,988	\$ 675,116
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 369,585	\$ 449,745	\$ 1,033,865	\$ 697,542
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$ 177	\$ 255	\$ 4,005	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 765	\$ 890	\$ 4,770	\$ 4,770



618 - CV Link

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	(\$ 360,979)	-	-	-
Revenues / Funding Source				
Active Transportation Program	\$ 2,762,674	\$ 6,836,998	\$ 2,475,223	\$ 5,332,858
AQMD-CV Link	\$ 5,090,740	\$ 10,666,348	\$ 6,039,982	\$ 6,039,982
Measure "A"	-	-	-	-
RCTC PP & M	\$ 73,854	\$ 50,000	-	-
Other Revenues	\$ 26,564	-	\$ 1,708,074	-
Investment Income	\$ 11,742	-	\$ 116	-
STIP	-	\$ 15,537,765	\$ 1,234,839	\$ 12,941,336
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 7,965,574	\$ 33,091,111	\$ 11,458,233	\$ 24,314,176
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 211,181	\$ 280,753	\$ 214,925	\$ 270,109
Benefits	\$ 100,871	\$ 99,623	\$ 95,110	\$ 103,694
Total Personnel	\$ 312,052	\$ 380,377	\$ 310,035	\$ 373,803
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 12,648	\$ 23,029	\$ 5,523	\$ 35,505
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 1,068	\$ 2,017	\$ 606	\$ 2,088
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 1,461	\$ 5,479	\$ 1,231	\$ 5,520
Facility Expenses	\$ 25,224	\$ 24,239	\$ 13,990	\$ 26,623
Professional Services	\$ 748,805	\$ 864,125	\$ 433,713	\$ 894,595
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 789,206	\$ 918,889	\$ 455,063	\$ 964,331
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	\$ 586,047	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 807,464	\$ 3,652,000
Construction/Project Costs	\$ 4,597,615	\$ 29,003,345	\$ 5,040,811	\$ 12,543,200
Fixed Assets	\$ 5,015,374	-	\$ 7,854,000	\$ 10,200,000
Total Project/Program	\$ 10,199,036	\$ 32,203,346	\$ 13,702,275	\$ 26,395,200
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	(\$ 83,854)	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	(\$ 3,611,846)	(\$ 411,500)	(\$ 3,009,141)	(\$ 3,419,158)
Total Other	(\$ 3,695,700)	(\$ 411,500)	(\$ 3,009,141)	(\$ 3,419,158)
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 7,604,595	\$ 33,091,111	\$ 11,458,233	\$ 24,314,176
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$ 360,979	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-



624 - Signal Synchronization

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	(\$ 657,745)	-	-	-
Revenues / Funding Source				
Signal Synchronization (CMAQ)	\$ 617,254	\$ 19,549,003	\$ 6,291,157	\$ 13,739,400
Active Transportation Program	-	-	-	-
Measure "A"	-	-	-	-
Investment Income	\$ 913	-	\$ 443	\$ 4,136
STIP	-	-	-	\$ 6,734,000
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 618,166	\$ 19,549,003	\$ 6,291,601	\$ 20,477,536
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 67,182	\$ 106,328	\$ 89,328	\$ 262,676
Benefits	\$ 34,266	\$ 48,039	\$ 27,024	\$ 97,709
Total Personnel	\$ 101,448	\$ 154,367	\$ 116,352	\$ 360,385
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 8,960	\$ 8,127	\$ 3,827	\$ 13,857
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 349	\$ 818	\$ 402	\$ 847
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 576	\$ 1,818	\$ 816	\$ 3,374
Facility Expenses	\$ 7,736	\$ 9,834	\$ 11,939	\$ 10,803
Professional Services	\$ 59,734	\$ 75,947	\$ 62,261	\$ 78,696
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 77,354	\$ 96,544	\$ 79,246	\$ 107,577
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	\$ 1,122,805	\$ 3,513,092	-	\$ 3,230,000
Construction/Project Costs	\$ 348,138	\$ 23,655,347	\$ 8,301,414	\$ 40,280,379
Fixed Assets	\$ 722	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 1,471,665	\$ 27,168,440	\$ 8,301,414	\$ 43,510,379
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	(\$ 1,690,046)	(\$ 7,870,348)	(\$ 2,205,411)	(\$ 23,500,805)
Total Other	(\$ 1,690,046)	(\$ 7,870,348)	(\$ 2,205,411)	(\$ 23,500,805)
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	(\$ 39,579)	\$ 19,549,003	\$ 6,291,601	\$ 20,477,537
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$ 657,745	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-



631 - Coachella Valley Conservation Commission

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 42,377	\$ 42,377	\$ 32,332	\$ 32,332
Revenues / Funding Source				
CVCC Administrative Reimbursement	\$ 766,500	\$ 845,780	\$ 774,612	\$ 896,361
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 766,500	\$ 845,780	\$ 774,612	\$ 896,361
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 433,602	\$ 475,377	\$ 470,294	\$ 535,110
Benefits	\$ 224,032	\$ 225,982	\$ 167,450	\$ 193,494
Total Personnel	\$ 657,633	\$ 701,359	\$ 637,744	\$ 728,604
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 33,511	\$ 39,415	\$ 29,450	\$ 69,250
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 2,257	\$ 3,768	\$ 1,996	\$ 3,768
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 3,481	\$ 10,119	\$ 6,783	\$ 18,053
Facility Expenses	\$ 50,506	\$ 45,278	\$ 73,852	\$ 48,147
Professional Services	\$ 24,323	\$ 45,841	\$ 24,787	\$ 28,540
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 114,078	\$ 144,421	\$ 136,867	\$ 167,757
Project/Program				
Fixed Assets	\$ 4,834	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 4,834	-	-	-
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	\$ 10,045	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	(\$ 10,045)	-	-	-
Total Other	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 776,545	\$ 845,780	\$ 774,612	\$ 896,361
Net Excess (Deficit)	(\$ 10,045)	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 32,332	\$ 42,377	\$ 32,332	\$ 32,332

702 - Regional Street Sweeping

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 442,087	\$ 442,086	\$ 67,169	\$ 67,169
Revenues / Funding Source				
Air Quality Enhancement/Colmac	-	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Other Revenues	\$ 41,226	\$ 15,000	\$ 28,437	\$ 24,063
Investment Income	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,000	\$ 799	\$ 7,460
AQMD-Street Sweeping	-	\$ 220,000	\$ 220,000	\$ 220,000
Total Revenues / Funding Source	\$ 42,872	\$ 386,000	\$ 399,236	\$ 401,523
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 3,627	\$ 14,277	\$ 35,666	\$ 24,787
Benefits	\$ 1,079	\$ 6,073	\$ 10,235	\$ 8,874
Total Personnel	\$ 4,706	\$ 20,350	\$ 45,901	\$ 33,662
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 316	\$ 1,175	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,696
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 21	\$ 107	\$ 164	\$ 107
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 34	\$ 386	\$ 333	\$ 433
Facility Expenses	\$ 3,954	\$ 5,284	\$ 3,727	\$ 5,413
Professional Services	\$ 175	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,481	\$ 791
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 4,499	\$ 8,092	\$ 6,911	\$ 8,440
Project/Program				
Construction/Project Costs	\$ 640,021	\$ 626,959	\$ 640,116	\$ 659,319
Fixed Assets	\$ 105	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 640,126	\$ 626,959	\$ 640,116	\$ 659,319
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	(\$ 231,542)	(\$ 269,402)	(\$ 293,691)	(\$ 299,898)
Total Other	(\$ 231,542)	(\$ 269,402)	(\$ 293,691)	(\$ 299,898)
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	\$ 417,790	\$ 386,000	\$ 399,237	\$ 401,523
Net Excess (Deficit)	(\$ 374,918)	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 67,169	\$ 442,086	\$ 67,169	\$ 67,169



711 - Lawn Scalping Program

	FY2020/21 Actual	FY2021/22 Budget	FY2021/22 Yr. End Est.	FY2022/23 Budget
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	-	-	\$ 589	\$ 589
Revenues / Funding Source				
Air Quality Enhancement/Colmac	-	\$ 13,850	-	\$ 40,000
Total Revenues / Funding Source	-	\$ 13,850	-	\$ 40,000
Expenditures / Expenditure				
Personnel				
Salaries	\$ 226	\$ 3,647	\$ 1,041	\$ 8,405
Benefits	\$ 33	\$ 1,637	\$ 253	\$ 2,635
Total Personnel	\$ 258	\$ 5,285	\$ 1,293	\$ 11,040
Non-Personnel				
Office Operations	\$ 23	\$ 276	\$ 36	\$ 454
Meeting Attendance Stipends	\$ 1	\$ 28	\$ 5	\$ 28
Employee Travel or Training	\$ 2	\$ 62	\$ 9	\$ 96
Facility Expenses	\$ 18	\$ 334	\$ 110	\$ 357
Professional Services	\$ 11	\$ 298	\$ 42	\$ 208
Total Non-Personnel	\$ 56	\$ 998	\$ 202	\$ 1,143
Project/Program				
Consultants/Service Providers	-	\$ 9,975	-	\$ 40,000
Fixed Assets	\$ 9	-	-	-
Total Project/Program	\$ 9	\$ 9,975	-	\$ 40,000
Other				
Operating Transfers Out	(\$ 913)	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	-	(\$ 2,408)	(\$ 1,495)	(\$ 12,183)
Total Other	(\$ 913)	(\$ 2,408)	(\$ 1,495)	(\$ 12,183)
Total Expenditures / Expenditure	(\$ 589)	\$ 13,850	-	\$ 40,000
Net Excess (Deficit)	\$ 589	-	-	-
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 589	-	\$ 589	\$ 589



Acronyms & Abbreviations

AB 2766	Assembly Bill – Motor Vehicle Registration Fee Assessment
AB 939	Assembly Bill – Solid Waste and Recycling
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ATP	Active Transportation Program
AV	Assessed Valuation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
CMP/CMS	Congestion Management Program/System
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CVHF	Coachella Valley Housing First
CVCC	Coachella Valley Conservation Commission
DCE	Desert Community Energy
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HBP	Highway Bridge Program
HBRR	Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation
HCR	Human and Community Resources
HERO	Home Energy Renovation Opportunity
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
I-REN	Inland Regional Energy Network
LTF	Local Transportation Funds
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MAC	Mobile Access Center
MSRC	Mobile Source Reduction Review Committee (Air Pollution)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PACE	Property Assessed Clean Energy
PCI	Pavement Condition Index
PERS	Public Employees Retirement System
PM10	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns
PP&M	Plans, Programming, and Monitoring
RACE	Regional Arterial Cost Estimate
REN	Regional Energy Network
RCTC	Riverside County Transportation Commission
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Program
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SIP	State Implementation Plan
STIP	State Transportation Improvement Plan
STP	State Transportation Plan
TPPS	Transportation Project Prioritization Study
TUMF	Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee
WWR	Whitewater River



Coachella Valley Association of Governments


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ITEM 9a

2020/2021 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE ROSTER



CVAG JURISDICTION	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV(Dec)	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY(JUN)	JUN
Blythe	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
Cathedral City	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
Coachella	-	-	✓	-		-	-	✓	-	✓		
Desert Hot Springs	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
Indian Wells	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
Indio	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
La Quinta	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
Palm Desert	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
Palm Springs	-	-	✓	-		-	-	✓	-	✓		
Rancho Mirage	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
Riverside County	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓		
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-		-	✓		
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	-	-	✓	-		-	-	✓	-			
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-			
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	-	-		-		-	-		-	✓		

Absent 
 No Meeting -
 Present ✓

ITEM 9b

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
Regional Arterial Program - Project Status Report
6/1/2022

Project Description	Lead Agency	PEng	ENV	PSE	ROW	CON	CVAG Funded Through	Status
Interchanges								
Avenue 50 @ 86S	COA						Environmental	PA & ED underway
Avenue 50 @ I-10	COA						PSE	PS&E contract under way.
Jackson @ I-10	COR						PSE	Final Env Doc approved by Caltrans. CVAG approved PS&E funds. City moving forward with PSE by MBI
Monroe @ I-10	COR						PSE	Final Env Doc approved by Caltrans. City moving forward with PSE by MBI. CVAG approved PS&E and ROW funds.
Jefferson @ I-10	COR						Construction	Completed. Working on post-construction close out
Arterial Links								
Ave. 48 (Jackson St. to Van Buren St.)	COA						Construction	Completed
Ave. 50 (Calhoun St. to Harrison St)	COA						Construction	PA/ED completed. PS&E under way.
Coachella Traffic Signal Conversion	COA						Construction	Completed
Date Palm Drive from I-10 to Varner	CC						PSE	Phase II is completed. The final design for Phase III in underway.
North Indian Canyon Widening	COR						Construction	Completed
Monterey Av. Corridor (fr. Gerald Ford to Dinah Shore)	RM						Construction	Completed
Madison Street Widening (Highway 111 to Ave 48)	Indio						ROW	PS&E complete, City moving forwards with ROW
Jackson Street Widening (Ave 49 to Ave 52)	Indio						PS&E	Environmental filed on October 2021. City moving forward with PS&E phase.
Avenue 50 (Jefferson St to Jackson St)	Indio						Environmental	City procuring consultant
Bridges								
Avenue 66 Grade Separation over UPRR	COR						Construction	Bridge grand opening celebrated March 12.
Avenue 44 Bridge over WWR	Indio						Construction	Enviro cleared. Plans are at 99%. Pending permits from CVWD and Caltrans to clear ROW.
Avenue 50 Bridge over WWR	COA						PSE	PS&E underway. Funding agreement amendment approved by CVAG in September 2020
Cathedral Canyon Bridge	CC						Construction	Construction ongoing
Date Palm Bridge (Across WWR)	CC						Construction	Completed
Dune Palms Bridge over WWR	LQ						Construction	City constructing project by advancing HBP funding. Construction planned in 2022
Frank Sinatra Bridge over WWR	RM						Construction	City approved no-build alternative.CVAG terminated the reimbursement agreement with the City of Rancho Mirage.
South Palm Canyon Bridge over Tahquitz Creek	PS						PSE	In final design. Plans submitted for review
East Palm Canyon Drive Bridge over Palm Canyon Wash	PS						PSE	In final design. Plans submitted for review
Indian Canyon (fr. Garnet to & Incl. RR Crossing)	PS						Construction	Advanced Construction Funding authorized by Caltrans
Ramon Bridge Widening	PS						Construction	Continuing ROW and utility phase
Vista Chino Bridge over WWR	PS						PE	Project is in PE phase. Extensive negotiations with SCE for utility relocation
Interchange Preparation Fund Projects								
Portola @ I-10	PD/COR						ROW	ROW on hold due to Union Pacific stalemate. Funding agreements focus of June 6 agenda item.
Golf Center Parkway @ I-10	Indio						PSR	PSR on hold
Da Vall Drive @ I-10	CC						PSR	PSR-PDS returned to Caltrans for their review
Dillon Road @ I-10, SR86, WWR	COA						PSR	PA&E underway.
Jackson @ I-10	Indio						PSE	Enviro complete. CVAG approved PS&E funding.
Monroe @ I-10	Indio						ROW	Enviro complete. CVAG approved PS&E and ROW funding.
Regional Projects								
CV Sync - Phase 1	CVAG						Construction	Phase I Construction underway on Hwy 111, Ramon & Washington
CV Sync - Phase 2	CVAG						Construction	Phase II design and environmental documents completed in February for 21 corridors

COR=County of Riverside; RM-Rancho Mirage; IW-Indian Wells; PD-Palm Desert, PS-Palm Springs; CC-Cathedral City; COA-Coachella LQ-La Quinta;
PE = Preliminary Engineering; Env=Environmental; PSE=Plans, Specifications and Estimate; ROW=Right of Way; CON=Construction

COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

Bicycle/Pedestrian Safety Program - Project Status Report

6/1/2022



ITEM 9c

Project Description	Lead Agency	Design	CVAG Funded		Status
			CON	Through	
Bike/Pedestrian Safety Projects					
Palm Drive Signals and Lighting	DHS			Construction	Project completed.
Palm Canyon Intersection Pedestrian Enhancements	PS			Construction	Construction underway.
S. Palm Canyon, E. Palm Canyon Improvements	PS			Construction	Project completed.
Indian Canyon Intersection Pedestrian Enhancements	PS			Construction	Project completed.
Date Palm Sidewalk Gaps	CC			Construction	Project completed.
Calhoun Street Improvements	Indio			Construction	Project completed.
Vista Chino Signals	PS			Construction	Project completed.
Dinah Shore Mid-Block Crossing	CC			Construction	Project completed.
Palm Canyon Crosswalks	PS			Construction	Project completed.
Avenue 48 Bicycle Lanes	Indio			Construction	Project completed.

COR-County of Riverside; RM-Rancho Mirage; IW-Indian Wells; PD-Palm Desert, PS-Palm Springs; CC-Cathedral City; COA-Coachella; LQ-La Quinta; DHS-Desert Hot Springs

Project Description	Lead Agency	Design	Grant App	CON	Status
ATP - Arts & Music Line	CVAG				Under design, with plans to submit for ATP Cycle 6 funding.
ATP - DHS CV Link Extension	DHS				Under design, with plans to submit for ATP Cycle 6 funding.
ATP - Cathedral City Downtown Connectors	CC				Working on final plans and bid documents.



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Status of I-10 Interchange Projects

Contact: Gustavo Gomez, Management Analyst (ggomez@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Information

Background: Attached is the latest status for Interstate 10 interchange projects as of May 2022:

Completed

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Indian Canyon @ I-10 (Mar '12) | 4) Monterey Avenue Ramp @ I-10 (Apr '15) |
| 2) Gene Autry/Palm Drive @ I-10 (Mar '12) | 5) Bob Hope/Ramon @ I-10 (Sep '11) |
| 3) Date Palm Drive @ I-10 (May '14) | 6) Jefferson Street @ I-10:
Post-construction closeout underway |

Portola @ I-10

Agreements related to this project are the focus of a separate staff report. Final PA&ED completed. ROW on hold until funding is identified. PS&E is nearing completion. Project will be shelved until ROW and construction funding are secured.

Monroe @ I-10

Final environmental document approved by Caltrans. PS&E phase began April 2021 and is ongoing. ROW acquisition funding has been approved by CVAG for City of Indio.

Jackson @ I-10

Environmental document was approved in September 2021. CVAG approved funding for PS&E. PS&E phase started in May 2022 and is ongoing.

Avenue 50 @ I-10

PS&E contract underway.

Avenue 50 @ SR 86

PA&ED completed in May 2019. Funding agreement amendment for PS&E and ROW acquisition approved by Executive Committee in September 2020. PA&ED underway.

Dillon Road @ I-10 @ SR 86

PA&ED underway. Caltrans Approved Preliminary Environmental Study (PES) on July 13, 2020.

Golf Center Parkway @ I-10

PSR on hold.

Da Vall Drive @ I-10

Intersection Control Evaluation submitted to Caltrans.

Fiscal Analysis: Funding for these projects has been budgeted through the project phase indicated and secured through various funding sources. There is no additional fiscal impact.

**COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
FISCAL YEAR 2022/2023**



CVAG STANDING COMMITTEES	DAY	TIME	JULY (Dark)	AUG (Dark)	SEPT	OCT (Dark)	NOV	DEC (Dark)	JAN	FEB	MAR (Dark)	APR	MAY	JUN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	Last Monday	4:30 p.m.	-	-	26	-	H Dec 5	-	30	27	-	24	H June 5	26
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE	1 st Monday	10:00 a.m.		-	H Aug 29	-	7	-	H Jan 9 11:00 am	6	-	3	1	5
COACHELLA VALLEY CONSERVATION COMMISSION	2 nd Thursday	10:30 a.m.	-	-	8	-	10	-	12	9	-	13	11	8
DESERT COMMUNITY ENERGY	3 rd Monday	3:00 p.m.	18	22	19	17	21	-	H Jan 9	H Feb13	20	17	15	19
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	2 nd Thursday	12:00 p.m.	-	-	8	-	10	-	12	9	-	13	11	8
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE	2 nd Monday	9:00 a.m.	-	-	12	-	14	-	9	13	-	-	8	12
HOMELESSNESS COMMITTEE	3 rd Wednesday	10:00 a.m.	-	-	21	-	16	-	18	15	-	19	17	21
GENERAL ASSEMBLY	Last Monday in June	6:00 p.m.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26

H = Holiday * = Special Meeting

AGENDAS CAN BE FOUND AT: www.cvag.org.

UPDATED: June 1, 2022

PLEASE NOTE: When it becomes necessary to have a special meeting or to change the date of a meeting, committee members will be alerted and the change will be noted on the CVAG website calendar.

ITEM 9f

Coachella Valley Association of Governments Executive Committee

June 6, 2022



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Inland Regional Energy Network Updates

Contact: David Freedman, Program Manager (dfreedman@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Information

Background: As previously reported to the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee, CVAG has been collaborating with Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) and San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) on creating a new joint Regional Energy Network for the Inland Empire, known as Inland Regional Energy Network or I-REN. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) approved the I-REN application and business plan in November 2021. This staff report provides an update on the efforts to finalize agreements to related to programming and governance.

Staff of the three agencies are discussing a Programs Agreement with SoCalGas, which the CPUC designated as the fiscal and contracting agent for I-REN. Southern California Edison is also party to the Programs Agreement. The Programs Agreement establishes the roles and deliverables of SoCalGas and WRCOG in invoicing, reporting and payments and outlines the three program categories described in the business plan. CVAG will serve as the lead agency on developing and implementing programs and policies in I-REN's Codes and Standards sector. Additionally, the staffs have reached agreement on the I-REN governance structure that was outlined in the report for the February meeting of the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee. This agreement will include the authority of WRCOG to administer I-REN on a day-to-day basis and the authority of the I-REN Executive Committee to make all executive decisions for I-REN. The governance structure will incorporate the feedback that the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee previously provided.

CVAG staff anticipates bringing both the Programs Agreement and the I-REN governance documents to the Energy & Environmental Resources and Executive Committees for review and approval as early as June 2022. This will also confirm the approach to CVAG's representation on I-REN's Executive Committee. Based on the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee's consensus in February, the intent is to allow the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee to review and provide direction on all items being considered at the I-REN Executive Committee, then delegate voting on such items to the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee Chair, or, in the Chair's absence, to the CVAG Executive Director and/or the Executive Director's designee.

While I-REN's formal launch will occur once all necessary agreements are signed, CVAG staff has already begun work on I-REN programming. The first program will be a webinar training on May 18, 2022 for local permitting and planning staffs as well as solar installers on the SolarAPP+ platform and the CalAPP grant program, which was detailed in the of the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee's April 14 agenda materials. Staff also joined a May 20 panel discussion on local residential building energy efficiency reach codes exceeding the California Energy Code

requirements at the MyGreen Building Conference & Expo, sponsored by the U.S. Green Building Council Los Angeles Chapter.

Fiscal Analysis: Staff time dedicated to I-REN is covered through the I-REN budget, which is nearly \$65.6 million through period 2022-2027. This funding comes from customers of Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs) such as SCE and SoCalGas through the on-bill Public Goods Charge levied by the IOUs. The I-REN Executive Committee will, as part of its budget process, determine amounts to be allocated in furtherance of I-RENs programs.

ITEM 9g

**Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022**



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Revitalizing the Salton Sea: Recap of State and Regional Efforts

Contact: Emmanuel Martinez, Senior Programs Manager (emartinez@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Information

Background: Reduced water inflows to the Salton Sea and the associated public health and environmental impacts has been a concern and priority for the Coachella Valley and CVAG's Energy and Environmental Resources Committee. At the May meeting of CVAG's Energy & Environmental Resources Committee, the Committee received a two-part update on the efforts to restore the sea. The first was from Miguel Hernandez, Public Affairs Officer for the California Natural Resources Agency, who will discuss statewide efforts and updates on the state-led community engagement efforts. Patrick O' Dowd, Executive Director of the Salton Sea Authority, then updated CVAG's Energy & Environmental Resources Committee on the regional efforts. The update, including a copy of the presentation, is being provided to the Executive Committee for its information.

By way of background, the major contributor to declining water levels at the sea is due to a water transfer agreement amongst Southern California agencies called the Quantification Settlement Agreement. This agreement was designed to bring California into its authorized allocation of Colorado River Water while addressing growing urban demand for water. To do this, in 2003, the QSA was signed between the Imperial Irrigation District, Coachella Valley Water District, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and San Diego County Water Authority to define rights to a portion of Colorado River water for each entity.

The QSA came in response to California consistently using more than its annual Colorado River entitlement of 4.4 million acre-feet. In order to reduce its reliance on the river, California agreed to a water transfer of as much as 200,000 acre-feet a year from the water-rich Imperial Valley to coastal San Diego for up to 75 years. Also, a transfer of 105,000 acre-feet annually between IID and Metropolitan and a transfer of as much as 103,000 acre-feet annually between IID and the Coachella Valley Water District. Ultimately, this became the largest agricultural to urban water transfer in the United States. With less water to farm in Imperial, there was less run-off water flowing into the Sea, causing air quality issues due to dry lakebed exposure and habitat loss for more than 400 avian species on the Pacific Flyway.

For many years after the QSA was executed – and despite calls for action from the Coachella Valley – the State of California had been largely absent from investing into any mitigation measures to address habitat, environmental and public health concerns associated with the receding sea. In large part, this was attributed to the large price tag to implement prior projects promulgated in past plans, and lack of political attention at the state level. However, in recent years the State has played more active role in addressing these concerns.

State's Focus on Implementing a 10-Year Plan

In 2015, then-Gov. Jerry Brown created the Salton Sea Task Force, directing agencies to develop a comprehensive management plan for the sea to meet a short-term goal of building 9,000 to 12,000 acres of habitat and dust suppression projects, and a longer-term goal of up to 25,000 acres. Then in 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a 10-year plan calling for 29,800 acres of ponds, wetlands and dust-suppression projects on portions of exposed lake bed. The plan includes annual targets for completion, ramping up to 4,200 acres in 2028. The agreement further commits the state to creating a long-term plan beyond the initial 10 years. The CVAG Executive Committee in June 2017 adopted Resolution 17-003, which supports fully-funded Salton Sea Phase 1 10-year plan.

The California Natural Resources Agency, the California Department of Water Resources and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife are now focused on implementing the Salton Sea Management Program (SSMP), which includes a 10-year plan that aims to improve conditions by constructing 30,000 acres of habitat and dust suppression projects around the sea. Recently, the SSMP team released its 2022 Annual Report and organized virtual community meetings to provide updates during the months of March and April 2022. The California Natural Resources Agency submitted its 2022 Annual Report on the Salton Sea Management Program (SSMP) to the State Water Resources Control Board, in compliance with Order WR 2017-0134. In addition to the Annual Report update, the SSMP team also provided an overview of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process and how it relates to the SSMP 10-Year Plan.

Additionally, the SSMP team continues exploring long-range plan options and conduct vegetation enhancement projects at the north-end of the sea. As it relates to the long-range plan, the SSMP team is working on planning processes and pre-liminary restoration concepts. The state is also collaborating with the US Bureau of Reclamation on a 1,700-acre project to restore exposed lakebed sites through establishment of native vegetation and enhancement of existing vegetation communities. The work, which started in late December 2021, is planned at three project sites. Two sites are located near the unincorporated community of Salton City: Clubhouse (approximately 400 acres) and Tule Wash (approximately 1,215 acres). The third site is located near the community of Bombay Beach (approximately 90 acres).

Regional Efforts Advance the North Lake Project

The Salton Sea Authority was formed in 1993 through a Joint Powers Agreement amongst various local stakeholders to cooperate with the State on Salton Sea restoration efforts and ensure local priorities are implemented. In 2012, state legislation, AB 71, formalized a strong partnership between the SSA and the State, which ensured local coordination and collaboration with the state on Salton Sea revitalization efforts. AB 71 also authorized funding from the Salton Sea Restoration Fund for the Salton Sea Authority to lead a feasibility action plan. This is now referred to as the Financial Feasibility Action Plan (FFAP). The FFAP project was completed in a series of benchmarks over 2014-2016 with separate reports for each. These included a review of existing conditions; previous alternatives for restoration; review of options for importing and exporting water from the sea, and for performing in-sea improvements; opportunities for funding improvements through the development of real estate around the sea; and estimation of funding streams from development of alternative energy sources around the sea. This study has been helpful in advancing current efforts regarding short- and long-term range options and potential ways to fund identified projects.

One of the key projects the SSA has undertaken is the North Lake project. As part of the state's SSMP 10-year Plan, the vision of the North Lake Pilot Demonstration Project is to build an approximately 160-acre lake near the North Shore Beach & Yacht Club Community Center. The project will provide both shallow and deep-water habitat, suppress dust by the creation of the lake and provide recreational benefits. The project could be designed as either freshwater or brackish water habitat. The State will analyze the project alternatives as part of the Environmental Assessment process for the Phase I: 10-Year Plan. An addendum for this project was completed to provide state environmental compliance for this project.

This project could be integrated into a larger North Lake concept, which is envisioned as about 4,000 acres in a horseshoe-shaped lake. To implement the North Lake project, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors and the Salton Sea Authority Board of Directors in 2021 approved reimbursement agreements that allow Riverside County to utilize \$19.25 million in state funding, from the voter-approved Proposition 68 parks bond, to manage this project. In managing this project, Riverside County will serve as a subcontractor to the Salton Sea Authority in consultation with the SSMP Team. Other project partners include the California Natural Resources Agency's Salton Sea Management Program, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Department of Water Resources.

Riverside County issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) package for engineering design and environmental services in January 2022 for implementation of this demonstration project. By the end of this year, the county anticipates developing a conceptual design of the, completing the environmental compliance and permitting and make progress on securing land access and water supply. By early 2023, the county anticipates starting construction. In order to keep the community informed, the Salton Sea Authority in February hosted a community engagement meeting with updates on these efforts.

In addition, and to address exposed playa due to the receding Sea, the Authority has also focused work on the implementation of Salton Sea Perimeter Lake Concept. This project proposed to cover approximately 30,000 acres of playa that would otherwise be exposed along the sea's shoreline. The Salton Sea Authority is also facilitating a joint agency project to restore access at the Salton Sea through cleanup of the marina at North Shore Beach and Yacht Club. This project will improve access to the existing launch ramp and marina at the Club. Partners with the Authority for this project include the US Bureau of Reclamation, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy (CVMC) and Riverside County.

Fiscal Analysis: There is no cost to CVAG for this update.

Attachment: Salton Sea PowerPoint Presentation, provided to the Energy & Environmental Resources Committee in May 2022

Update on Salton Sea Management Program

California Natural Resources Agency

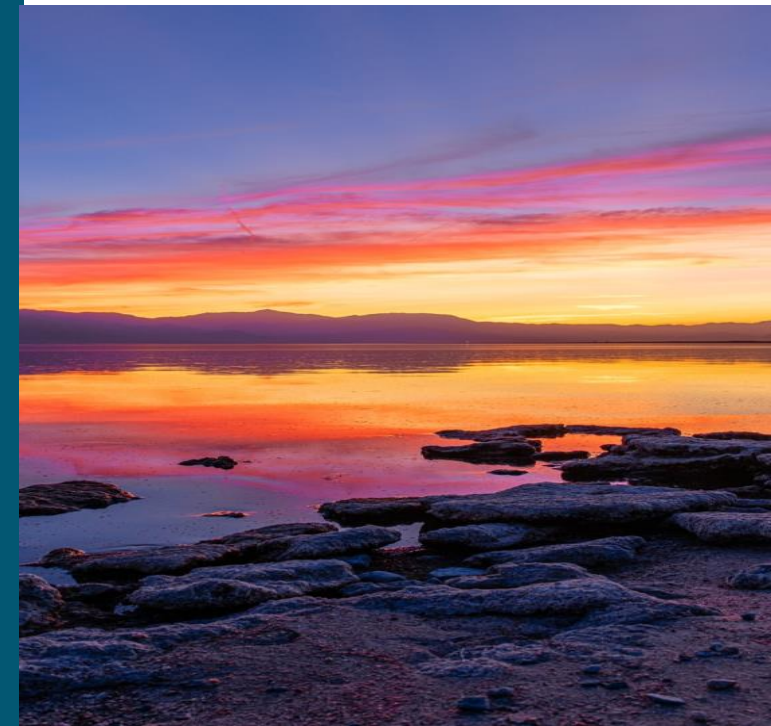
May 12, 2022

Presented by:

- Miguel Hernández, Natural Resources Agency
- Vivien Maisonneuve, Department of Water Resources



CALIFORNIA
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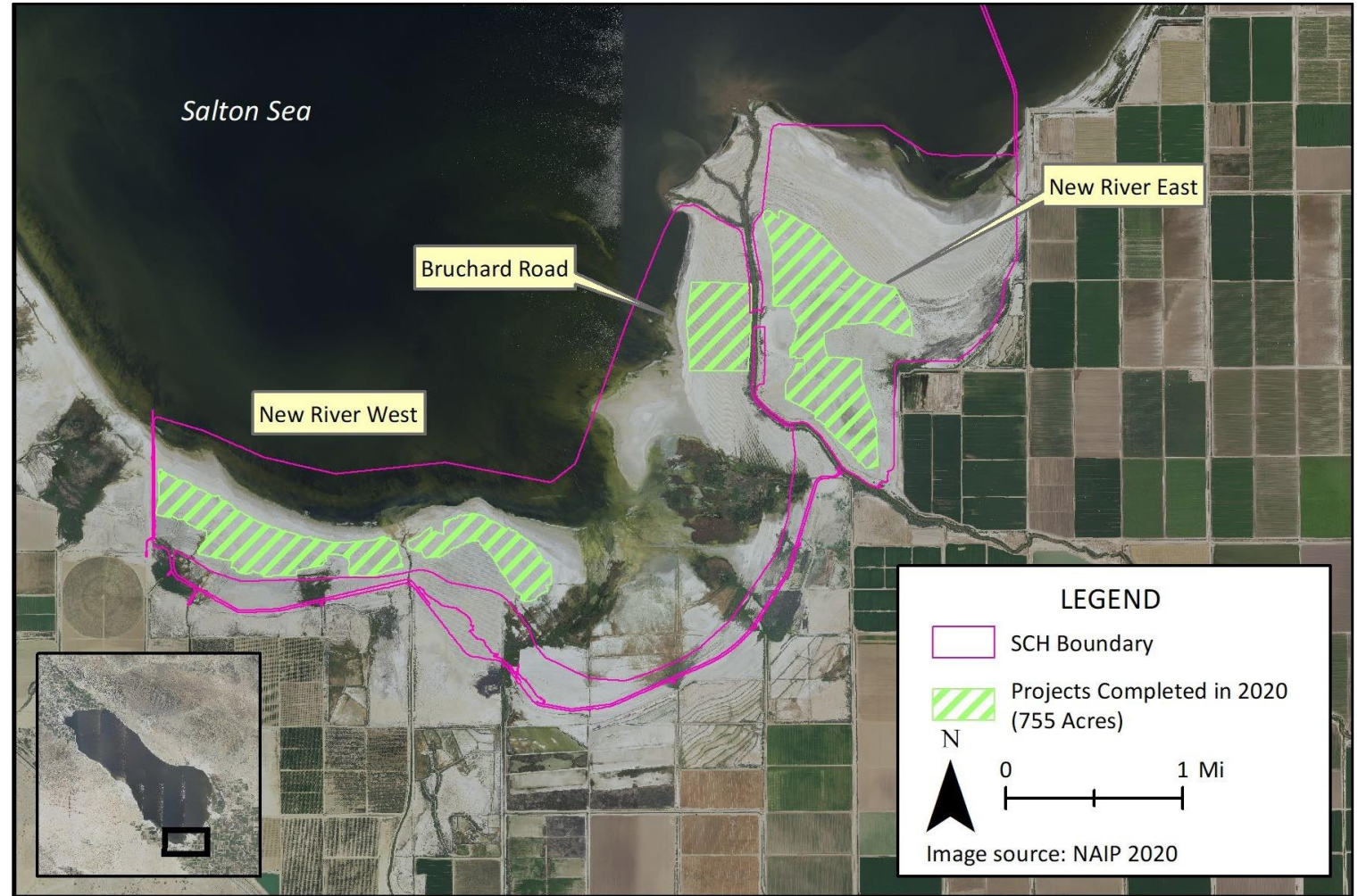
Interim Dust Suppression Projects Completed

Work Completed in 2020

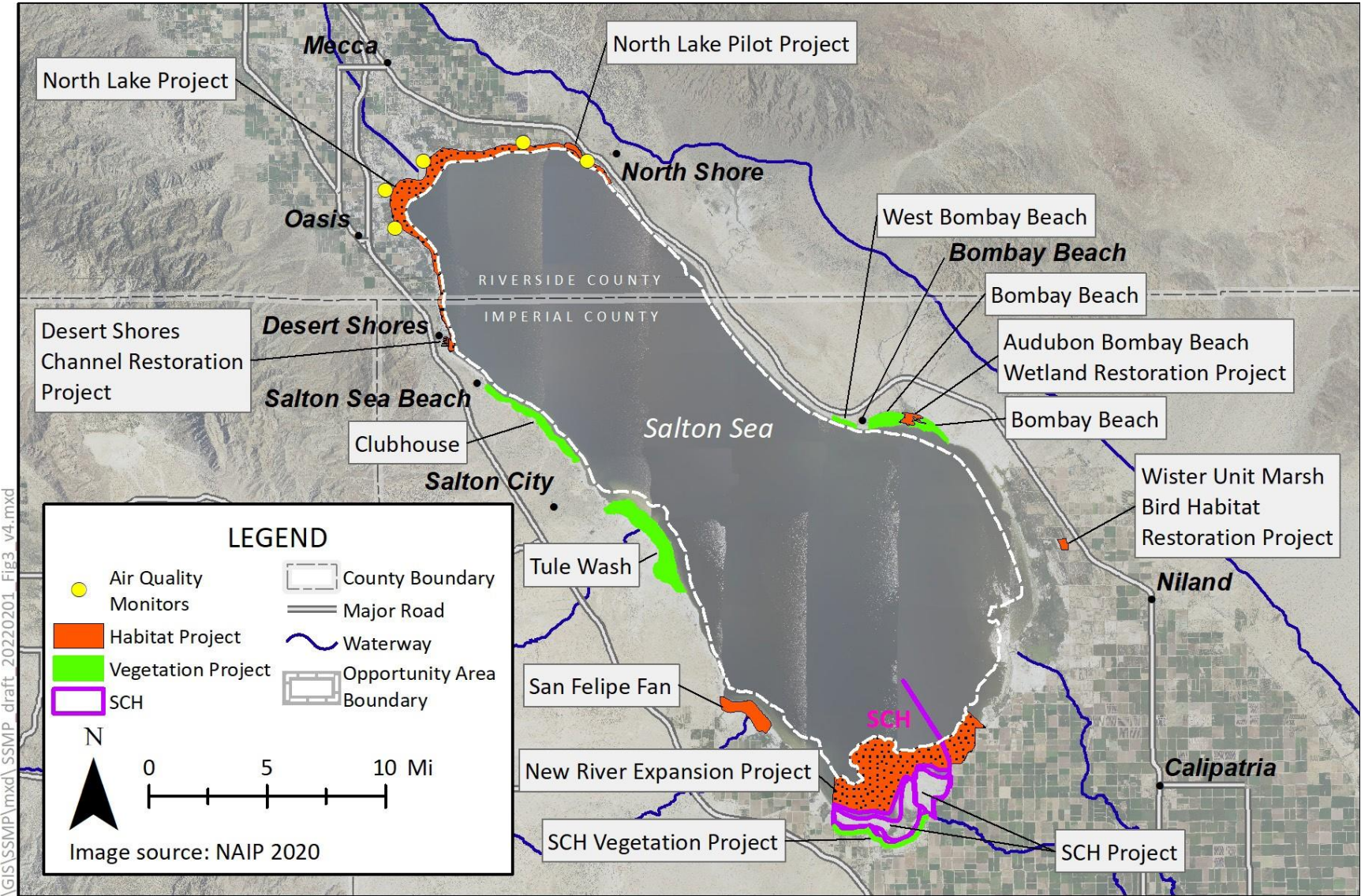
- Bruchard Road Project (approximately 112 acres)
- New River East Project (approximately 341 Acres)
- New River West Project (approximately 302 Acres)

Work Completed in 2021

- Stabilized additional exposed lakebed within SCH footprint (approximately 500 acres)
- Interception ditches (22 acres)



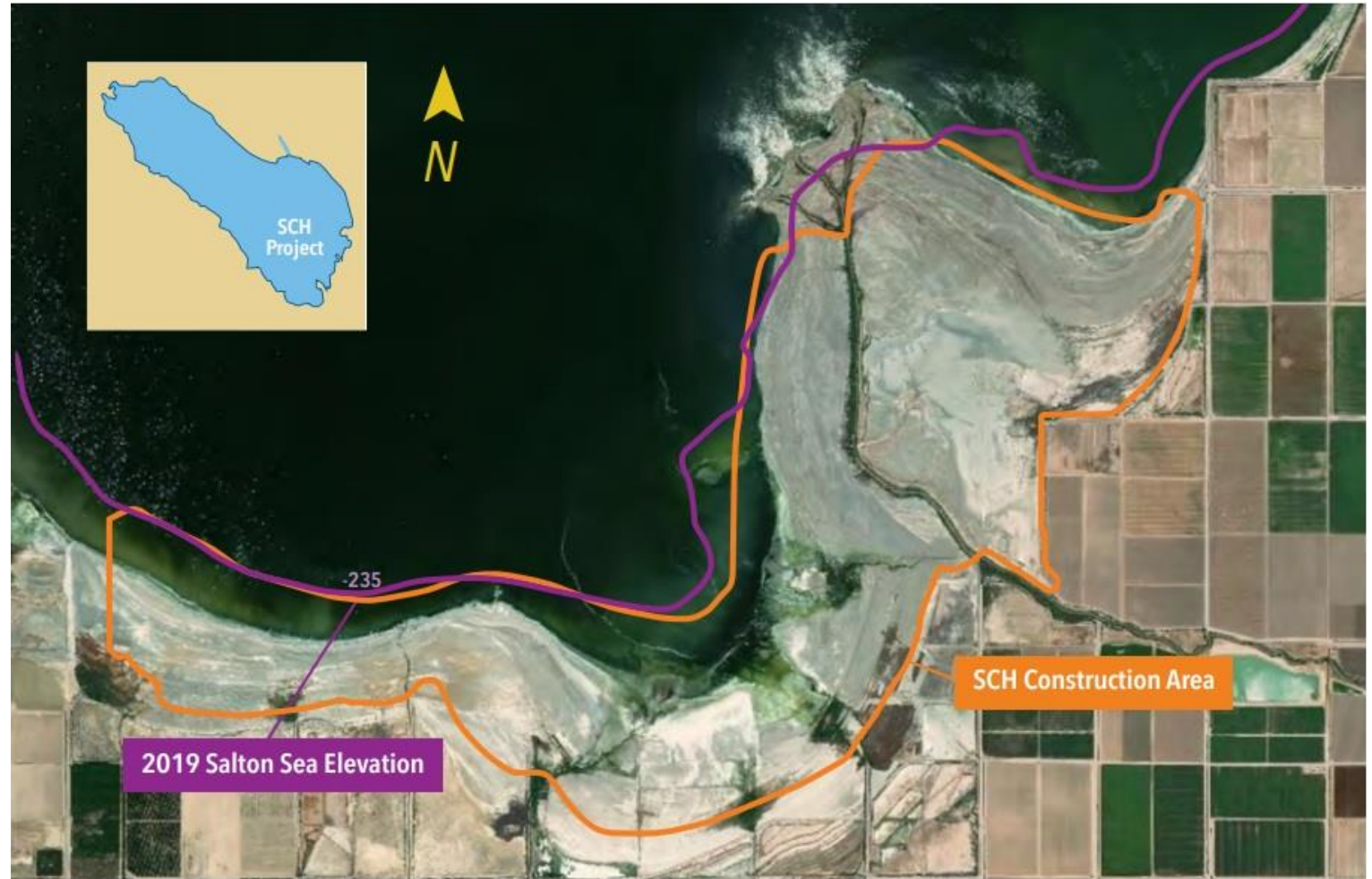
Ongoing and Future Projects



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Species Conservation Habitat (SCH) Construction Update

- State's first large-scale project at the Sea
- 4,100-acre project will create a network of ponds and wetlands to provide important fish and bird habitat
- Chosen because the southern end of the Sea will experience some of the earliest lakebed exposure given its shallow depth



SCH Construction Update



Completed causeway to the saline pump station, looking north toward the Salton Sea from the New River.



New River diversion to allow construction of the of intake structure for the SCH.

SCH Construction Update



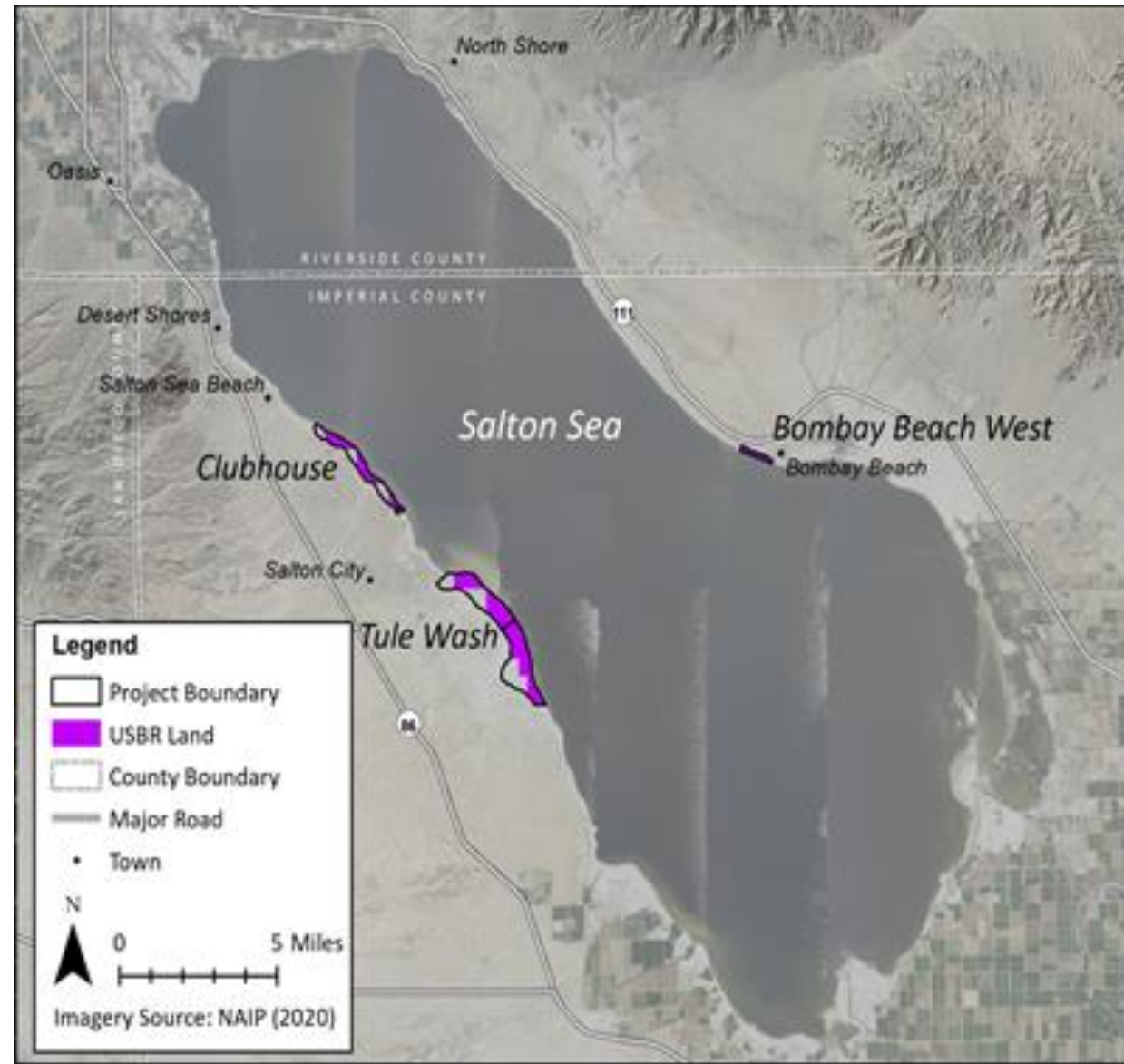
Excavation of deep channel along northern berm of habitat pond



Aerial view of a nesting island within the boundary of the East Habitat Pond

Vegetation Enhancement Projects

- 3 vegetation enhancement projects totaling about 1,700 acres.
- Vegetation establishment and enhancement will be accomplished through a combination of actions such as:
 - Planting/seeding/natural recruitment
 - Stormwater spreading, groundwater production, and temporary application of water for plant establishment
 - Creation of swales and other features
 - Set wind protection such as straw bales and water to help protect and facilitate plant growth, improve plant survival rates, and provide temporary dust suppression
- Work continues through 2023



Vegetation Enhancement Project Concept



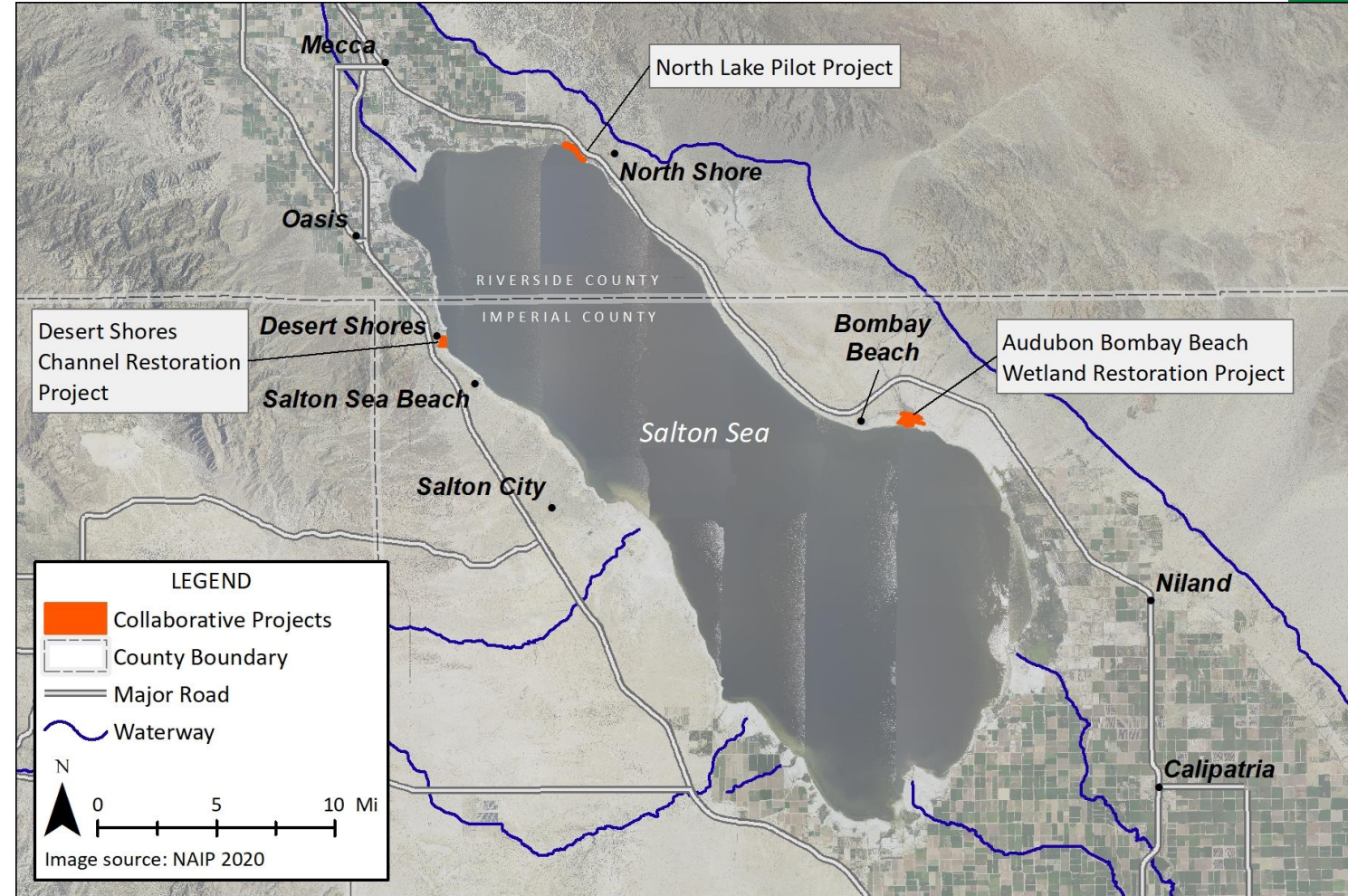
Bales reduce wind speed and dust emission and provide conditions for plant survival and growth.

Vegetation Enhancement Project Underway



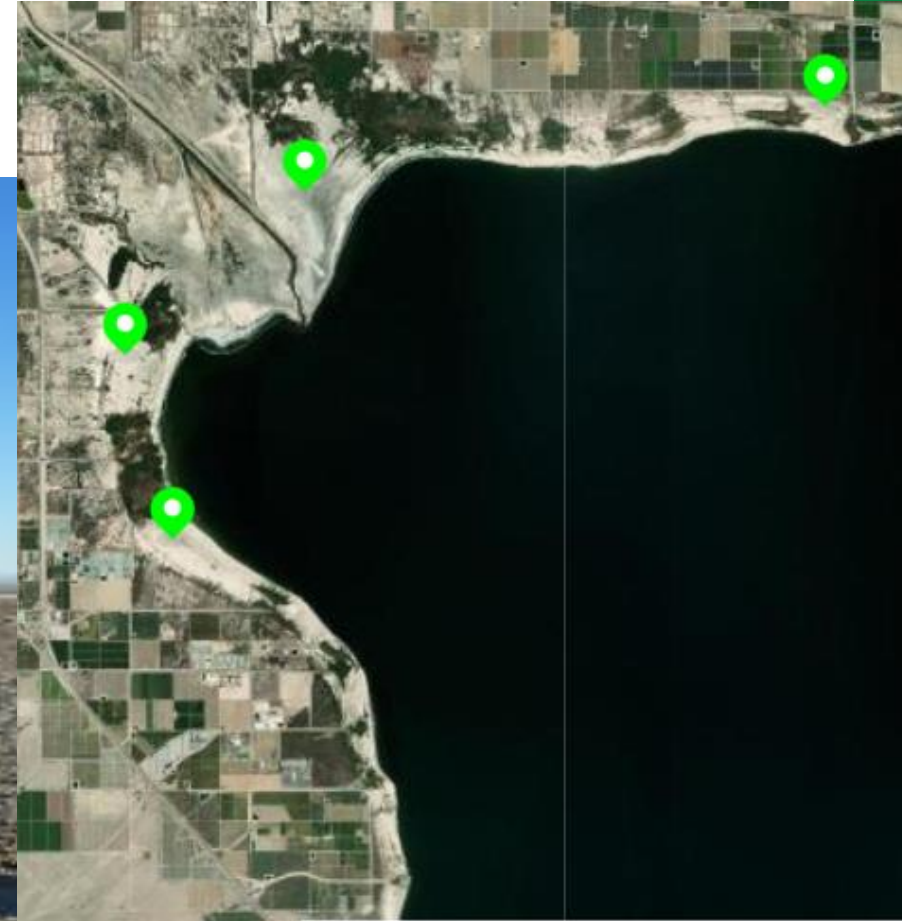
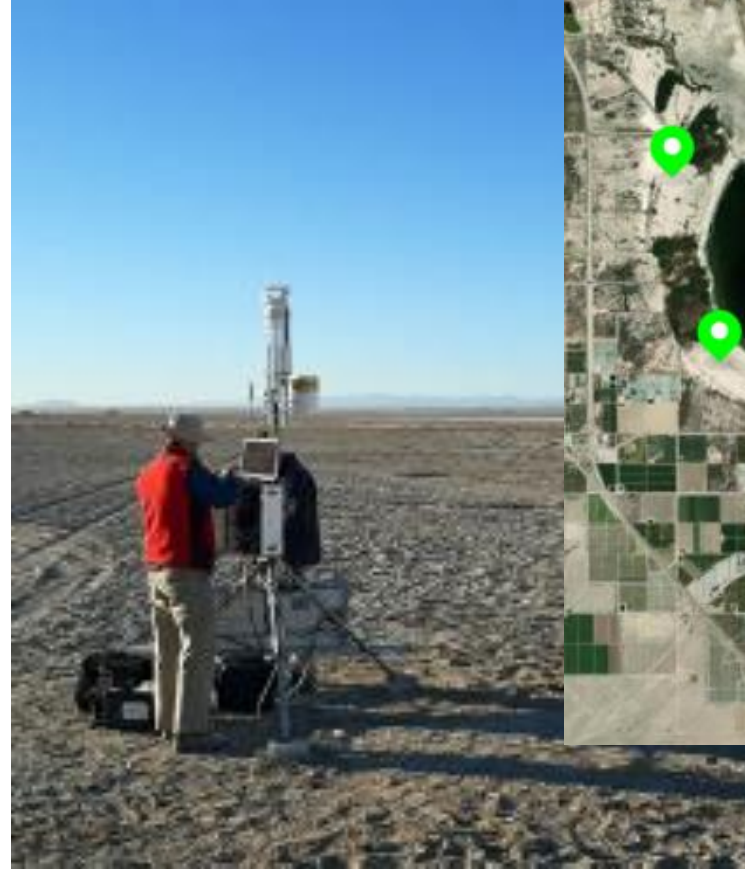
Collaborative Projects in Progress

- North Lake Pilot Demonstration Project (~160 acres)
- Desert Shores Channel Restoration (~30 acres)
- Audubon Bombay Beach Wetland Restoration Project (~900 acres)



Air Quality Monitoring Program

- In January 2021, the SSMP Air Quality Monitoring Program was established beginning with the placement of monitors and instruments on the Species Conservation Habitat site to monitor the performance of the temporary dust suppression projects.
- In December 2021, the program expanded to the north end of the Sea to the North Shore and Coachella Exposed Lakebed sites. These sites were selected based on feedback and comments received by community members.
- In 2022, monitoring will expand to our Vegetation Enhancement Projects.



Major upcoming projects

- North Lake (Up to ~1,500 acres)
- San Felipe Fan Restoration (~660 acres)
- Wister Unit Marsh Bird Habitat Restoration (~150 acres)
- New River Expansion Project (~3,500 acres)
- SCH Vegetation Project (~600 acres)



Non SSMP Project Updates

- QSA Projects led by IID
- Torres Martinez Wetland and Vegetation Restoration
- New River Improvement Project (City of Calexico with State funds)
- Salt Creek Tamarisk Removal (Living Desert Zoo and Gardens)





Thank You!

Learn more about multiple engagement opportunities and sign up for updates at:

www.saltosea.ca.gov

Email the SSMP team at:

cnra-saltosea@resources.ca.gov



Revitalization of The Salton Sea

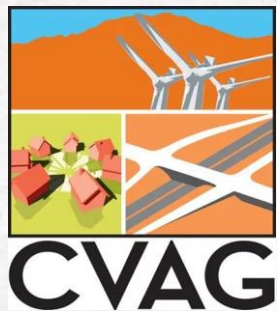
an update

Presented by:

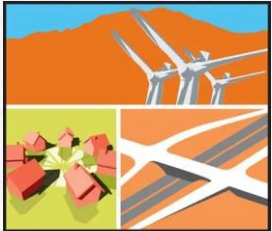
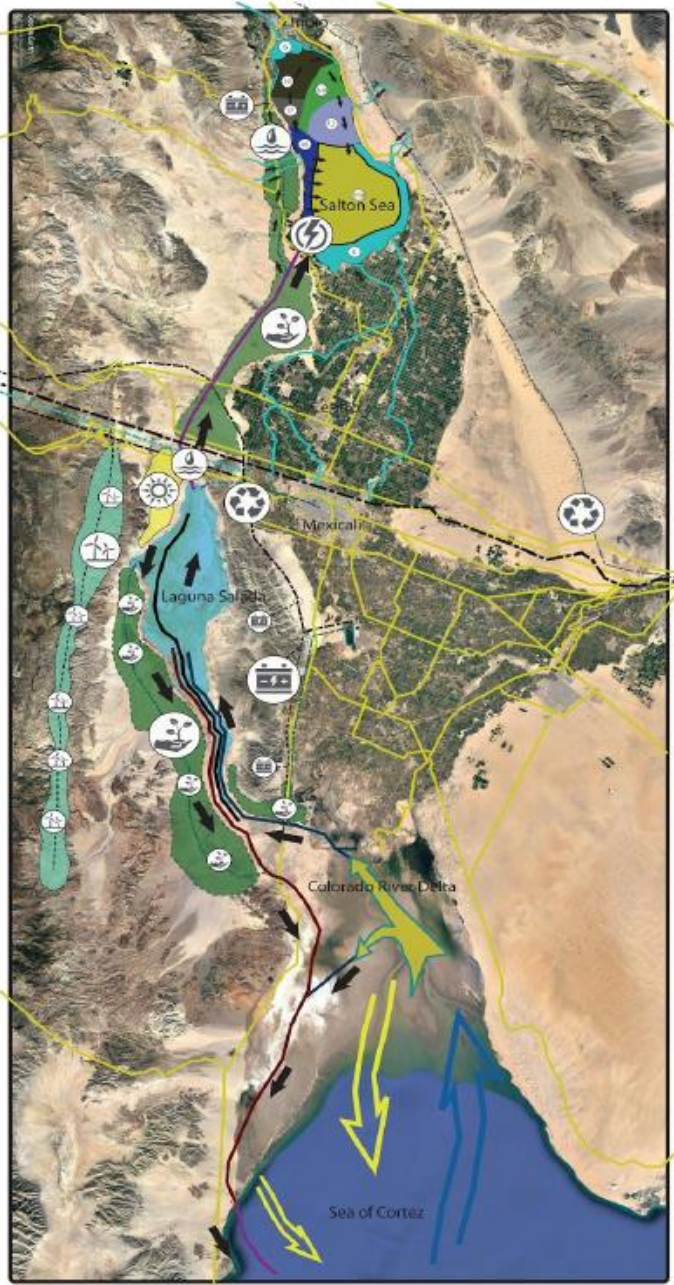
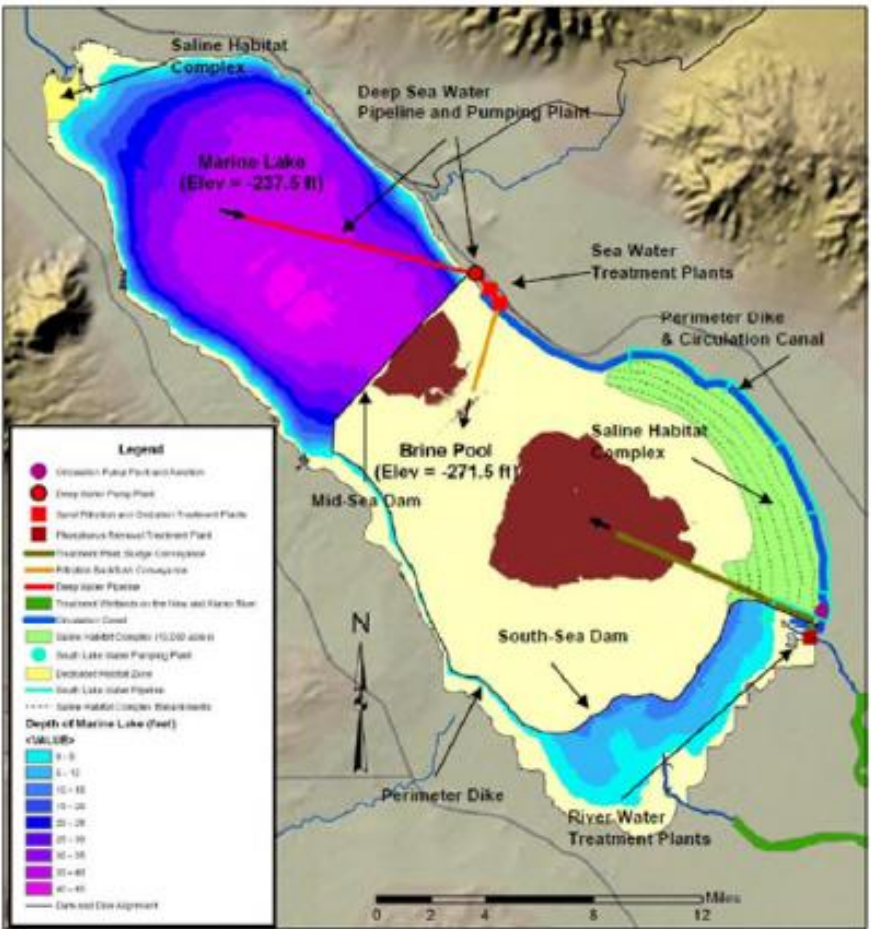
G. Patrick O'Dowd,
Executive Director
www.SaltonSea.com



May 12, 2022



Long Range Plan



CVAG

MISCELLANEOUS RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SALTON SEA

Mr. Hewes described the Salton Sea as dedicated for use as a drainage and waste cesspool for Coachella and Imperial Valleys. A shortage of water in the future will make it impossible to ever keep the water of the lake of such quality to make it desirable, or even passable, for recreational purposes. That it must be considered there will be a greater pollution of Salton Sea than they have in the Great Salt Lake in Utah, and up to the present time the ingenuity of man has not been able to devise any method where the Great Salt Lake can be used for major recreational purposes. Mr. Hewes declared that the most water they can ever expect to have available under ultimate development is about 800,000 acre-feet of water to reach the sea. They will need that much water to leach the salts that come into their irrigation projects from the irrigation water from the Colorado River, but that will not be enough to freshen the sea. From now on the sea will continue to become saline much more rapidly.

In the last three years the salt in the water reaching the Salton Sea by way of the Alamo River has increased from the short side of two tons per acre-foot of water to over three tons per acre-foot. The New River, in the last three years, has increased to around two and a half tons. Mr. Hewes stated that if they continue to put tile drains in their farm lands in Imperial Valley at the rate they have the past three years, the leaching of salts out of the soils may cause the saline content of the water in Salton Sea, fed from the two rivers, to go to between four and five tons per acre-foot in the next five years.

Mr. Hewes concluded by stating that in his opinion the Salton Sea will very rapidly become less and less desirable for any kind of recreational purposes.

FEDERAL-STATE FEASIBILITY REPORT SALTON SEA PROJECT - CALIFORNIA GENERAL MAP

JULY 1973



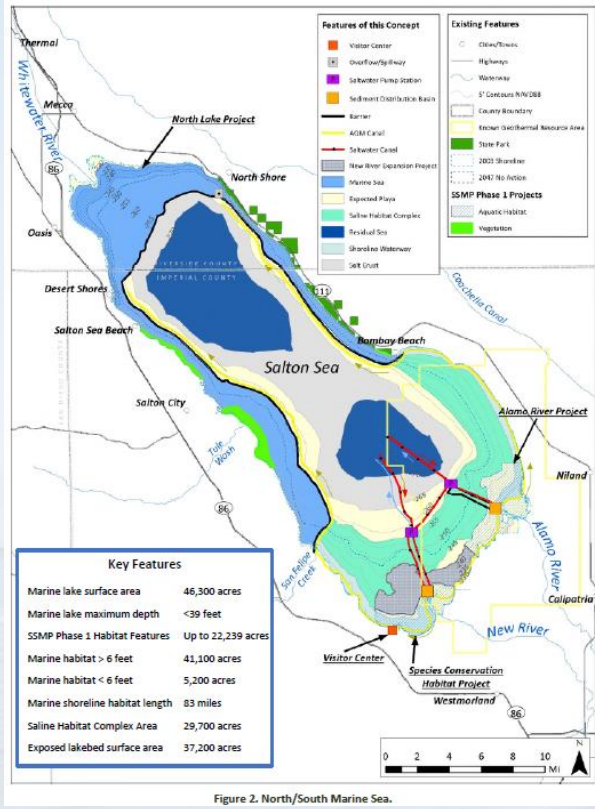


Figure 2. North/South Marine Sea.

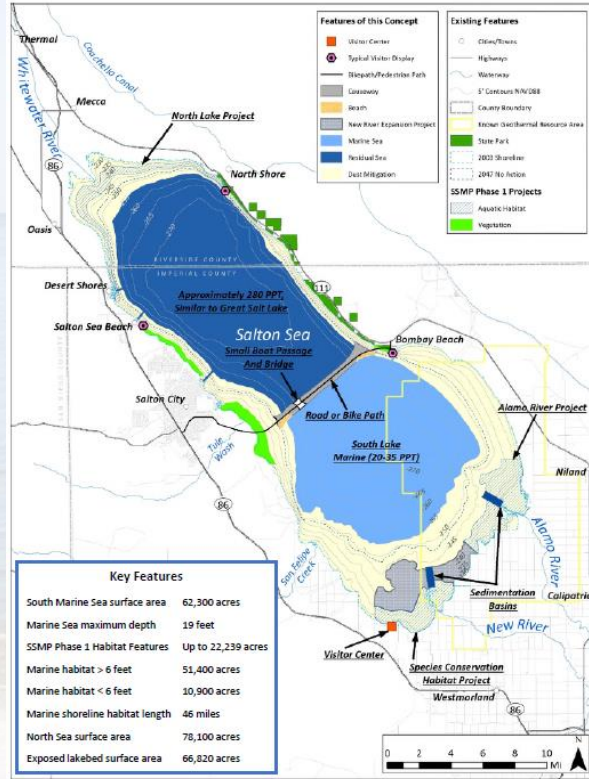


Figure 3. Divided Sea/Marine Sea South.

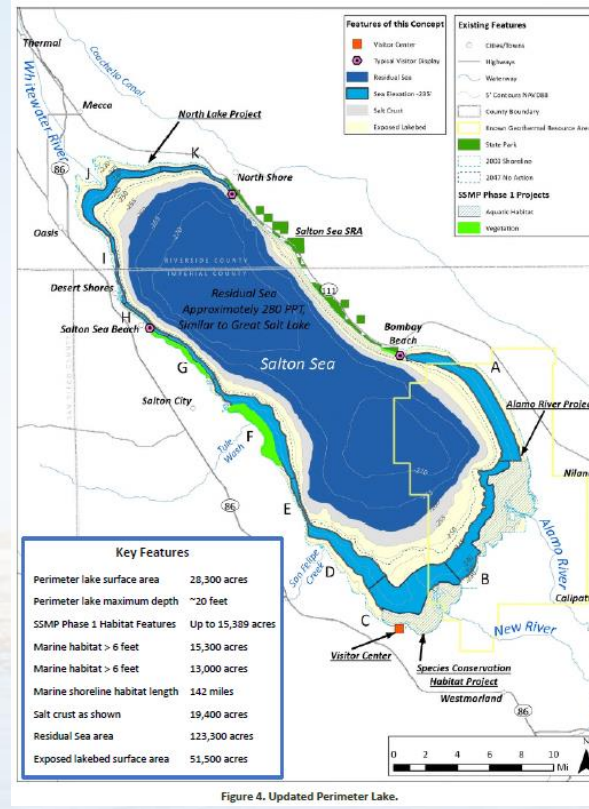


Figure 4. Updated Perimeter Lake.

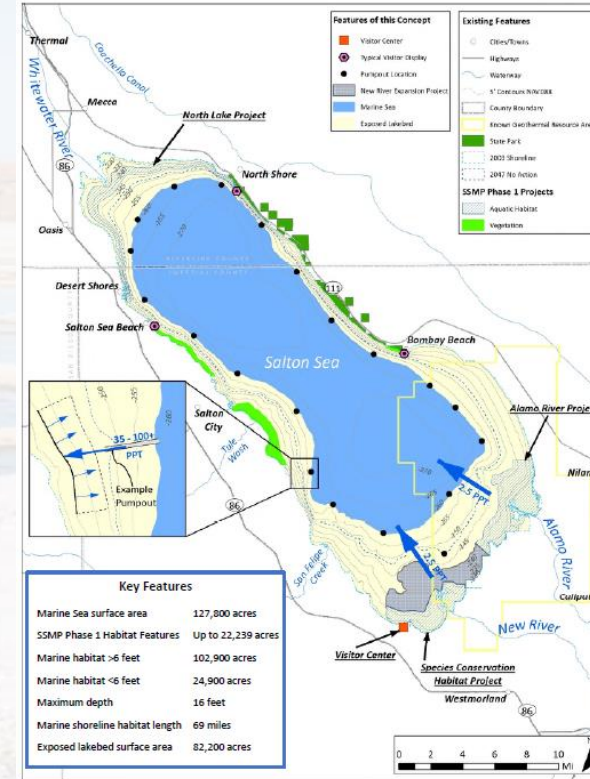
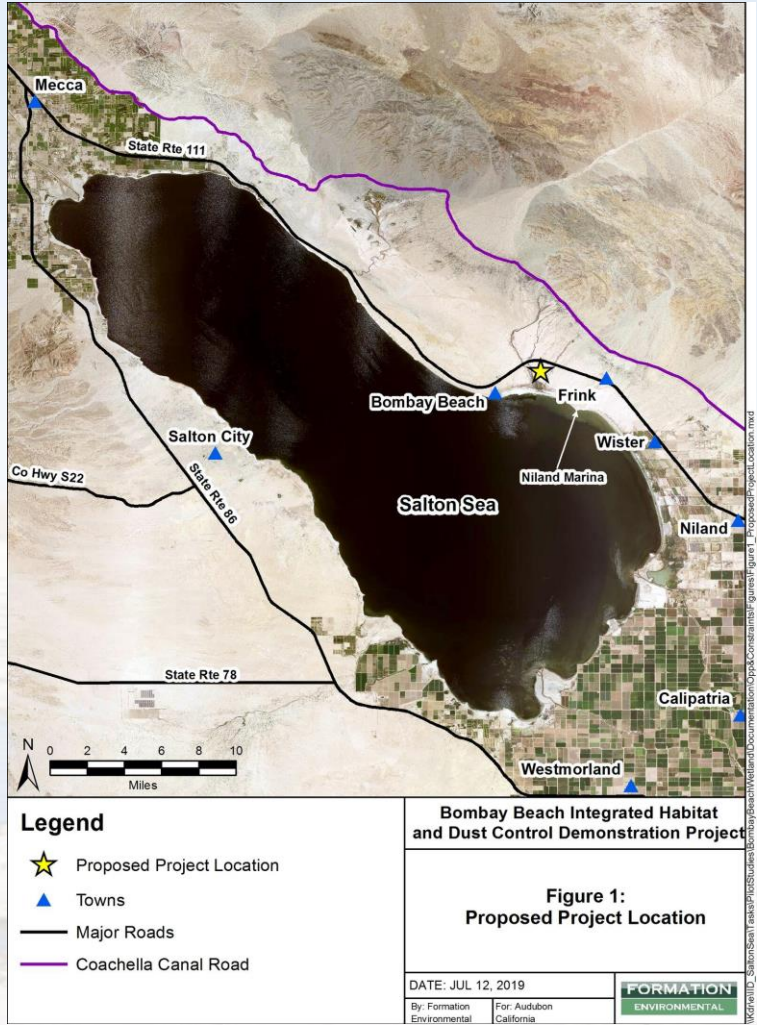


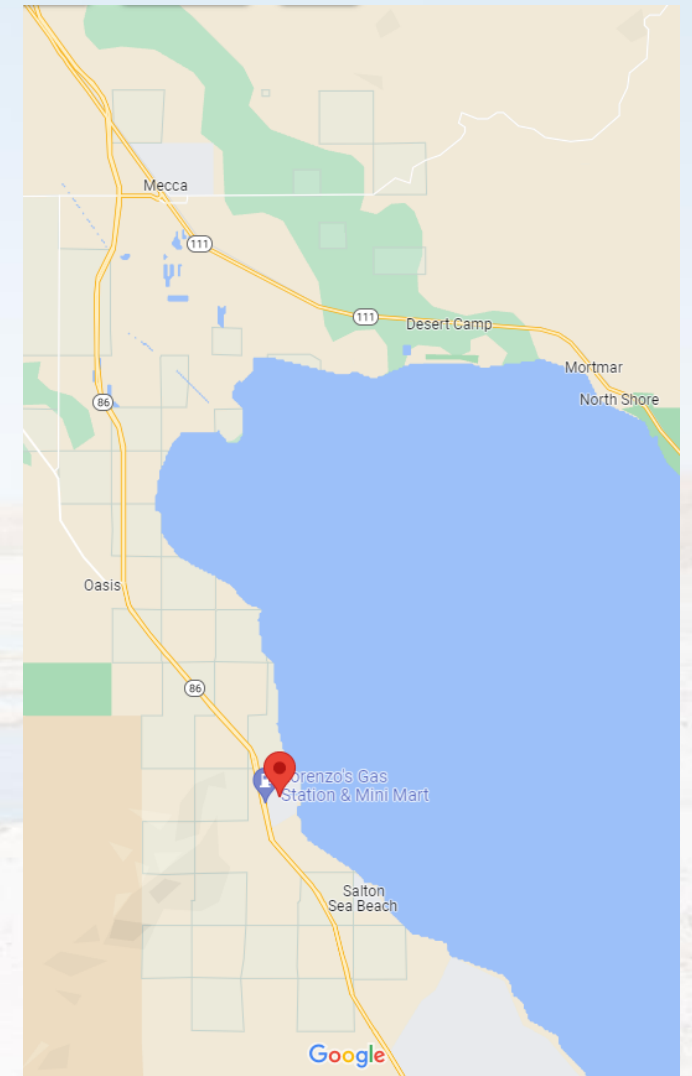
Figure 6. Pump Out for Dust Control Concept.



Bombay Beach



Desert Shores Channel Restoration Project



North Lake Pilot Demonstration Project



SALTON SEA

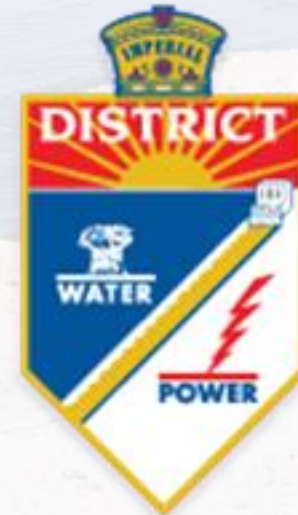


Advocacy: Federal and State Authorizations and Funding



Salton Sea Authority

Members, Partners, and Stakeholders



Salton Sea Authority H₂O



Health, Habitat, Opportunities



Revitalization of The Salton Sea

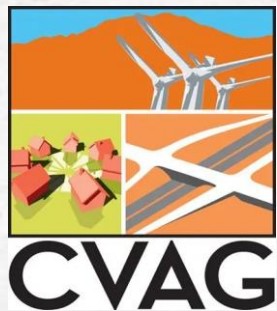
an update

Presented by:

G. Patrick O'Dowd,
Executive Director
www.SaltonSea.com



May 12, 2022



ITEM 9h

**Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022**



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Update from the Riverside County District Attorney's Office

Contact: Erica Felci, Assistant Executive Director (efelci@cvaq.org)

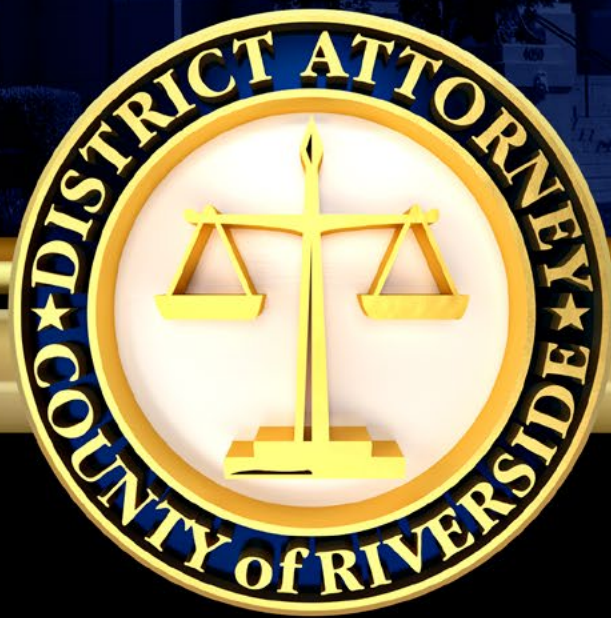
Recommendation: Information

Background: On March 31, 2022, the Riverside County District Attorney's Office released its biennial report to recap significant cases and policy efforts between 2020 and 2021. The report is attached.

Riverside County District Attorney Michael Hestrin attended the May meeting of the CVAG Public Safety Committee to provide an overview. In particular, the District Attorney's Office is highlighting the efforts to address the emerging fentanyl epidemic. Fentanyl is a synthetic, manmade opiate that can easily be produced in a lab or on the streets. Fentanyl is less expensive than other opiates and is highly addictive. Fentanyl is 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times stronger than morphine. Officials have noted that deadly amounts of fentanyl are also being used in manufacturing and packaging of other drugs, with these counterfeit pills being misrepresented as Xanax and/or Oxycodone. The District Attorney's Office efforts have included a public education campaign to highlight the dangers of fentanyl through public service announcements, social media and school presentations in the Inland Empire.

Fiscal Analysis: There is no cost to CVAG for this update.

Attachment: Riverside County District Attorney's Biennial Report for 2020-2021



BIENNIAL REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

2020 - 2021

Mission Statement

The District Attorney of Riverside County, as the public prosecutor acting on behalf of the People, vigorously enforces the law, pursues the truth, and safeguards the rights of all to ensure that justice is done on behalf of our community.

The District Attorney works with every component of the criminal justice system to protect the innocent, to convict and appropriately punish the guilty, and to protect the rights of victims.

The District Attorney also works within our community to prevent and deter crime and to promote public safety, now and for future generations.

The District Attorney fulfills these critical responsibilities through the efforts of the employees of the District Attorney's Office, and each employee is integral to achieving this mission. To that end, we, the employees of the Riverside County District Attorney's Office, will adopt the highest standards of ethical behavior and professionalism and proudly commit ourselves to the following core values in the performance of our duties:

**Integrity, Respect, Quality, Loyalty, Teamwork,
Partnership, Innovation, Fairness, and Service.**

Core Values

Integrity

As professionals, members of the criminal justice system, officers of the court, and highly visible public employees, we hold ourselves to the highest standards of integrity and professional conduct. Ethics and integrity are not negotiable.

Respect

We treat each other and all members of the public with dignity and respect. Because the people of this organization are its most valuable asset, each of us must nurture a working climate that is based on trust, courtesy, and mutual respect. We must also apply that attitude of consideration, dignity, and respect to the public we serve. We must remember that the personal dignity of each individual is inviolate.

Quality

To earn and hold the trust and confidence of our community, we must perform our duties with uncompromising commitment to quality. Each of us is responsible for ensuring that our community receives the finest prosecution services possible, and we are committed to hiring and training the most qualified individuals to accomplish our mission.

Loyalty

We recognize that the District Attorney's mission is a public trust, and we are loyal to that mission. We take seriously our obligations to the community, to law enforcement, and to the victims of crime.

Fairness

We are committed to treating people reasonably and consistently without personal bias, discrimination, favoritism, or animus. Each of us must act fairly toward our fellow employees and others within the criminal justice system. In addition, we are committed to developing leaders at all levels that communicate expectations and provide consistent feedback, who motivate and inspire others, and who understand the importance of equality, fairness, and diversity.

Innovation

We accept a shared responsibility to ensure the most effective use of resources and to identify and apply new methods and technology for increased efficiency. Each of us strives for continuous improvement, which allows the District Attorney's Office to deliver better prosecution services and further enhances public safety.

Partnership

We are committed to building strong and viable partnerships with other law enforcement agencies, every component of the criminal justice system, and the community we serve. We recognize that a united and cohesive effort to prevent and punish crime allows us to achieve the highest level of public safety for our community.

Service

The core mission of our entire organization is to promote public safety by delivering quality prosecution services to the citizens of Riverside County. However, we recognize that we are also part of the Riverside County community and our effectiveness as an office is enhanced through our employees' community service. We value and encourage community involvement, volunteerism, and participation in community improvement efforts.

Teamwork

We work as a team, encouraging both diversity of thought and unity of action. Each of us plays an integral part, but we must work together to achieve our mission. "Teamwork divides the task and multiplies the success."

TO THE CITIZENS OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY

The Riverside County District Attorney's Office was faced with many challenges in 2020 and 2021. I am proud of our perseverance during these unprecedented times and most importantly, our unwavering dedication to the pursuit of justice. Not only did we pivot to remote working during a pandemic, but we also remained true to our core values and continued to provide transparent public safety services to our community members.

Justice can be delivered in various formats. At times, it requires vigorous prosecution of violent felons, such as the prosecution of Jesse Perez Torres for the violent 2010 murder of 17-year-old Norma Lopez as she walked from school to a friend's house in Moreno Valley. In other cases, it involves alternative programs to incarceration, such as a veteran experiencing struggles like Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder as a result of their service. However, in all cases, our value of providing safety to our community members remains our focus.

Despite the many hardships provided by the pandemic, our office continued to prosecute cases while maintaining a victim-centered approach of assisting victims of crime through the criminal justice system. Our Victim Services Specialists continued their commitment to providing supportive services both virtually and in-person to victims of violent crime. In 2021, we were able to enhance our services to victims of crime with the addition of K-9 Rachel. K-9 Rachel is a support services dog that is trained to comfort victims and witnesses during traumatic events, such as interviews and testifying.

Our commitment to keeping our community safe often involves community outreach, education, and prevention. Our Crime Prevention Unit continues to work with at-risk youth in our schools. Engaging the youth in positive programs and activities provides them with opportunities to achieve academic success and positive life skills. In 2020, our Crime Prevention Unit started a partnership with the SAFE Family Justice Centers. This collaboration has strengthened the services that both entities provide to youth who are at risk and have experienced adverse childhood trauma.

In 2021, we identified that our community was being terrorized by the fentanyl crisis. Our office led the way in combating the fentanyl epidemic with a three-pronged approach: education, prevention, and prosecution. Our office was one of the first in the state to prosecute fentanyl dealers with homicide charges. Our Bureau of Investigation seized more than 20 pounds of fentanyl, taking it out of our community. Additionally, we informed the public about the dangers of fentanyl by creating a social media campaign and a prevention presentation aimed at educating the youth in our schools.

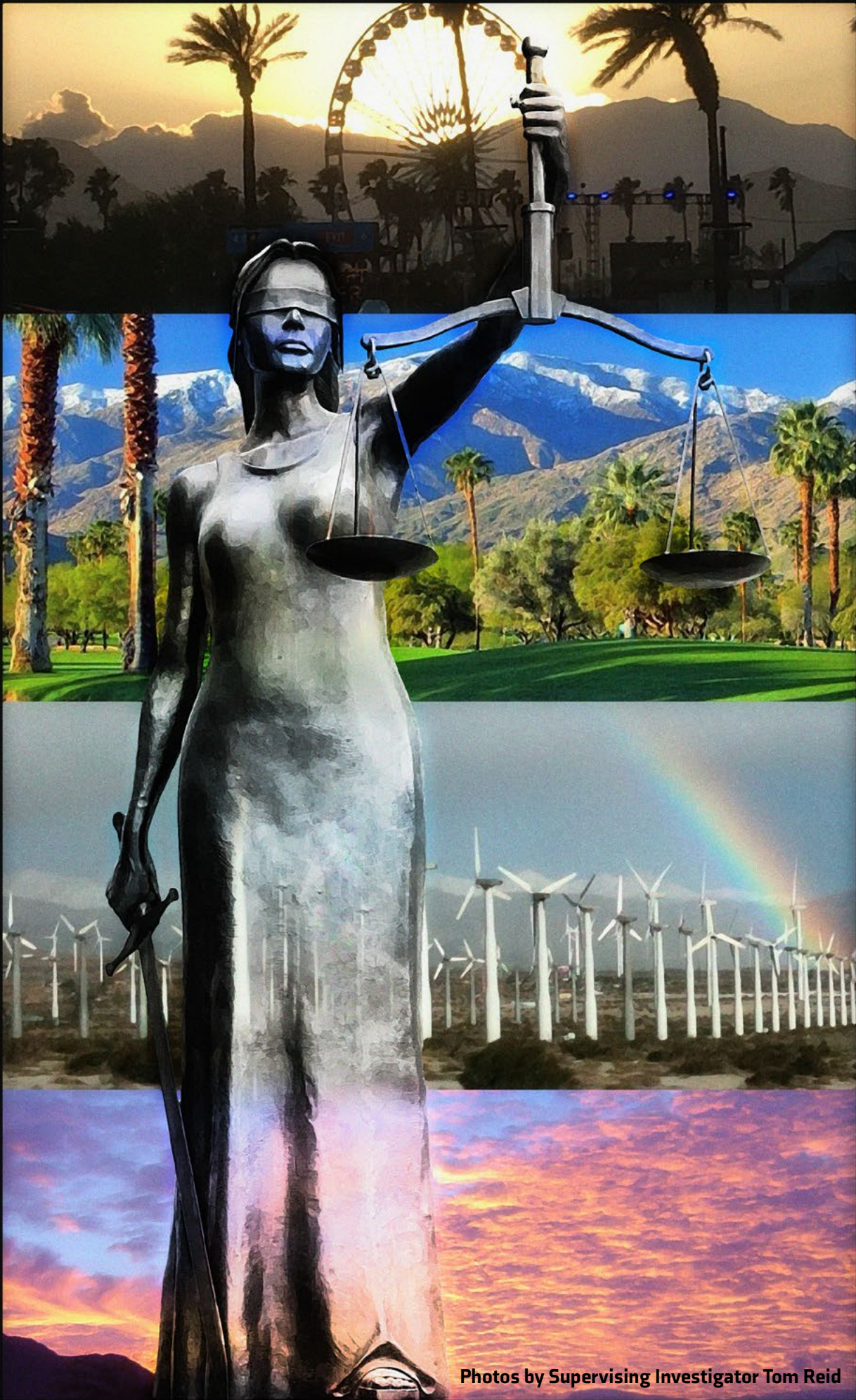
Our Bureau of Investigation is the investigative arm of our office that provides a full range of law enforcement services to keep our community members safe. For example, our Bureau of Investigation developed the Riverside County Child Exploitation Team (RCCET), which proactively apprehends online child predators. During the pandemic, children were spending more time online than ever before, and so were predators looking for victims. The Riverside County Board of Supervisors recognized the need to expand RCCET and approved the additional costs to provide one additional Supervising Investigator, two additional Senior DA Investigators, and an additional DA Computer Forensic Examiner. In 2020, RCCET also added a special team member, K-9 Chewie. K-9 Chewie is an electronic detection canine, trained to locate electronic devices used to store digital media. Chewie has discovered more than 100 different electronic storage devices throughout these operations, which included cell phones, USBs, SD cards, iPads, laptops, external hard drives, and digital cameras.

In closing, our office is comprised of more than 700 dedicated staff members across Riverside County in the pursuit of justice for victims of crime. I am deeply honored to serve as the District Attorney for the people of Riverside County. I invite you to read more about our mission, values, and the work that we do. We are currently operating in a time where the justice system is under great scrutiny. My pledge and obligation to our community is that we will continue to maintain transparency and integrity in everything we do. Thank you for your ongoing support and trust in each of us.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael A. Hestrin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

MICHAEL A. HESTRIN
RIVERSIDE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY



Photos by Supervising Investigator Tom Reid

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Chief DDA Carlos Monagas addresses the judge in the case of The People vs. Michael Joseph Callahan.



JURY FINDS MAN GUILTY OF MURDERING CHP SERGEANT

Sergeant Steven Licon was killed on the afternoon of April 6, 2019, when he was struck by a vehicle driven by a Winchester man. Sgt. Licon was standing next to his CHP motorcycle on southbound Interstate 15, near Nichols Road in Lake Elsinore when a Toyota Corolla hit him. The driver of the Toyota, Michael Joseph Callahan, had been traveling at an estimated 65 mph on the freeway's right shoulder before striking Sgt. Licon. Sgt. Licon had stopped a 2017 Chrysler 300 for a traffic violation and the Chrysler and Sgt. Licon's CHP motorcycle were stopped on the freeway's right shoulder. The Toyota was traveling along the right shoulder and not in the designated freeway lanes. Sgt. Licon was transported by medical helicopter to Inland Valley Medical Center in nearby Wildomar but died from his injuries. He was a 27-year veteran of the California Highway Patrol.

The DA's Office charged Callahan with second-degree murder under the theory that he was aware of the dangers of driving while intoxicated because of a 2004 misdemeanor DUI conviction in Orange County. As a term of his probation in that case, Callahan was required to attend Mothers Against Drunk Driving courses where he was educated about those dangers.

Callahan was sentenced to 15 years to life by Riverside County Superior Court Judge Timothy Freer on Oct. 1, 2021, at the Southwest Justice Center in Murrieta. The case, SWF1907227, was prosecuted by Chief Deputy DA Carlos Monagas and Deputy DA Allison Pace.



California Highway Patrol Sgt. Steven Licon

ILLICIT FENTANYL MURDER CHARGES FILED

Joseph Michael Costanza, of Eastvale, has been charged with four felonies: one count of murder; one count of sales of a controlled substance, fentanyl, to a minor with an enhancement of drug sales to a minor at least four years younger and an allegation of causing great bodily injury, and two counts of possession of a controlled substance, fentanyl, for sales.

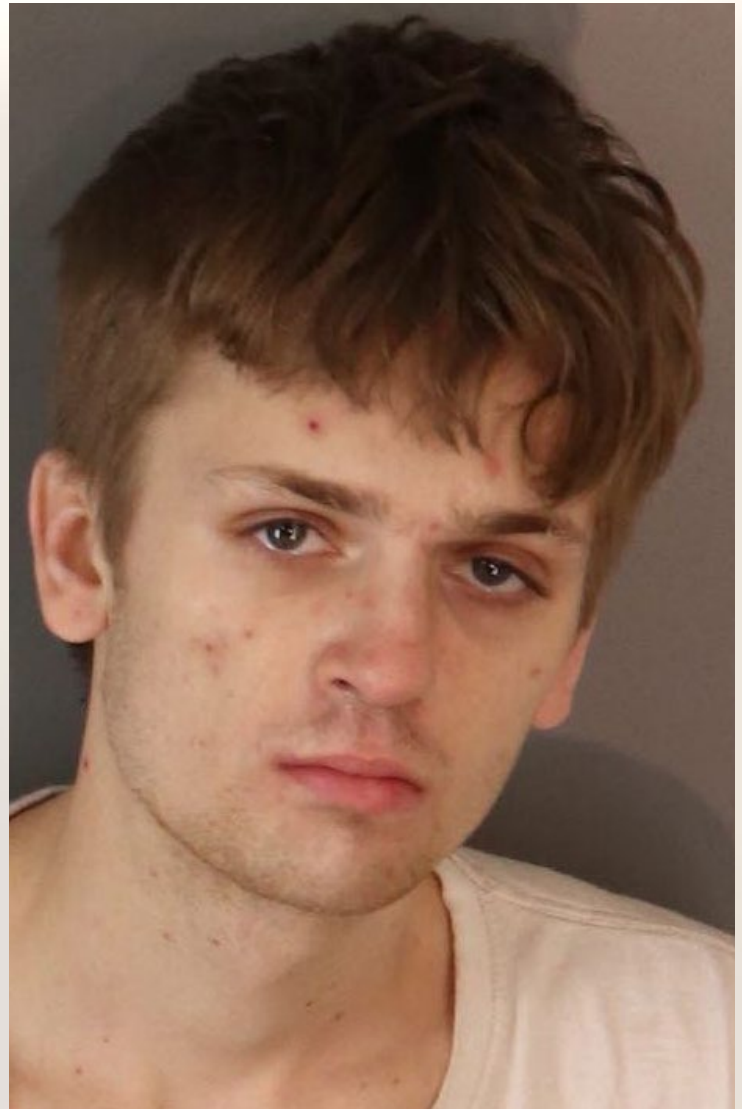
The victim who died in this case is Angel Vazquez, 18. The morning of Oct. 4, 2020, he was found unresponsive at a home in Eastvale. He was transported to a nearby hospital and pronounced dead about an hour later. A 16-year-old victim, listed in count two, overdosed but survived and was found in the same home on that day.

“There is no safe way to use or to sell fentanyl. Simply put, it is lethal,” DA Mike Hestrin said. “Those who sell fentanyl should know that and, if they choose to sell it anyway and someone dies, the dealer should be prosecuted for murder.”

This was the first fentanyl-related murder case filed by a DA’s Office in Southern California and among the very first in the state. Our office will continue to file murder charges, based on the evidence, against anyone who sells or provides drugs containing illicit fentanyl to someone who dies after ingesting it.

Fentanyl is known to be an extremely dangerous and potent manmade opioid that is very lethal and potentially deadly in even very small amounts. It is 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times more potent than morphine. It only takes about two milligrams of fentanyl to potentially be lethal for most people. For perspective of how small that amount is, it takes 5,000 milligrams to make one teaspoon.

The case, RIF2100641, is being prosecuted by Deputy DA Gerald Pfohl.



Joseph Michael Costanza
Image provided by the Riverside County Sheriff's Dept.

On February 22, 2021, District Attorney Mike Hestrin announced that his office has filed a murder charge against a man accused of selling fentanyl-poisoned drugs to a victim who overdosed and died.



TWO SAN JACINTO MEN INDICTED INCLUDING A CITY COUNCILMEMBER

On June 18, 2021, a Riverside County criminal grand jury indictment was unsealed, charging two San Jacinto men – including a then city councilmember – with four counts involving the operation of an illegal cannabis dispensary.

Joel Lopez and Edward Padilla were each charged in the indictment with one felony count of conspiracy to commit misdemeanor possession of a controlled substance for sale, one felony count of maintaining a place for the purpose of unlawfully selling or giving away a controlled substance, one misdemeanor count of operating without a seller's permit by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, and one misdemeanor count of failure to file a sales and use tax return. Lopez was a councilmember in the City of San Jacinto at the time.

In June 2021, Padilla pled guilty to the conspiracy count and was sentenced to 180 days in custody to be served on work release, and 24 months of formal probation. In December 2021, Lopez pled guilty to the court and the judge sentenced him to 365 days in custody and five years of formal probation.

Among the overt acts alleged in the indictment were: That both defendants hired individuals to work for an unlicensed illegal cannabis dispensary called “Santa Fe Co-Op,” “Santa Fe Collective,” or “Santa Fe.” That both defendants placed cannabis and/or THC products for sale in display cases inside 1190 S. San Jacinto Ave., in San Jacinto. That both defendants, and others, sold cannabis and/or THC products from that same address to members of the public. That both defendants sold cannabis and/or THC products to the public through a delivery service. And that Lopez received the proceeds from the illegal sale of cannabis.

The case BAF2101021, was prosecuted by Deputy DA Lauren Dossey of the DA's Public Protection Unit.



Deputy DA Lauren Dossey

MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR MURDER OF TEENAGE GIRL

On Dec. 4, 2020, a Long Beach man was sentenced to death for the 2010 murder of 17-year-old Norma Lopez as she walked from school to a friend's house in Moreno Valley. Jesse Perez Torres was found guilty on March 13, 2019, of one count of first-degree murder and jurors found the special circumstance of murder during the commission of a felony, in this case kidnapping, to be true. A week later, the same jurors determined that Torres should be sentenced to death. Judge Bernard Schwartz affirmed the jury's decision and sentenced Torres to death.

Norma was kidnapped on July 15, 2010, as she walked from summer school at Valley View High School in Moreno Valley to a friend's house. Five days later, her body was found in a dirt field about three miles away. Torres was later identified as the suspect and was charged in October 2011 by the District Attorney's Office with Norma's murder. At the time of the crime, Torres lived in the Moreno Valley neighborhood where the murder and kidnapping happened. The case, RIF1105550, was prosecuted by Deputy DAs Michael Kersse (now retired) and Kevin Beecham.



Norma Lopez, 17

Image provided by Riverside County Sheriff's Department.

TWO PEOPLE SHOT IN THEATER CHARGES FILED IN CORONA CASE

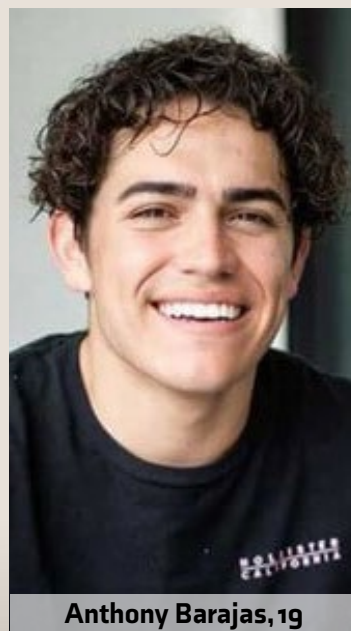
In July 2021, the Riverside County District Attorney's Office filed charges against a man accused of shooting and killing two people in a Corona movie theater July 26, 2021. Joseph Jimenez of the unincorporated area of Corona, has been charged with two counts of murder with a sentencing enhancement of personal use of a firearm causing death, a sentencing enhancement of personally inflicting great bodily injury and a sentencing enhancement of personal use of a firearm causing great bodily injury. The DA's Office has also filed two special circumstance allegations -- lying in wait and multiple murders. Those special circumstance allegations make Jimenez eligible for the death penalty.

On July 26, 2021, the victims in this case, Rylee Goodrich, 18, and Anthony Barajas, 19, both of Corona, attended the 9:35 p.m. showing of a movie at the Regal Edwards Theatre at the Crossings at Corona shopping center. After the movie ended, theater employees went to clean the auditorium and made the horrific discovery that the two victims had been shot in the head. Goodrich was pronounced dead at the scene and Barajas was taken to a nearby hospital where he later died.

The case, RIF2103205, is being prosecuted by Deputy DA Kevin Beecham of the DA's Homicide Trial Team.



Joseph Jimenez charged with two counts of murder.



Anthony Barajas, 19



Rylee Goodrich, 18

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

The Bureau of Investigation



Joe DelGuidice
Chief of Investigators

The Bureau of Investigation is the investigative arm of the District Attorney's Office, comprised more than 115 sworn DA investigators, and more than 70 non-sworn support team members which includes investigative technicians, examiners, forensic accountants and technicians, computer forensic specialists, audio-video technicians, dispatchers, and clerical support. We provide a full range of professional law enforcement services in our effort to keep the residents and visitors of Riverside County safe.

The Bureau conducts criminal investigations, prepares and serves warrants, collects additional evidence for prosecution, and arrests suspects. We also detect and locate witnesses, conduct interviews, and serve subpoenas. Our work takes us not just throughout the county, but also throughout the state, country, and in certain cases, the world.

The Bureau's management structure is comprised of a Chief Investigator, two Assistant Chief Investigators, six Commanders, and 17 Supervising Investigators. There are more than 50 different investigative assignments, including homicide, gangs, drugs, crimes against children, sexual assault, white-collar crimes, environmental protection, and many more. We also lead or participate on a variety of innovative law enforcement task forces with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners, such as fugitive apprehension, organized crime involving gangs and cartels, cannabis regulation, auto theft, human trafficking, and more. All of this makes us one of, if not the most successful and progressive DA bureaus in the State of California.

The following examples are but a glimpse into the heroic efforts that these law enforcement professionals undertake daily.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

EDD & Fraud Task Forces

Riverside County District Attorney Mike Hestrin serves as the Team Leader for the Southern California Working Group Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) and Unemployment Insurance Fraud Task Force. The task force was formed to combat Employment Development Department (EDD) fraud in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The State of California responded to the pandemic and offered much needed financial assistance through EDD benefits. The benefits helped support those who lost their jobs or had a reduction in work hours and provided financial assistance to stressed businesses. Many families relied on these benefits for basic living expenses.

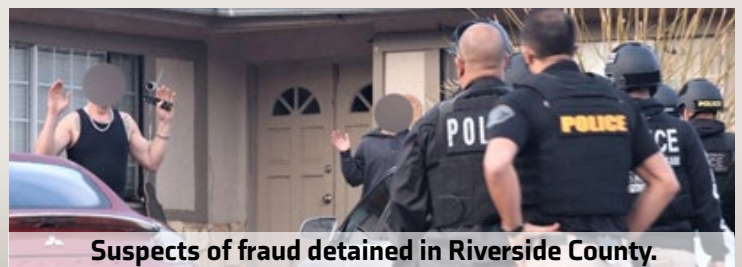
As the pandemic progressed, more and more Californians applied for EDD economic relief benefits. Unfortunately, the easy availability of EDD money, funded by California taxpayers, attracted many fraudsters and identity thieves who used unsuspecting victims' stolen personal information to obtain EDD payments. These victims only became aware of the crime when they filed legitimate unemployment claims or were notified by their employer.

Another massive source of EDD fraud involves California state prisoners and county jail inmates. These inmates conspired with criminals on the outside to file

falsified EDD applications. These outside facilitators would withdraw money using EDD debit cards and share the fraudulently obtained benefits with the prisoners. The loss is estimated to be in the billions of taxpayer dollars which ultimately may never reach the neediest Californians.

In late 2020, DA Hestrin tasked the Bureau of Investigation with fighting EDD fraud by conducting criminal investigations. DA Investigators are working tirelessly, side-by-side with our prosecutors and allied law enforcement agencies, as part of the statewide EDD fraud task force. The investigations are complex and require countless hours of painstaking document review and financial analysis to identify fraudulent activity.

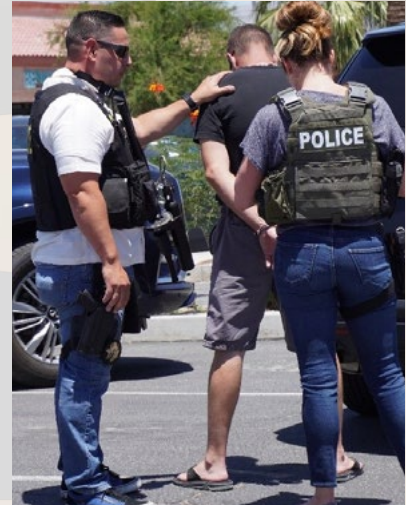
Our team is currently investigating more than 40 active EDD fraud cases. The goal is to bring criminals to justice and recover stolen EDD funds. To that end, our investigators have arrested multiple suspects, served more than 100 search warrants, and seized hundreds of thousands of dollars in ill-gotten assets including luxury goods purchased with fraudulently obtained benefits.



Suspects of fraud detained in Riverside County.

RCCET

Riverside County Child Exploitation Team



District Attorney investigators operate in the field.

In June 2020, the Bureau identified a dramatic increase in the number of online predators targeting children in Riverside County with the nefarious purpose of meeting in-person and engaging in sexual activity.

To facilitate the fast identification and apprehension of these suspects, the Bureau of Investigation developed the Riverside County Child Exploitation Team (RCCET). This proactive approach is a Bureau-led task force comprised of investigators from the DA Bureau of Investigation and other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

Since 2006, the Bureau of Investigation has been directly involved in monitoring registered sex offenders and investigating internet cyber-tips in Riverside County. Proactively pursuing sexual predators online is among RCCET's highest priorities. Additionally, internet cyber-tips are forwarded to the Bureau of Investigation by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) from their cyber-tip database. One of the many complex cases this unit has worked involves an incident which occurred late last year.

On December 4, 2020, RCCET began investigating multiple cyber-tips involving a suspect. This 36-year-old man was uploading numerous images and videos of himself having sexual relations with several underage females. Investigators discovered that he had gained access to two of these individuals by posing as their father. Subsequent investigation positively identified the suspect and his place of residence.

During the extensive investigation, numerous victims were identified including the suspect's own daughters. Investigators learned that the youngest daughter—and most recent victim—was in Mexico with him on vacation. Through the assistance of an ex-wife, investigators learned the suspect was aware of the investigation and was taking active measures to avoid apprehension in Southern California.

On December 9, 2020, RCCET investigators located a family in Long Beach, California that was actively helping the suspect avoid arrest. During his flight to avoid justice, he had abandoned his personal property including a cell phone which the investigators had been tracking. Through further investigation it was determined he had been dropped off at a bus terminal in Huntington Park, intending to take a bus to Mexico and disappear. While en route to Mexico, the bus stopped in the City of Anaheim, and with the assistance of the Anaheim Police Department, the suspect was detained.

The suspect was then arrested by RCCET investigators and returned to Riverside County. Although the nature of his crimes has undoubtedly caused lasting damage to the victims, the dedicated work of RCCET investigators brought him to justice and ended the nightmare they were experiencing at his hands.

The Riverside County District Attorney's Office - Bureau of Investigation is proud of this unit, and all of those that serve or work with our partner agencies. We will continue to dedicate resources to remove these monsters from our streets.

RCCET consists of law enforcement officers and investigators dedicated to proactively monitoring and tracking registered sex offenders to ensure their compliance with registration requirements, and to protect our children through community education and the identification, apprehension, and prosecution of those who commit internet crimes against children. The task force works in partnership with the following agencies: Riverside County Sheriff's Department, the Beaumont, Blythe, Desert Hot Springs, Menifee, Murrieta, and Riverside police departments, California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation, FBI, the Inland Regional Child Exploitation and Human Trafficking task force, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and U.S. Marshals Service. RCCET is an affiliate of the San Diego Internet Crimes Against Children task force. For more information about RCCET or sex offender information and internet safety tips, please visit www.RivCoSAFE.org.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Division of Victim Services



Melissa Donaldson
Director of Victim Services

The dominating factor for all of us has been COVID-19 and how to navigate our way to continue to serve crime victims during this very challenging time. As designated essential workers, the Division of Victim Services continued to provide services throughout the pandemic, albeit differently due to the use of technology, but they were delivered! Out of all crisis comes opportunity and that opportunity for those of us in advocacy was the ability to continue to serve victims while evaluating our delivery systems to ensure help was delivered. The ability to access more online training than ever before helps ensure we maintain a professional staff that is educated on trauma informed service delivery for the citizens we serve.

A very exciting addition to our commitment to trauma-informed care was securing our first K-9 facility dog, Rachel. Research shows the addition of facility dogs into the justice system results in less trauma for victims and witnesses, and Rachel has also been a benefit to our staff. The work done here in Victim Services is stressful and heart wrenching and seeing Rachel's wagging tail sometimes makes all the difference for all she comes in contact with. We know our youngest victims can recount trauma with less stress when K-9 Rachel is with them and because of the positive effects on child victims we are adding another K-9 facility dog in 2022.

Professionalism, knowledge and compassion are the attributes that are required by all staff working in the Division of Victim Services. We have successfully built a team with those attributes and more. Due to the changes internally, it was recognized by county officials that there was a need to move from a para-professional classification to a professional one. This change brought respect, pay and acknowledgment of the importance of the work we do as part of the prosecution team. This division is the social services arm of our office. Riverside County is now the model for the state and perhaps nation. Once the best kept secret of the Riverside County District Attorney's Office, the Division of Victim Services is now recognized as critical to helping victims of crime and our communities in the prevention, intervention and treatment of those affected by crime.

HELPING VICTIM'S FAMILY AFTER MURDER OF TEENAGE GIRL

In December 2020, the man who kidnapped and murdered 17-year-old Norma Lopez was sentenced to death. But that disposition in Norma's case took a decade to finally happen and our Victim Services Specialist was with the family the entire time.

In July 2010 the case of a missing 17-year-old girl resulted in significant media attention as well as concern from the public. In the early hours of July 15, 2010, Norma Lopez was doing what many teens do -- innocently walking to a friend's house from summer school. But she was never seen again. The Lopez family was devastated when their daughter went missing and ultimately it was determined that she had been the victim of a kidnapping and murder. The family was consumed with grief and sadness at the loss of their daughter. Victim Services Specialist Yadira Vega took this tragic case and began working with the family even before our office filed any charges. Victim Service Specialists have a very challenging job to do especially when a young person is missing. Yadira met with the family to explain the process of the investigation of a missing child alongside local law enforcement and the FBI. The Lopez family was in a state of shock and despair and relied on Yadira being able to provide trauma-informed services, and to assist the family in navigating the criminal justice system. The case

unfortunately turned from a missing person to a murder investigation when Norma's body was found. Yadira was asked to help the family with making funeral arrangements. Yadira's commitment to and concern for the family compelled her to attend the funeral to continue to provide support and care.

This criminal case went on for a decade from 2010 to 2020 and through almost 100 court hearings Yadira was there, supporting and accompanying the family. During those 10 years, there were changes in personnel and even Yadira switched assignments, but she always requested to keep the case and provided the family with much-needed consistency. Yadira always worked hard to assist the family in understanding the many hearings, meetings and evidence that happened. The trial for Norma's killer went on for two months and everyday Yadira was always there with the family. Yadira not only coordinated the many witnesses that testified during the trial she also provided critical court support for the grief-stricken family. She explained to them in Spanish what had happened in court so that the family knew and understood everything that had transpired. Yadira's decade long commitment to this case and this family is an example of the passion and professionalism we have come to expect from our Victim Services Specialists.

BUTANE HONEY OIL EXPLOSION CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM



Members of the Crisis Response Team respond to a butane honey oil explosion.



Victim Services Specialists of the Crisis Response Team



Leaders of DVS and SAFE FJC

On March 1, 2021, the DA's Division of Victim Services (DVS) received an urgent call from the Riverside Police Department (RPD) requesting the assistance of the Crisis Response Team (CRT). DVS Supervisor Jeanette Hunter took the call from the RPD sergeant who was at the scene of a butane honey oil lab explosion.

The explosion caused a fire and ongoing hazards impacted the surrounding apartments and its tenants. Jeanette supervises the Crisis Response Team which is comprised of specially trained Victim Services Specialists who deploy and respond to mass victimization crimes to assist victims and witnesses.

Thankfully no one was killed or injured in the explosion, but the structure of the apartment building was damaged causing the surrounding tenants to be displaced. Riverside Police Department requested emergency assistance for a family of three, including a 5-year-old child. The family had remained there with police and said they had nowhere to go. Assistance was also requested to contact additional victims who had fled the scene. At the direction of DVS Director Melissa Donaldson, Jeanette deployed two CRT Victim Services Specialists to meet with RPD and the family so that emergency resources could be provided. Jeanette coordinated follow-up assistance for this family and the other tenants through the American Red Cross.

Victim Services Specialist Denise Diamond and Claims Unit Supervisor Tara Fuller contacted three other families providing emergency assistance with temporary lodging and vouchers for groceries and necessities since they were unable to access their belongings. The Division of Victim Services worked closely with the Red Cross which assigned a case manager to the families to provide ongoing assistance with lodging while their apartments were uninhabitable. The DVS Crisis Response Team works closely with various partners to provide a coordinated response with law enforcement, the Red Cross, and California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) to provide immediate assistance to victims. The Crisis Response Team is made possible through the support of special grant funding from the California Office of Emergency Services.



K-9 CHEWIE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

There is a member of the DA's Bureau of Investigation that loves to meet new people, chew on branches, and play "tug-o-war." But he also is very good at finding electronic device that suspects, like those involved in child pornography, try to hide from authorities.

Meet Chewie, an electronic scent detection canine with the Riverside County Child Exploitation Team (RCCET), which is led by our Bureau of Investigation. Chewie is an English Labrador who joined our office in August 2020.

Chewie is specially trained to locate electronic devices - such as laptops, thumb drives, SD cards, external hard drives, cell phones, tablets, etc. - used to store digital media. One of the important missions of the RCCET task force is investigating crimes committed against children using the internet and other electronic communications including possessing, distributing, and producing child pornography; sextortion of minors; and adults seeking sex with a minor. That's where Chewie's skills truly help.

DA Sr. Investigator Joel Pabelico II was selected in 2020 to be Chewie's handler. "Being Chewie's handler is a lot of work. It's fun and tiring at the same time," Pabelico said. "I am extremely proud to be his handler because of the work we are doing. Knowing that Chewie has the ability to locate electronic storage devices that may contain videos or images of child sexual assault material which can help convict a suspect and ultimately save a child - there is no greater satisfaction."

When our Bureau of Investigation determined there was a need for an electronic scent detection (ESD) canine to assist the task force they found Operation Underground Railroad, a non-profit organization that agreed to sponsor an ESD canine. Chewie was deployed 53 times in 2021 when RCCET was conducting operations. Chewie will often find devices that have also been found by investigators, but there were at least two electronic storage devices that Chewie found that had not been located by investigators. Chewie is also utilized as a "comfort" canine during these operations when children are also at these traumatic scenes.

RCCET is a team of local, state, and federal law enforcement officers and investigators dedicated to proactively monitoring and tracking registered sex offenders to ensure their compliance with registration requirements, and to protect our children through community education and the identification, apprehension, and prosecution of those who commit internet crimes against children. The task force works in partnership with the following agencies: Riverside County Sheriff's Department, the Beaumont, Blythe, Desert Hot Springs, Menifee, Murrieta, and Riverside police departments, California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation, FBI, the Inland Regional Child Exploitation and Human Trafficking task force, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and U.S. Marshals Service. RCCET is an affiliate of the San Diego Internet Crimes Against Children task force. For more information about RCCET or sex offender information and internet safety tips, please visit www.RivCoSAFE.org.



K-9 RACHEL

DIVISION OF VICTIM SERVICES

K-9 Rachel joined the Riverside County DA's Office on Nov. 12, 2020. She is the first facility dog with the Division of Victim Services. K-9 Rachel's mission is to work directly with victims and witnesses to help them through trauma from victimization and provide some comfort as they move forward in the criminal justice system.

Rachel can help children get through meetings and interviews that can be very stressful for them, especially if they must talk about what has happened to them. These meetings are necessary and can be emotionally difficult for all concerned, but K-9 Rachel helps the victims manage their stress – especially if they are testifying in court.

K-9 Rachel is partnered with her certified handler, Rosa Gutierrez, who is also an experienced Victim Services Specialist with the Division of Victim Services. Raised and trained by Assistance Dogs of the West, a service dog organization that is accredited by Assistance Dogs International, K-9 Rachel has been specifically trained as a Courthouse Facility Dog which is different than a therapy dog.

She sits quietly under the witness stand with distraught and upset individuals as they testify, and can handle the intense, emotional environment of a courtroom during a preliminary hearing, jury trial, or sentencing hearing without being with her handler. The leash can be held by our young victims, which brings comfort and a sense of control. During interviews, K-9 Rachel and her handler work together with the Deputy District Attorney and Victim Services Specialist assigned to the case to use K-9 Rachel's special training for a more trauma-informed environment.

She supports the prosecutor and Victim Services Specialist in building rapport with the victim or witness. This could simply include providing K-9 Rachel's quiet, calming presence and empathy, or creating some relaxing games by using the more than 90 cues to which K-9 Rachel has been trained to respond. K-9 Rachel even has her own coloring book which children love to use and take home.

Participating in criminal justice proceedings is often re-traumatizing for victims of crime and arguably can be one of the most stressful events a child may experience. The Division of Victim Services is looking forward to growing its Facility Dog Program, expanding the reach and impact of these unique services throughout the county.

What's in your pills? Fentanyl kills.

Illegally obtained pills may contain Fentanyl.



RIVERSIDE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

HOW MUCH DOES IT TAKE TO KILL?

A lethal dose of fentanyl is 2mg.

Fentanyl is 50x stronger than heroin and 100x stronger than morphine.



Morphine
Heroin
Fentanyl



One in four pills containing fentanyl is lethal.
Counterfeits are made to look real.



Fentanyl is 50x stronger than heroin and 100x stronger than morphine.
More than **150 people die each day** due to overdoses related to synthetic opioids.
California has seen a **40% spike in fatalities** compared to the previous 12 months.

It's not a drug.
It's a poison.

1 Lethal Dose



Penny for scale.

THE DANGER OF FENTANYL LEADS TO NEW OUTREACH CAMPAIGN

In 2020, Matt Capelouto contacted our office. He shared the heartbreaking story of how his daughter, Alexandra, died from fentanyl poisoning. It is then that our office realized the impact that fentanyl was having in our community.

We quickly learned that fentanyl changes the paradigm of drug use. What the public generally thinks about the dangers of drug use was no longer entirely accurate. Fentanyl was killing people – including young people like Alexandra – in our community at an alarming rate.

Fentanyl is so deadly that high school and college students who were just experimenting with drugs and took one pill were dying. In many cases, they had no idea that fentanyl was in the pill or illicit drug that they were taking. Most people do not know what fentanyl is, or how deadly it is, until it is too late. Once we realized the impact fentanyl was having and the limited information available to the public, we started our commitment to informing the community about the dangers of fentanyl.

Fentanyl is a synthetic, manmade opiate that can be easily produced in a lab or on the streets. Fentanyl is less expensive than other opiates and is highly addictive. Fentanyl is 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times stronger than morphine.

Fentanyl is being added to counterfeit pills and misrepresented as prescription items like Xanax, Percocet, and Oxycodone. Fentanyl is also mixed with other street drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and even marijuana. It only takes two milligrams (1/2500 of a teaspoon) to be a lethal dose. In 2016, Riverside County had two fentanyl-related deaths and in 2020 we had 227. That is a startling 800 percent increase.

Our office recognizes that fentanyl is terrorizing our community. We are dedicated to combatting the fentanyl crisis with a three-prong approach: education, prevention, and prosecution.

In 2021, we created a social media campaign “What’s in your pills? Fentanyl Kills” to educate the public about the dangers of fentanyl which includes several informative graphics and videos. We partnered with local community organizations like the Corona Chamber of Commerce to provide vehicle bumper stickers with our phrase “What’s in your pills? Fentanyl kills.” The bumper stickers were placed on official DA’s Office vehicles and were also provided to the public at various community outreach events and presentations. The same image and message seen on the bumper stickers is also on a freeway billboard that is being placed in various locations across the county.

On a countywide level, our office is an active participant in the Board of Supervisors-directed Multidisciplinary Committee for Fentanyl Response. Our office also is collaborating with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the San Bernardino District Attorney’s Office to implement law enforcement trainings, public service announcements, and school presentations in the Inland Empire.

Our Crime Prevention Unit recognized the importance of educating our youth about the dangers of fentanyl. They created a presentation aimed at the high school student audience that includes various videos to grab and hold their attention. At the end of each presentation, they have a parent share how they have lost their child to fentanyl poisoning. These presentations have been given to students and parents both virtually and in-person across Riverside County.

In addition to our public outreach efforts, our Bureau of Investigation has played a vital role in prevention and enforcement. The Riverside County Gang Impact Team (GIT), which is supervised by the DA’s Bureau of Investigation, has seized fentanyl from dealers in our community on multiple different occasions. From Feb. 4 to March 10, 2021, GIT seized 10 kilos, or about 22 pounds, of fentanyl in Riverside County. That equates to about 5.5 million lethal doses. To put that into perspective, Riverside County’s population is 2.5 million people. In that short period, our investigators seized enough fentanyl to kill every person in Riverside County. Twice.

Our office is dedicated to taking a tough stance on prosecuting fentanyl dealers and those who provide drugs mixed with fentanyl. Our office was the first DA’s Office in Southern California and among the few offices to criminally charge drug dealers with murder for selling or providing fentanyl-laced drugs to someone who dies from ingesting it. At the time of publication, our office has filed 12 cases, charging 13 defendants with fentanyl-related murder.

Fentanyl is a new epidemic. The Riverside County DA’s Office is dedicated to informing, preventing, and prosecuting others to keep our community safe.

To learn more about the dangers of fentanyl, visit our website: rivcodada.org/dangers-of-fentanyl

SAFE FAMILY JUSTICE CENTERS COMPREHENSIVE VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Over the last 16 years, the Riverside County SAFE Family Justice Centers (SAFE FJC) have been serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder abuse, child abuse, human trafficking, and youth who are at risk by the thousands with comprehensive multiagency services under one roof.

Riverside County was the first county in the United States to have more than one “Family Justice Center” and now serves as home to four regional centers. Three of the SAFE FJC office locations are hosted by the Riverside County District Attorney’s Office. This unique public and private partnership serves as a nationwide best practice service delivery model for victims of crime and ensures that victim safety is at the forefront in the pursuit of justice. The fourth center is sponsored by the City of Temecula and has been serving Southwest Riverside County since 1998, proving that local government agency sponsorships are invaluable to the sustainability of nonprofit victim service providers.

The SAFE Family Justice Centers were established to help increase victim reporting to law enforcement, reduce domestic violence-related homicide rates, provide

confidential services, address the needs of underserved populations, and provide more streamlined access to victim services in the community. While the centers are not a part of the District Attorney’s Office, these nonprofit centers are uniquely located within proximity to the District Attorney’s Office, courts, jails, and law enforcement agencies to help victims who are navigating the criminal justice system. The goal of SAFE FJC is to deliver urgently needed and confidential services to the most vulnerable children, youth, and adults who have become victims of abuse in our community and to help close the gap in services for those who must navigate the criminal justice system.

On average, a victim of abuse may be required to navigate upwards of 10 different systems and service providers at one time to obtain help that is critically necessary to support their safety, healing, and security following an act of violence. The SAFE Family Justice Center is designed to provide centralized services to the community so that residents do not have to retell their story multiple times and travel across the county with limited resources to obtain help while seeking justice. Working within each center, victims will find that they can access services from confidential domestic violence advocates, rape crisis centers, law enforcement officials, social workers, district attorney’s office prosecutors, victim service specialists, courthouse facility dogs, investigators, counselors, and other community-based organizations. Individuals seeking services obtain immediate and long-term relief services that are unique to their needs.

The SAFE Family Justice Centers experience high family violence recidivism rates and 25 percent of the client service population represents children ages 0-17 who have been directly abused or witnessed violence. Children exposed to violence and other adversities are substantially more likely to smoke, misuse alcohol and drugs, and engage in high-risk sexual behavior. They also have higher rates of anxiety, depression, other mental health problems, and suicide. It is a priority of the SAFE Family Justice Centers to not only treat people with immediate intervention needs but to provide prevention and education services as well. In 2020, SAFE Family Justice Centers began a partnership with the Riverside County District Attorney’s Office Crime Prevention Unit to provide in-depth case management, stability, and response services to at-risk children and their families. This partnership serves as an arm of the Riverside County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council which is comprised of several government and community-based organizations that work together to provide prevention and intervention services for youth who are at risk and have experienced adverse childhood experiences.

Forging the collaborative relationships of both government and community-based organizations is the foundation for providing quality services to Riverside County residents. This multidisciplinary model increases service provider awareness and connects victims with expedited access to services.



Students browse toys, school supplies, and personal products during an event held by SAFE FJC.



DDA Justin Morrill plays board games with students participating in CPU's Boys Council program.



SAFE Family Justice Centers teamed with Tame Barber Studio in Temecula to provide local families free back-to-school haircuts and school supplies.



Members of the Riverside SAFE Family Justice Center and the District Attorney's Division of Victim Services receive a proclamation from the Riverside County Board of Supervisors for Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT PROGRAMS PROVEN TO HELP MINORS

The most effective way to keep our communities safe is to prevent crime before it ever happens. That was District Attorney Michael Hestrin's purpose in creating the Crime Prevention Unit (CPU). Since its inception in 2015, the CPU has worked collaboratively with local schools, community-based organizations, and law enforcement partners to help at-risk youth avoid any involvement with the criminal justice system.

Our goal is to help young people stay in school, achieve academic success, and develop positive life skills. That is why the CPU has developed programs and strategies designed to suppress crime, prevent victimization, and address the disparate needs of at-risk youth and their families.

School Attendance Review Boards (SARB): There is a proven correlation between poor school attendance and the likelihood of criminal justice system involvement. Researchers and educators have long recognized that students who miss school at an early age are more likely to struggle academically and, in later years, drop out entirely. Studies have confirmed that for low-income elementary students who have missed five days of school, each additional school day missed decreased the student's chance of graduating by 7 percent. Without a high school diploma, these children are more likely to end up unemployed and at risk of becoming involved in crime, both as victims and offenders.

That is why, even during the COVID-19 pandemic and remote online learning, CPU attorneys and victim service specialists increased their collaborations with local school districts. By working with educators and implementing recognized best practices to reduce chronic absenteeism, there was a positive increase in school attendance for more than two-thirds of families that met with CPU members and school district representatives during the 2020-21 school year.

Youth Empowerment and Safety (YES) Presentations: "YES" presentations provide youth empowerment and anti-victimization education spanning a wide range of critical social issues like bullying, internet safety, fentanyl awareness, human trafficking, and teen dating/domestic violence. In 2020-2021, CPU members provided 222 YES presentations to more than 15,000 residents.

Gang Awareness, Mentorship, and Education (GAME): We are dedicated to reducing youth drug abuse and gang violence through the District Attorney's GAME program. As a testament to its effectiveness in 2020-2021, 98.1 percent of survey respondents said that GAME presentations made them want to stay away from gangs and 98.6 percent of respondents said the presentations made them want to abstain from illegal drug use.

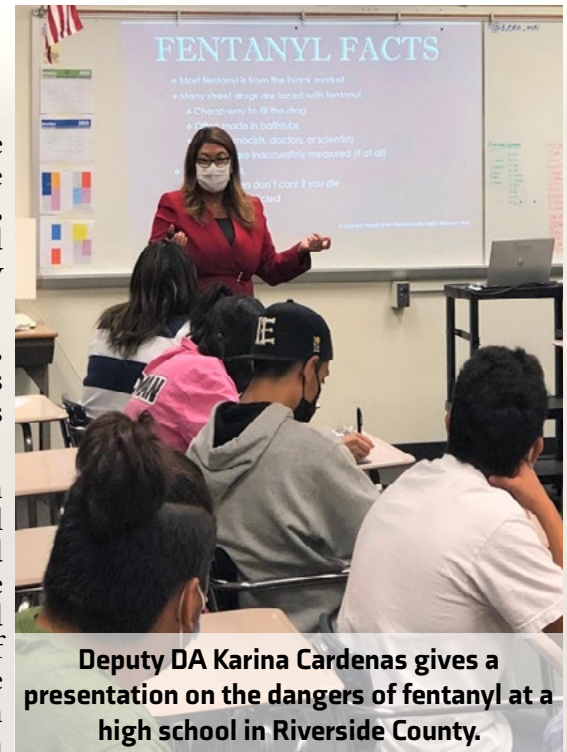
Aware to Care Exchange: In 2020 and 2021, the CPU partnered with the Riverside County Office of Education, first responders, and school districts to create the Aware to Care Exchange. The Aware to Care Exchange is a notification system supporting children exposed to violence and other adverse experiences. The system allows first responders (e.g., paramedics, fire, police) who encounter trauma-affected children to send a notification to the child's school district. The notifications do not provide confidential details about the incidents or identify the referring agencies. However, the Aware to Care Exchange alerts a child's school site that the student experienced a traumatic event and may require support from educators and counselors.

School staff can then observe the child's school performance and provide trauma-sensitive services and interventions if they believe it will be helpful and appropriate. In 2021, the Aware to Care Exchange received over 170 notifications of children experiencing trauma in our communities. Those notifications spanned 80 different schools across 20 Riverside County school districts.

De-Escalation, Assistance, and Resource Team (DART): Created and implemented during 2020-2021 in the Moreno Valley Unified School District, DART provides preventive anti-violence and anti-victimization education. DART also deploys an experienced Deputy DA and victim services specialist to school sites in response to school-related traumatic events. They provide students with social and emotional support as well as referrals to community resources.

RESToring Opportunities After Rehabilitation (RESTOAR): The District Attorney's Office is steadfastly dedicated to vigorous and ethical prosecution of every case. We also recognize a responsibility to help former offenders reintegrate back into society and make positive contributions to our communities.

The District Attorney's RESTOAR helps justice-involved adults move beyond their past transgressions. In 2020-2021, RESTOAR spearheaded its countywide collaboration which connects adults with resource providers who directly assist those with criminal backgrounds. RESTOAR attorneys also provide free webinars addressing how to obtain court relief for criminal convictions and how fair employment laws apply to those with criminal records.



Deputy DA Karina Cardenas gives a presentation on the dangers of fentanyl at a high school in Riverside County.



Deputy DA Hunter Taylor gives a presentation on CPU.



Members of SAFE FJC and CPU



Deputy DA Karina Cardenas gives a presentation on human trafficking at a high school in Riverside County.



Deputy DA Carlos Corona and Victim Services Specialist Marshall Hamilton pose for a photo with students participating in CPU's Christmas Carol Field Trip in Temecula.



RECRUITING PROGRAM 2020-2021

The District Attorney is firmly committed to hiring only the most outstanding and ethical attorneys to serve the People of Riverside County. One of the primary ways the office ensures it is recruiting only the highest caliber of attorneys is through its Law School Summer Externship pipeline-to-employment program.

Each year, in anticipation of the Summer Externship Program, the District Attorney's Office embarks on an aggressive recruitment campaign. In both the Fall and Spring semesters of the law school year, the DA's Office recruits at every law school in California and Arizona, as well as dozens of law schools across the country, and at numerous large law school consortium public interest career fairs. Additionally, to ensure the DA's Office is as diverse and vibrant as Riverside County, the office actively collaborates with various affinity groups that advocate for groups that are historically underrepresented in law enforcement or the legal community. The District Attorney's Summer Externship Program has developed a reputation in the law school community as one of the most elite training grounds for future prosecutors in the nation. During the 2020-2021 recruitment season alone, the DA's Office interviewed 369 law students for approximately 40 summer law clerk positions.

Starting the Tuesday after Memorial Day, these high-performing students begin their clerkship with a week-long Extern Training Academy that includes courses on criminal procedure, evidence, legal research and writing, police and prosecutorial misconduct prevention, and oral advocacy, among other topics. In addition to classroom learning, they also participate in a research and writing workshop that has them practice drafting a sample legal motion and conducting a practice preliminary hearing. After this intensive training academy, they are assigned to our office locations in Riverside, Indio, Murrieta, and Banning for the duration of their 10-week externship.

While externing, first-year students assist attorneys with true legal research and writing assignments from various units throughout the office. Under the supervision of experienced prosecutors, first-year students can expect to draft several trial briefs, motions in oppositions to suppress evidence, objective research memorandums analyzing novel or unique legal issues, letters to the California State Board of Parole opposing the early release of a violent convicted felon, and various other similar legal assignments. First-year law students also engage in an oral advocacy training program weekly throughout the summer. At the conclusion of the summer, the highest performing first-year clerks are invited to participate in our second-year clerkship.

Second-year law students must be certified by the California State Bar to appear in court and appear in court they do. While the first-year program teaches first-year students the fundamentals of legal analysis in research and writing, the second-year program is centered on combining those fundamentals with real life oral advocacy in court. Under the supervision and with the guidance of experienced prosecutors, second-year clerks conduct preliminary hearings, argue legal motions, negotiate with defense counsel, advocate to the court in chambers conferences, and many even conduct jury trials either as first chair in select misdemeanor cases or as second chair in felony cases.

The summer concludes with the countywide Extern Closing Argument Competition for all first- and second-year clerks. Since 2007, this competition is not only a staple of the externship program, but also the highlight for most extern's summer. All externs give a closing argument and throughout the week top competitors advance further in the competition, receiving new police reports, exhibits, and witness statements to incorporate throughout their preparations. The final two competitors in the "championship round" give their closing argument to a panel of judges. Past judges have included the elected District Attorney, his Chief and Assistant District Attorneys, the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, the Director of Victim Services, Superior Court Judges, Associate Justices of the 4th District Court of Appeals, and the Riverside County Public Defender.

Throughout this essentially 10-week on-the-job interview, each extern's ethics, legal acumen, research and writing ability, oral advocacy skill, commitment to excellence, dedication to public service, and work ethic are evaluated. Those that have demonstrated they meet the highest standards in all these categories will earn an offer to become a Riverside County Deputy District Attorney upon graduating law school and passing the bar exam.

VETERANS TREATMENT COURT CONSIDERATION FOR INVISIBLE WOUNDS

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Military Sexual Trauma (MST), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).

These are just a few of the invisible wounds of military service that the Riverside County Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) seeks to treat through a multi-disciplinary, collaborative approach to alternative sentencing. This court seeks to bolster public safety by treating the physical and invisible wounds of those who have entered the criminal justice system as a result of their dedicated service.

The Riverside County District Attorney's Office is joined by other partners including Riverside County Superior Court, Riverside County Probation Department, Department of Veterans Affairs, Riverside University Health Systems (RUHS), Riverside County Public Defender, and Reaching New Heights Foundation. The DA's Office has one dedicated Deputy District Attorney assigned to the department who is tasked with evaluating the eligibility and suitability of each case and each Veteran while ensuring that victim's rights continue to be a priority for the life of the case.

A defendant is eligible for VTC if the defendant was/is a member of the United States military, the defendant suffers from a mental health problem or substance abuse problem as a result of that service, and the defendant committed the criminal offense as a result of that service.

Once a case is referred for VTC consideration, the defendant is ordered to participate in a psychological assessment by a clinical therapist from RUHS and a case worker from Veterans Affairs. The Probation Department performs a risk assessment. Those reports are provided to the committee for review and discussion. An eligibility hearing is conducted at the Riverside Hall of Justice in Department 31. Victims are invited to present an impact statement to the court or may provide a statement in writing through the District Attorney's representative. The judge makes the ultimate decision to accept or reject the

defendant based on the recommendations of the District Attorney, Public Defender, and assessment team. If the defendant is accepted into VTC, the defendant must plead guilty/agree to a reinstatement of probation.

The program's length is a minimum of 12 months for misdemeanors and 18 months for felony matters. All participants are required to complete comprehensive individualized treatment based on the participant's needs, including court-mandated classes for anger management, impaired driving, or intimate partner violence. Frequent random drug/alcohol test results are used to evaluate progress. A dedicated probation officer closely supervises each of the Veterans. All participants attend frequent court progress hearings to ensure continued judicial intervention. The goal of the program is to provide ancillary services that prevent recidivism and achieve long term recovery.

The program boasts hundreds of graduates who have transformed their lives and returned as contributing members of our community. Here are just some examples: For the Vietnam War Veteran who has suffered from alcohol abuse disorder for decades, resulting in a felony charge for driving under the influence causing injury—this program has helped him attain sobriety and reunite with his family. For the three-time combat Marine who has suffered from PTSD, resulting in a felony domestic violence charge—this program has helped him acquire coping skills so he can regain the trust of his wife and his children. For the Army Veteran who was the victim of military sexual trauma during her service, resulting in a prescription drug addiction—this program helped her attain sobriety and maintain her nursing license.

The VTC has ensured that each Veteran has met their obligations to themselves, the court, and their community. The Riverside County District Attorney's Office is doing its part to support the VTC mission to serve those who have served through their military service.



Veterans salute during Veteran's Court graduation ceremony.



The Hon. Mark Johnson speaks to a graduating veteran.

GERRY LOPEZ RECEIVES LEGACY AWARD

In 2021, Managing Deputy District Attorney Gerry Lopez was recognized with a Legacy Award from the Riverside County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Commission (JJDC) for his outstanding service and dedication to youth.

Gerry was a prosecutor in our office for 31 years and supervised our Crime Prevention Unit, which was the first unit of its type when it was formed by DA Hestrin when he took office in 2015. Gerry Lopez is well known and respected in the community for the crime prevention work he has done with youth spanning over three decades.

Managing DDA Lopez created the Parent Power presentation, which has been recognized as a best in practice program by the White House and Harvard University. Gerry has received numerous awards, including Juvenile Prosecutor of the Year in 1999, recipient of the Chief Probation Officer's Award in 2012, the Riverside County Office of Education's Community Partnership Award, and most recently the Michael A. Hestrin Award by the SAFE Family Justice Center. Gerry Lopez retired in December of 2021, and he certainly has left a legacy in Riverside County.



Retired Managing DDA Gerry Lopez received a Legacy Award from JJDC.

SUE STEDING & KEVIN RUDDY COUNTY SERVICE MEMORIALIZED

Certain individuals have made an indelible mark on the Riverside County District Attorney's Office and its mission. Two of those people are Sue Steding and Kevin Ruddy. On Nov. 8, 2021, DA Mike Hestrin recognized them for their enduring service with the unveiling of plaques honoring them in The Grover Trask Training Center in our downtown Riverside office.

Sue Steding served in our office from 1973 to her retirement in 2010 and was the first female prosecutor in our desert region. Her trailblazing didn't stop there as then-District Attorney Grover Trask appointed her our office's first female Assistant District Attorney in 1987. She also was the first person to be "second-in-command" serving as the Chief Assistant DA.

During her 34 years of distinguished service to our office and the community, Sue was known and respected as a tremendous mentor with leadership skills second to none. Her positive and undeniable influence as both a leader and a role model has made an everlasting impression on our office.

Sue not only influenced our office and those she worked with, but also the Coachella Valley. Her passion to serve was evident in the many accolades she received from various community and service groups in the valley. Even after retiring, she continued that service as the Dean of Students at the California Desert Trial Academy College of Law.

Kevin Ruddy served in our office from 1978 to 1988 and from 1992 to 2009, retiring as a Chief Deputy DA. Over his career as a prosecutor, he tried 31 homicide cases, including six death penalty cases. He was recognized as Prosecutor of the Year in 1993 and 1994.

Kevin was responsible for reorganizing the review process of homicide and death penalty cases and was instrumental in the development of our "lifer" parole hearing unit. Both of those crucial and far-reaching endeavors were recognized statewide for their innovations.

We thank and honor Sue Steding and Kevin Ruddy for all the amazing work they did for our office and our community.



Sue Steding
Retired Assistant DA

Kevin Ruddy
Retired Chief DDA

PRIDE AWARDS

2020-2021

Traditionally, the outstanding work done by employees at the Riverside County District Attorney's Office is recognized at an annual PRIDE Awards banquet. In 2020 and 2021, this looked a little different due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Although we were not able to gather as a large group, it was still very important to recognize the achievements of our staff members. DA Mike Hestrin provided plaques to recognize the exceptional work done by our prosecutors, investigators, victim advocates, and support staff. We also recognized the outstanding work done by those in our community. Our Communications Division created videos so our staff could virtually celebrate these accomplishments of their peers.

The lists below recognize the recipients of the 2020 and 2021 awards. We are very proud of their dedication and commitment to excellence.



2020 RECIPIENTS

Prosecutor of the Year	Marcus Garrett
Appellate Prosecutor of the Year	Jesse Male
Crime Prevention Prosecutor of the Year	Evelyn Essenwanger
Juvenile Prosecutor of the Year	Breeanna Fujio
Misdemeanor Prosecutor of the Year	Adelaida Hernandez
Paralegal of the Year	Esperanza Garcia
Investigator of the Year	Paul Bracciodieta
Technician of the Year	David Junior
Advocate of the Year	Carla Aguilar
Clerical Employee of the Year	Janet Garcia
Clerical Employee of the Year	Diana Guerrero
Administration Employee of the Year	Ashley Smith
Volunteer of the Year	Linda Sherman-Nurick
DA Achievement/Leadership Award	Joshlyn Pulliam
Administration Group Award	Accounting/Budget
Administration Group Award	Technology Services Bureau
Administration Group Award	Human Resources
Western Region	Felony Prosecution Unit
Eastern Region	Felony Prosecution Unit
Special Prosecution Region	Brady Unit
Bureau of Investigation	Dispatch



2021 RECIPIENTS

Prosecutor of the Year	Jon Brandon
Prosecutor of the Year	Brittany Bulthuis
Prosecutor of the Year	Steve Sorensen
Appellate Prosecutor of the Year	Sophia Choi
Crime Prevention Prosecutor of the Year	Karina Cardenas
Filing Prosecutor of the Year	Lorie Ronce
Juvenile Prosecutor of the Year	Rick Majchrzak
Misdemeanor Prosecutor of the Year	Ashley Loret
SPR Prosecutor of the Year	Kristen Buie Allison
SPR Prosecutor of the Year	Timothy Mulhere
Paralegal of the Year	January Papanastasatos
Investigator of the Year	Angela Carranza
Technician of the Year	Thane Gallagher
Victim Services Specialist of the Year	Lorena Serrano
Clerical Employee of the Year	Reosha Campbell
Administration Employee of the Year	Devin Michaels
Administration Employee of the Year	Mike Romney
Community Hero of the Year	Dr. Karen Kirschinger
Community Hero of the Year	Dr. Chuck Fischer
Community Hero of the Year	Brian Sousa
Eastern Region	Special Victim's Unit
SPR Region	Child Abduction Unit
Countywide Group/Unit	RCCET

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

LIAISON OFFICER PROGRAM

The Riverside County District Attorney's Office Bureau of Investigation has a Liaison Officer Program to generate and maintain positive working relationships with our allied law enforcement agencies and civilian organizations.

The goals and objectives of the program are to build professional relationships by promoting mutual respect, cooperation, assistance, and education. The Bureau of Investigation understands that cooperation and information sharing is key to increased public safety. As stated in our guiding principles, each member of the Bureau is committed to building strong and viable partnerships with other law enforcement agencies, every component of the criminal justice system, and the community we serve. We recognize that a united and cohesive effort to prevent and punish crime when appropriate allows us to achieve the highest level of public safety for our community.

The professional mandates and job functions of district attorney investigators are quite often misunderstood by our law enforcement partners. This misunderstanding can lead to a lack of communication, cooperation, and respect. The Bureau is determined to build partnerships with other law enforcement agencies and, by fostering improved professional relationships, the Bureau will be contributing to a higher level of service for Riverside County residents. As we work more collaboratively with our law enforcement partners, they will begin to understand the needs of the prosecutor and how valuable their input is to successful prosecution of the cases submitted to the District Attorney's Office. It is the goal of the Bureau to be a leader and innovator in our unique branch of the law enforcement community.



COMMUNITY ACTION TEAM

The Riverside County District Attorney's Office recognizes that communication is an important part of the job. It is especially important to communicate with the 28 independent cities within Riverside County. District Attorney Mike Hestrin has created a new program known as the Community Action Team (CAT). Comprised of 28 Deputy District Attorneys acting as liaisons, the team keeps the county's 28 cities informed about the office, the criminal justice system, and how the criminal justice system affects each of them.

Every month, CAT reaches out to city officials. A CAT liaison designated for that city communicates with the city attorney, city manager, and police chief letting them know about the issues that directly affect them, discuss potential training for their law enforcement, and help with communication. CAT members have also addressed city councils to let them know they are available and offer to be a point of information. As a result of these communications, CAT members have helped cities work on issues from homelessness to understanding what COVID-19 has done to the court system. The CAT liaison for Menifee worked closely with their new police department when it started, helping the new department hit the ground running to protect the residents of that city.

CAT also created a monthly newsletter for cities. It has discussed issues including how SAFE/Family Justice Centers are available to help victims of crime, how the Aware to Care program works with schools to identify those kids who are victims of trauma that would benefit from services, and how our Crime Prevention Unit works to keep kids in school - so they don't become part of the criminal justice system.

Since 2019, cities have not only known that the DA's Office is listening and available, but who specifically they can reach out to when they need information. City managers, police chiefs, and city attorneys know that a CAT liaison Deputy District Attorney will reach out to them every month to see if they can help. If a city has a concern, they know that the District Attorney's Office is just a phone call away.

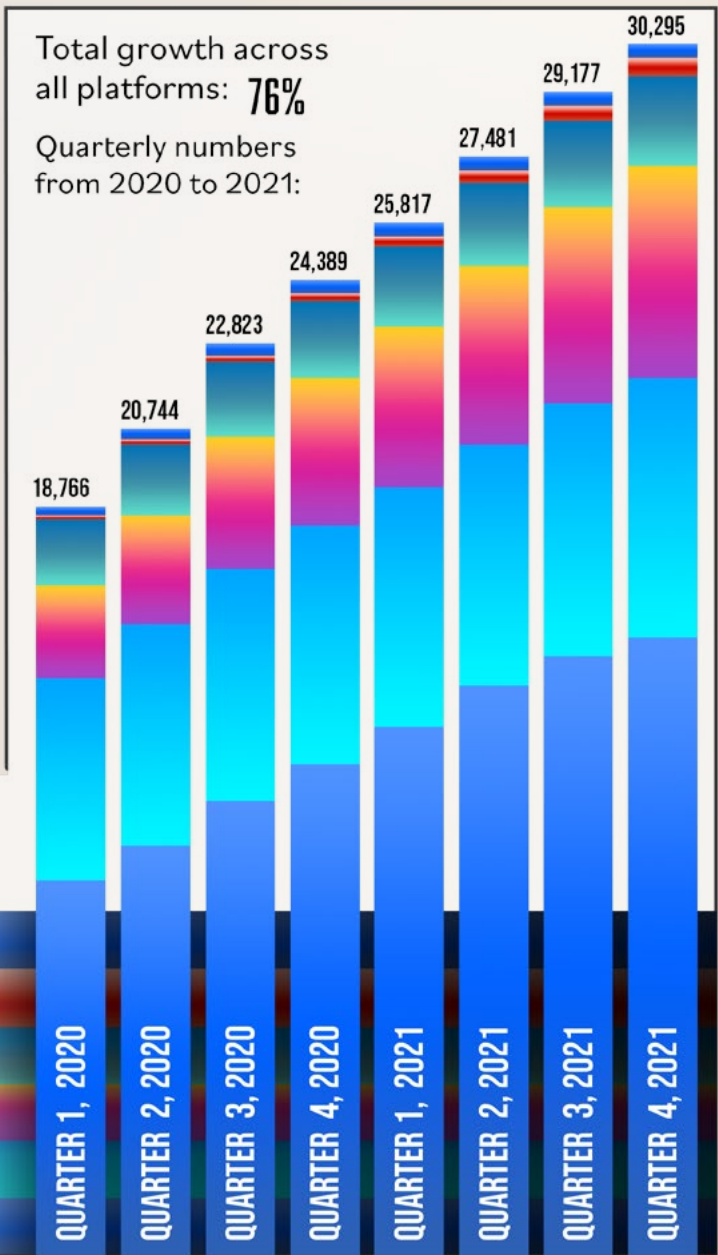
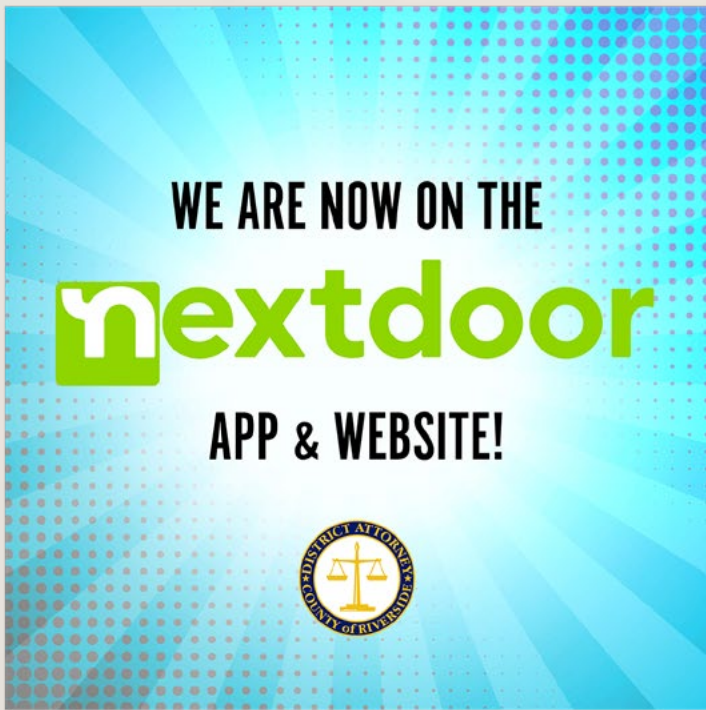
SOCIAL MEDIA

Transparent communication with the community continues to be a priority at the Riverside County District Attorney's Office. Our Communications Division is dedicated to sharing important information with our community every day via our social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and YouTube.

In 2020 and 2021, our office heavily relied on our social media platforms to communicate during challenging times. For the first time ever, our offices were temporarily closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, we utilize social media to immediately inform the public about critical incidents such as a large protest in front of our downtown Riverside office, an officer-involved shooting, and various high-profile cases.

Our office is proactive in reaching as many residents as possible. In 2021 our office joined a new service provider platform called "Nextdoor". This platform currently serves more than 1,500 different neighborhoods in Riverside County. Nextdoor allows us to send out pertinent information to geographic locations within the county. It delivers instant distribution of relevant content to subscribers in designated neighborhoods. Our office has shared public service announcements, case updates, and other important information about the criminal justice system and our office to the nearly 500,000 residents Nextdoor serves.

The continued growth of our social media audience is due to our commitment to consistently creating engaging, dependable, relevant, and timely information. Our Communications Division strives to publish innovative social media posts that inform and captivate our community members. This is evident in the growth of our social media platforms. We started 2020 with less than 18,000 followers on our platforms and ended 2021 with more than 30,000 followers – a 76 percent increase.



ACCOUNT GROWTH & FOLLOWER COUNT

PLATFORM	GROWTH	FINAL COUNT
SPANISH FACEBOOK:	56.3%	361
YOUTUBE:	386.3%	462
LINKEDIN:	46.6%	2,246
INSTAGRAM:	157.5%	5,287
TWITTER:	30.3%	6,473
ENGLISH FACEBOOK:	79.1%	15,466



**82-995 Highway 111,
Suite 101,
Indio, CA 92201**



**135 N. Alessandro St.,
Banning, CA 92220**



**220 N Broadway,
Blythe, CA 92225**



**3960 Orange St.,
Riverside, CA 92501**



**30755-D Auld Road,
3rd Floor,
Murrieta, CA 92563**



ITEM 9i

**Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022**



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Rollout of the 9-8-8 Mental Health Crisis Hotline in Riverside County

Contact: Erica Felci, Assistant Executive Director (efelci@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Information

Background: In October 2020, President Trump signed bipartisan legislation that established 9-8-8 as the nation's new hotline for mental health emergencies. The idea is that a three-digit number would be easier to remember in times of crisis, instead of the existing, 10-digit National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (1-800-273-TALK).

This hotline transition comes at a time when there is growing momentum at the federal, state and county levels about coordinating responses to mental health emergencies. It also comes on the heels of the COVID-19 pandemic, during which time national health experts warned that mental health concerns were exacerbated. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there were 45,979 suicide deaths in 2020 – which is about one death every 11 minutes. The number of people who think about or attempt suicide is even higher. In 2020, an estimated 12.2 million American adults seriously thought about suicide, 3.2 million planned a suicide attempt, and 1.2 million attempted suicide.

The 9-8-8 hotline is due to roll out by July 2022. The goal will be for the 24-hour hotline to have operators who will not only counsel callers but eventually be equipped to dispatch specially trained responders. This approach should help reduce the resources currently devoted by law enforcement and emergency rooms.

In Riverside County, the Riverside University Health System-Public Health is working to implement 9-8-8. Helpline Coordinator Jenn Carson attended the May meeting of the CVAG Public Safety Committee and provided a detailed update on the roll out plans.

Fiscal Analysis: There is no cost to CVAG for this update.

ITEM 9j

**Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022**



STAFF REPORT

Subject: CalPERS Unfunded Accrued Liability

Contact: Claude T. Kilgore, Director of Finance/Administration (ckilgore@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Information

Background: In 2019, the Administrative/Personnel Committee and the Finance Committee (formerly known as the Audit Committee) requested that CVAG staff look into the possibility of CVAG reigning in the escalating cost of the CalPERS Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL). It is well known that the UAL for almost all agencies has been on the rise and continues to soar, placing an increasingly tight fiscal burden on agencies throughout California. In addition, the UAL calculation and pension valuation and accounting in general are an extremely complex concept that involve the use of numerous professionals and assumptions. The annual valuation report is typically on a two-year lag and the UAL is subject to increase or decrease due to investment strategies and results and assumption changes, payroll projections among other items year-to-year.

The discussions among committee members about the looming costs led to a decision by the Executive Committee to authorize the pay-down of the UAL in the amount of \$1,016,741 as part of the Fiscal Year 2019/20 General Fund budget. This dramatically impacted the balance in the General Fund, which was reduced to \$1,003,619 after the payment. Notably, this is different from all other CVAG staff and overhead allocations, which are charged based on mathematical percentages to each program instead of all to the General Fund and in line with standard practice.

Following prior guidance, CVAG staff will be budgeting for CVAG to make more than the minimum payment this year on the UAL, which will further reduce the balance. In addition, CVAG staff is seeking concurrence to revisit the 19/20 allocation and the decision to take the entire 19/20 payment out of the General Fund. With fresh eyes in the Finance/ Administration Department, staff is seeking concurrence to make an administrative, accounting adjustment that distributes the payment across funds and departments.

CVAG's General Fund is almost 100% funded by member jurisdictions' membership dues which, at the current rates, do not grow the General Fund substantially from year to year. CVAG also has a General Fund that provides additional financial support for its day-to-day operations and includes some administrative costs and general support to CVAG's policy committees. In light of changes to state law and in the unanticipated and unlikely case of funding shortfalls or liquidation of the CVAG JPA, the CVAG General Fund would stand to cover certain encumbrances such as the Unfunded Accrued Liability of CVAG's pension at CalPERS and shield member jurisdictions from such liability. CVAG staff has held preliminary discussions with its external financial statement audit firm, Davis Farr LLP, related to the adjustment and Davis Farr indicated it would be in-line with US GAAP and it is possible for the adjustment to be made via operating transfers for the period ended June 30, 2022. This accounting reallocation will allow the previous, FY 19/20 payment to be divided into the various programs and result in a lesser impact to the General Fund.

The percentage of how the \$1 million is allocated would mirror the percentage of those historic costs represented in the UAL where there is relevant and available funding. Any operating transfers that would not be covered by relevant and available funding would be absorbed by the General Fund. CVAG staff has identified certain funds that it anticipates billing in FY22 that were previously not billed and would stand to cover a large portion of the allocation out of the General Fund.

CVAG staff had conversations with several member agencies' staffs and this approach of ensuring the various cost-centers absorb some of the burden of the UAL appear in-line with standard practice. While this type of accounting entry would normally be an internal department-level decision, CVAG staff identified that the 19/20 UAL payment was approved as specifically coming out of the General Fund at that time. Out of an abundance of transparency, CVAG staff would like to specifically call out its intentions.

This administrative move was supported by both the Administrative/Personnel Committee, which met in April, and the Finance Committee, which met in May. The intent is for this proportional allocation and professional estimate based on available funding of the 19/20 UAL payment to be based on reasonable facts, figures, and assumptions and included as an audited item by the external CPA firm currently engaged by CVAG for its FY 2021/22 financial statements.

Fiscal Analysis: The anticipated paydown of CVAG's CalPERS UAL for Fiscal Year 2022/23 is \$200,394. This would include the full Minimum UAL Payment of \$111,188 and an Additional Discretionary Payment of \$88,812 to bring the Total UAL Contribution for Classic employees to \$200,000. It also would include a payment of \$394 to cover the Minimum UAL payment for PEPRAs employees.

With this action, the prior \$1,016,741 payment would be distributed across relevant and available programs in order to reduce the impact on the General Fund. The percentage attributed to each program would be made up of those historic costs represented in the UAL. This proportional allocation of the 19/20 UAL payment is to be based on reasonable facts, figures, and assumptions and included as an audited item by the external CPA firm currently engaged by CVAG for its FY 2021/22 financial statement audit.

As the payment was previously made, there is no direct impact to agencywide fiscal items, yet there would be an impact to other relevant programs that will be identified in the proposed allocation during the FY2021/22 audit.

ITEM 10a

**Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Executive Committee
June 6, 2022**



STAFF REPORT

Subject: Update on Federal and State Advocacy Efforts

Contact: Emmanuel Martinez, Senior Programs Manager (emartinez@cvag.org)

Recommendation: Information

Background: CVAG staff in coordination with its federal and state advocacy teams have been actively monitoring pertinent legislative activities. Since the last update to the Executive Committee, The Ferguson Group, which represents CVAG in Washington D.C. has been actively engaged on budget and funding opportunities. Similarly, the Politico Group, which represents CVAG in Sacramento, has been engaging on matters related to the budget and policy matters that may impact the operations of CVAG.

During the months of April and May, the State legislature has spent considerable time holding policy committee hearings to meet May procedural deadlines for bills to keep moving through the legislative process. Of specific transportation policy interest, CVAG staff and the Politico Group have been closely monitoring legislation that aims to make transportation funding contingent upon adhering to the State's climate goals. Although the goal is laudable, several organizations have raised significant concerns regarding the promulgation of regulatory policies and metrics that can ultimately result in the loss of local control over local and regional funding sources, such as Measure A. One such bill -- AB 2237 by Assembly Transportation Chair Laura Friedman -- is the focus of a separate staff report and presentation by Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC). Other bills that are at play in this policy sphere include AB 2438, also by Assemblymember Friedman, and AB 1778 by Assemblymember Christina Garcia. The three bills narrowly made it out of the Assembly and are now headed to the Senate. Staff and advocacy team will continue to monitor these bills that may impact important funding streams and how they are used.

Tracking the State budget has also been a priority. On May 13, Gov. Gavin Newsom released his May Revise to the January 2022-23 state budget. The revised budget projects \$55 billion in additional revenues, bringing the total surplus to \$97.5 billion -- significantly higher than last year's surplus of \$75.6 billion (not considering COVID-19 relief). After constitutional constraints are applied to the 2022-23 surplus, \$49.2 billion is projected to be available for discretionary spending, 94 percent of which will be for one-time spending. To come to an agreement on the state budget, the Senate and Assembly budget subcommittees have held a series of hearings after the May revise was released.

the Governor is proposing a number of investments that staff is tracking. The proposed \$18.1 billion Inflation Relief package would address gas prices by providing \$400 to every eligible registered vehicle owner, capped at two checks per individual, and also includes a pause the

state share of sales tax rate for diesel to aid the commercial sector. Other programs include rental and utility relief.

Related to transportation, the priority items being tracked related to CV Rail and the Active Transportation Program. The May Revise includes \$1.25 billion for Southern California transit and rail projects that focus on mobility and GHG emissions reductions. CVAG continues to provide support to RCTC, which is leading the effort to fund the rail service between the Coachella Valley and Los Angeles. Related to ATP, the proposed budget includes \$1 billion for the Active Transportation Program, which is an increase of \$500 million from the Governor proposed in January. CVAG staff and the Politico Group continue to advocate for any augmentation to benefit the previous cycle of ATP projects, as both the Arts and Music Line and the CV Link extension to Desert Hot Springs which would be well positioned for full funding. The California Transportation Commission is planning a workshop to receive input that CVAG will attend.

Other items in the Governor's May Revise include \$32 billion over five years for a slate of programs to help adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. As it relates to extreme heat, the budget did not include new investments. However, staff and CVAG's advocacy team will continue to monitor implementation of the \$800 million in the 2021 budget distributed over two-years.

As budget processes ensue, staff will work to identify and track priority items aforementioned. Additionally, CVAG submitted a request to Assembly Member Eduardo Garcia for \$5 million for preconstruction costs of Community Connectors in the eastern Coachella Valley. Staff has coordinated with the Assemblymembers office and budget committees to continue support for this earmark request. Letters were also submitted by the City of Indio and the County of Riverside for said state budget request. The deadline to adopt the state budget is June 15.

Related to federal advocacy, the Ferguson Group has been actively coordinating with CVAG's delegation regarding the earmark request submitted for the planning and engineering costs of the Flooding and Blowsand projects. CVAG submitted applications to U.S. Sen. Alex Padilla, Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Rep. Raul Ruiz and Rep. Ken Calvert requesting \$5 million to help pay the cost of the preconstruction work required to get priority projects identified in the flooding and blowsand study shovel-ready. CVAG staff has met and discussed the request with Sen. Feinstein's staff and has received inquiries for additionally information by Sen. Padilla and Rep. Ruiz. Rep. Ruiz has also posted submitted earmarks for the Cities of Desert Hot Springs and Indio. Specifically, the City of Desert Hot Springs submitted a \$2.5 million request for its Bridges Over Water Project which is tied to CVAG's Flooding and Blowsand Study, and the City of Indio has a \$1.5 million request for the Interstate 10 and Monroe Street Interchange Project. The Ferguson Group will continue to coordinate with the offices to ensure that they have the necessary information to strongly consider CVAG's request, which would then be submitted to the respective Committee on Appropriations, as well as support the Cities of Desert Hot Springs and Indio through the appropriations process.

In addition, the Ferguson Group continues to track implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which is also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. It established the Reconnecting Communities Pilot (RCP) Program providing \$1 billion with approximately \$200 billion annually over the next five year, including funding to restore community connectivity through planning, capital construction, and technical assistance to remove, retrofit, mitigate, or replace eligible transportation infrastructure facilities that create mobility, access, or economic development barriers. The Department of Transportation will prioritize projects in economically disadvantaged communities. The call for projects is expected

in June 2022. In addition, DOT also recently released its Notice of Funding Opportunity for the new Safe Streets and Roads for All discretionary program with \$5 billion in appropriated funds over the next five years, which provides grants to regional, local, and Tribal initiatives that prevent roadway deaths and serious injuries.

Regarding COVID-19, the House begun negotiating the latest iteration of a COVID-19 funding package after the previous two bipartisan agreements stalled. It is not yet clear whether they will hold out for a bipartisan, bicameral agreement or attempt to move a version that would provide more funding, closer to President Joe Biden's original \$22.5 billion request.

CVAG and respective lobbying teams will continue to monitor these proposals, specifically as they relate to any financial impact they may have on transportation and other CVAG programs of interest.

Fiscal Analysis: In September 2021, the Executive Committee approved \$100,000 for state and federal lobbying services for a period of six-months. The monthly retainers for The Ferguson Group and the Politico Group are \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively. In April 2022 these contracts were extended for a one-year period at the same monthly retainer rate.

2022-23 State Budget Request: Cal Cities is calling on lawmakers to draw on the state’s estimated \$68 billion surplus and allocate \$1.6 billion for programs that achieve shared city and state goals, as well as reimburse cities for state unfunded mandates.

- **\$500 million for the creation of the Housing and Economic Development Program.**
 - What California needs now is a funding commitment to housing that matches the scale of this crisis. Cities urge the Governor and lawmakers to allocate \$500 million to create a state-local partnership to help finance housing projects, incentivize development, and kick start real progress toward housing production goals.
 - This program would encourage partnerships between state and local agencies by providing matching funds to cities that adopt local tax increment financing tools to support affordable housing, upgrade essential infrastructure, and spur economic development.
 - Existing tax increment financing tools help stimulate housing production and address important infrastructure needs, however they lack sufficient financial capacity — due in part to the absence of state participation — and are underutilized.
- **\$933.5 million for unfunded state mandates.**
 - The state owes more than \$933.5 million to cities, counties, and special districts for costs related to state mandates incurred after 2004. Of that amount, \$466.6 million — not counting interest — is owed to cities.
 - The pandemic demonstrated the vital role that cities play in California's economy and the important services they provide to the public.
 - A strong city budget creates strong, resilient communities and this allocation would help ensure that cities can continue to meet shared local and state priorities.
- **\$180 million for organic waste recycling.**
 - As a key player in the state’s ability to achieve its solid waste management and recycling roles, cities are urging the state include \$180 million in the 2022-23 State Budget to help cities develop and implement SB 1383 (Lara, 2016) organic waste recycling programs.
 - This funding will help local governments implement collection, education, outreach, edible food recovery, procurement activities, and capacity planning, and minimize the financial burden the cost of implementing these regulations could have on taxpayers.

Priority Bill List as of 5/31/2022:

[AB 1737](#) (Holden D) Children’s camps: local registration.

Status: 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/27/2022-S. RLS.

Attachments:

[AB 1737 \(Holden\) Concerns City Sample Letter Asm Health](#)

[AB 1737 \(Holden\) Concerns Letter Asm Health](#)

Cal Cities Position: Concerns

Bill Summary: This measure would implement a series of new reporting and inspection requirements for children's camps.

Specifically, this measure:

Requires children's camps to register with local agencies and at least 90 days before starting;

Requires local agencies to make announced and unannounced visits to each children's camp;

If violations are found during an on-site visit, local agencies must conduct follow up inspections of the violations;

Local agencies must also keep records of all violations and make those available to the public;

Local agencies must also submit an annual report to the Department of Public Health that includes the names of the children's camps in its jurisdiction, the number of attending campers, and any violations cited;

This measure also requires children's camps to submit emergency action plans, health and safety policies, and any high-risk activities to local agencies; and

Lastly, this measure requires background and sex offender checks of all prospective camp staff and makes full-time employees mandated reporters of child abuse or neglect.

[AB 1951](#) ([Grayson D](#)) **Sales and use tax: exemptions: manufacturing.**

Status: 5/26/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/26/2022-S. RLS.

Attachments:

[AB 1951 \(Grayson\) Cal Cities. Oppose. Asm Approps. 5.18](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose

Policy Committee (primary): Revenue and Taxation

Bill Summary: The measure would apply the existing state sales and use tax exemption for large manufacturing to city and county sales tax rates (converting a partial sales and use tax exemption to a full exemption). The measure would also extend the program until 2033.

[AB 1985](#) ([Rivas, Robert D](#)) **Organic waste: list: available products.**

Status: 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/27/2022-S. RLS.

Attachments:

[AB 1985 \(R. Rivas\) CITY SAMPLE Author Support Letter 3.7.22](#)

[AB 1985 \(R Rivas\) Author CoSponsor Letter 2.24.22](#)

Cal Cities Position: Sponsor

Bill Summary: This bill would create an online database of organic waste products on the market to enable local governments to connect with local farmers and community members seeking their products. The bill is attempting to help cities and counties figure out what to do with the compost they are required to procure under SB 1383 regulations.

[AB 2011](#) ([Wicks D](#)) **Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022.**

Status: 5/24/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/24/2022-S. RLS.

Attachments:

[AB 2011 \(Wicks\) Oppose City SAMPLE letter 05.17.22](#)

[AB 2011 \(Wicks\) Oppose, Asm. Housing and Comm. Dev., 5-6-22](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose

[AB 2097](#) ([Friedman D](#)) Residential and commercial development: parking requirements.

Status: 5/27/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/27/2022-S. RLS.

Attachments:

[AB 2097 \(Friedman\) Oppose, Author 4-13-22](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose

Bill Summary: This measure would significantly restrict parking requirements within one half-mile of public transit. Public transit is defined as:

- 1) A high-quality transit corridor with 15-minute headways;
- 2) Major transit stop — ferry terminal, rapid transit stop, or the intersection of multiple major bus routes with 15-minute headways.

[AB 2237](#) ([Friedman D](#)) Transportation planning: regional transportation improvement plan: sustainable communities strategies: climate goals.

Status: 5/26/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/26/2022-S. RLS.

Attachments:

[AB 2237 \(Friedman\) SAMPLE OPPOSE, 5-25-22](#)

[AB 2237 Coalition OPPOSE](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose Unless Amend

Bill Summary: This bill would make a number of changes to SB 375 sustainable community strategy plans and the role MPOs play in implementing such plans. This bill is a follow up to Friedman's AB 1147, which did similar things but was vetoed last year. This bill is also related to SB 1217 (Allen)'s efforts on "SB 375 2.0."

[AB 2887](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) Public resources: Sales and Use Tax Law: exclusions.

Status: 5/26/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Location: 5/26/2022-S. RLS.

Cal Cities Position: Concerns

Bill Summary: The measure would increase the existing limit on sales and use tax exclusions to \$150,000,000 each year for manufacturers that promote alternative energy and advanced transportation.

[SB 932](#) ([Portantino D](#)) General plans: circulation element: bicycle and pedestrian plans and traffic calming plans.

Status: 5/27/2022-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and TRANS.

Location: 5/27/2022-A. L. GOV.

Attachments:

[SB 932 \(Portantino\) Oppose unless Amended](#)

[SB 932 \(Portantino\) Oppose Unless Amended, Sample Letter](#)

[SB 932 \(Portantino\) Oppose Unless Amended, Coalition Letter, 3-11-22](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose Unless Amend

Bill Summary: SB 932 would make significant, unprecedented, and overly prescriptive changes to the requirements of the circulation element of local general plans; impose costly, unfunded mandates for physical changes to local transportation infrastructure; and expose local governments to significant legal liability.

[SB 1038](#) ([Bradford D](#)) **Law enforcement: facial recognition and other biometric surveillance.**

Status: 5/27/2022-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Caballero.

Location: 5/27/2022-S. INACTIVE FILE

Attachments:

[SB 1038 \(Bradford\) Oppose, Author 4-5-22](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose

Bill Summary: This measure would extend indefinitely the current prohibition on a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer from installing, activating, or using any biometric surveillance system in connection with an officer camera.

[SB 1044](#) ([Durazo D](#)) **Employers: state of emergency or emergency condition: retaliation.**

Status: 5/26/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/25/2022-A. DESK

Attachments:

[SB 1044 \(Durazo\) Coalition Opposition Senate Approps](#)

[SB 1044 \(Durazo\) Coalition Opposition Author letter](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose

Bill Summary: This measure would prohibit an employer, in the event of a state of emergency, from taking or threatening adverse action against any employee for refusing to report to, or leaving, a workplace within the affected area because the employee feels unsafe due to the emergency.

[SB 1067](#) ([Portantino D](#)) **Housing development projects: automobile parking requirements.**

Status: 5/25/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/24/2022-A. DESK

Cal Cities Position: Oppose

Bill Summary: This measure would significantly restrict parking requirements within one half-mile of public transit. Public transit is defined as:

- 1) A high-quality transit corridor with 15-minute headways;
- 2) Major transit stop — ferry terminal, rapid transit stop, or the intersection of multiple major bus routes with 15-minute headways.

[SB 1127](#) ([Atkins D](#)) **Workers' compensation: liability presumptions.**

Status: 5/27/2022-Referred to Com. on INS.

Location: 5/27/2022-A. INS.

Attachments:

[SB 1127 \(Atkins\) Coalition Opposition - Senate Floor Alert](#)

[SB 1127 \(Atkins\) Coalition Opposition - S-LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose

Bill Summary: This measure would fundamentally alter longstanding rules and timeframes for determining eligibility for workers' compensation claims. This measure would reduce the timeline for employers to make a decision about covering a claimed injury and would change the rules for all claims.

[SB 1186](#) ([Wiener D](#)) Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act.

Status: 5/24/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/23/2022-A. DESK

Attachments:

[SB 1186 \(Wiener\) Joint Oppose, Sen. Approps Comm., 5-3-22](#)

[SB 1186 \(Wiener\) Joint Oppose, Sen. Bus, Prof., Econ. Dev. Comm., 4-4-22](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose

Bill Summary: This measure would enact the Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act, which would require a local jurisdiction to allow for delivery of medicinal cannabis to satisfy "reasonable access" for patients.

[SB 1393](#) ([Archuleta D](#)) Energy: appliances: local requirements.

Status: 5/27/2022-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 5/26/2022-A. DESK

Attachments:

[SB 1393 \(Archuleta\) Joint Cal Cites CSAC Sen Gov and Fi Oppose Unless Amended Letter 4.19.22](#)

[SB 1393 \(Archuleta\) CITY SAMPLE Oppose Letter Sen Gov and Fi 4.4.22](#)

[SB 1393 \(Archuleta\) Cal Cities CSAC Oppose Letter Sen Gov and Fi 4.4.22](#)

Cal Cities Position: Oppose Unless Amend

Bill Summary: This bill would require a city, including a charter city, or county to submit an application to, and receive approval from, the CA Energy Commission before the city or county could require that a fossil fuel-fired appliance be replaced with an electric appliance upon the alteration or retrofit of a residential or nonresidential building. Some exemptions are included in the bill.