

Councils of Governments (COGs) and Subregions in Los Angeles County

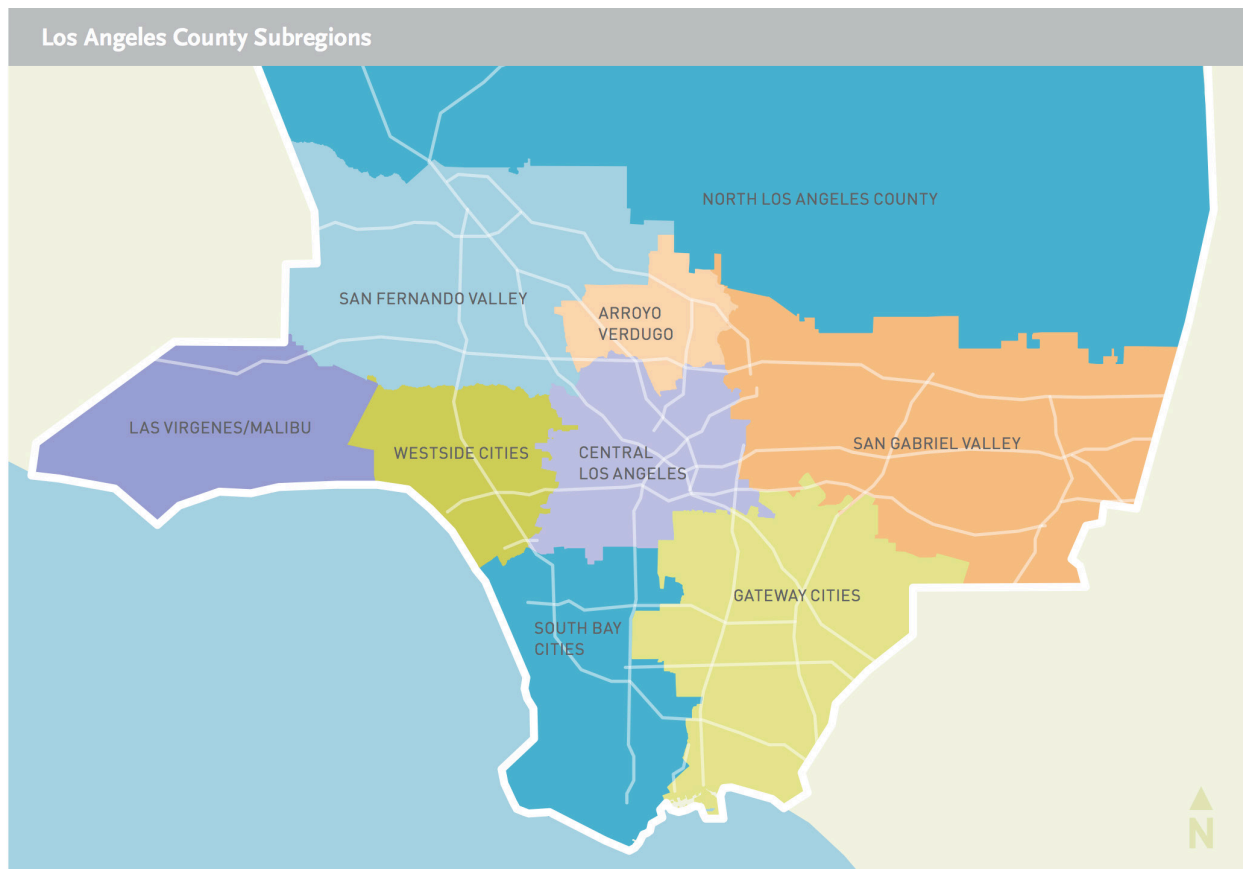
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Los Angeles County is a large and diverse region with more than 10 million residents in 89 jurisdictions. Due to its size and complexity, nine geographic subregions have been identified for planning purposes. The subregions vary in form, but all consist of area’s local government representatives (city council members and Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors), and share the goal of cooperatively addressing regional priorities and matters of mutual interest.



(Source: 2009 Metro Long Range Transportation Plan Technical Document)



What is a Council of Governments (COG)?

The terms Council of Governments (COG) and subregion are often used interchangeably. They are similar in nature; however, a COG operates either under a joint-powers authority or an official memorandum of understanding. Subregions that do not operate as COGs can still participate in policy making permitting they have bylaws.

Many COGs throughout the country were formed in the 1960s and 1970s due to the emerging emphasis placed on long-term planning at the federal level, particularly in terms of transportation planning. Rather than a city-by-city approach, COGs became the preferred interface. However, COGs are voluntary organizations and are not federally mandated, unlike Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs).

Members of COGs are usually cities, counties and supervisorial districts. Some COGs also include other members such as water districts and ports. COGs generally form due to shared issues among members. Often this has to do with a transportation link, corridor, or watershed running through the COG region. Within Southern California, members within COGs share transportation issues usually stemming from transportation corridors in the form of arterials, freeways, or transit. The Southern California COG boundaries were formed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the region's MPO. The County of Los Angeles is usually represented in each Southern California COG as most COGs have unincorporated areas within their boundaries.

COG boards are usually comprised of elected officials from the member cities and supervisors from representative districts. Board or Executive Committee members have the power to vote and votes are either equal or based on the proportionate population of member cities. Many COGs have an Executive Director and staff as well as an Executive Committee or a Board of Directors. While several COGs in Los Angeles County have paid staff, some are staffed with city representatives. The Central Los Angeles subregion is wholly contained within the City of Los Angeles and supported by city staff.

COGs provide forums for discussion and communication for their members in order to develop consensus, cooperative planning, and coordination. COGs have committees such as steering committees, transportation committees and/or working groups that focus on specific issues or areas. COGs also provide technical assistance for issues that affect the subregion or region. The actual goals and responsibilities of most COGs are determined by the member cities.

COGs represent their associated members in larger planning organizations at the regional, state, and federal level. Within Southern California these are SCAG, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), Air Resources Board and others. COGs often enter in Memorandums of Understanding within these larger agencies to formalize their relationships and goals.

How COGs are funded and staffed

COGs rely on members' dues; each member jurisdiction pays a yearly amount to the COG for administrative and other purposes. Some subregions ask for dues, while others do not. Apart from dues, COGs seek out grants from entities such as SCAG, the state Strategic Growth Council, the Air Resources Board and Metro. COGs will seek out special grants for planning, research purposes and special projects. Some COGs conduct special assessments for strategic planning. Recently, Measure R funds have been designated towards most of the COGs. However, it must be noted that apart from dues there is no other form of sustained funding; COGs must seek out grants, assessments and designated funding.

The primary stakeholders in COGs are their members. COGs function to serve members and their project revolve around what their member jurisdictions need and want. They also function as a coordinator to meet the mutual needs of cities and unincorporated Los Angeles County communities. COGs cannot demand that their members implement anything; they can only suggest and offer opportunities for regional coordination.

During planning updates, Metro and SCAG will ask COGs to submit transportation lists for both long and short-range plans as well as for current and future funding streams. When developed, the lists stem from the specific needs of cities or combined needs of cities. The members themselves create a consensus around priorities.

COGs and Metro

Metro serves as the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission, with authority as the region's transportation planner and coordinator, designer, builder and operator. Throughout countywide planning, Metro creates the Los Angeles County region's long-term transportation investment plans. COGs are involved with Metro in a variety of ways.

- Directly through Metro Board Members who sit on COG boards and through Metro Board Members who are assigned to the COG region.
- Directly with County Supervisors, particularly deputies, who are assigned to the region.
- Directly with Metro staff who are assigned to the region.
- Each COG has a voting seat on Metro's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).
- Each COG has a voting seat on Metro's Streets and Freeways TAC subcommittee.
- Some COG staff sit on other standing committees directly related to the Board such as the ad hoc Sustainability Committee.

- COGs are involved in Metro’s long and short-range planning. Metro gives updates to COGs, city managers, mayors, directors and others. Metro reaches out and asks agencies to submit lists of projects. The Metro Board ultimately advocates for these projects and decides which projects get put into plans.
- Metro has five local service councils which advise on Metro service in these regions: Gateway Cities, San Fernando Valley, San Gabriel Valley, South Bay and Westside/Central.
- Setting Regional Allocation Procedures & Regional Subsidies Program.
- Applying for funds from Metro’s grant funding opportunities: Call for Projects, Open Streets Program, Transit Oriented Development and others.

Conclusion

COGs are increasingly key players in regional planning processes, particularly regarding implementation of legislation such as AB 32 and SB 375. In Los Angeles County, COGs and subregions have also been awarded funds from local measures, namely Measure R, and are poised to significantly influence and receive funds from future measures. The COGs are assembling project lists that will significantly inform Metro’s long-range transportation plan update, already underway. As such, many Los Angeles County COGs are undertaking extensive studies and strategic planning so they can present salient findings at Metro, SCAG and other agencies. They are also undertaking extensive analysis to aid their cities and regions in implementing strategies to meet greenhouse gas reduction targets set by legislation.

Interested stakeholders and community-based organization can work with COGs directly by attending COG meetings and providing input into their strategies, studies, plans, and proposed project lists. Stakeholders can also take the knowledge from these studies and plans to work with individual cities on implementation of regional priorities. Likewise, stakeholders can work with individual cities to inform their participation in COG decisions.

Funding agencies prioritize projects that meet certain criteria and have a compelling case based on solid data and analysis. Projects must show what benefits they will achieve in order to get funded. COGs have a pivotal role in generating and assembling data that supports their subregional priorities, which ultimately inform Metro's investment strategy. Stakeholders that understand these relationships and limitations will more effectively shape investments and policy outcomes in their communities.

Source: Safe Routes to School National Partnership - December 2015

Arroyo Verdugo

(subregion)

Members:

Burbank, Glendale, La Canada

Key Contact:

Ann Wilson

City of La Canada Flintridge

awilson@lcf.ca.gov

Central Los Angeles

(subregion)

Members:

Central part of the City of Los Angeles

Key Contact:

Seleta Reynolds

General Manager

LADOT

seleta.reynolds@ladot.org

Gateway Cities Council of Governments

Members:

Artesia, Avalon, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Cerritos, Commerce, Compton, Downey, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, Industry, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lynwood, Maywood, Montebello, Norwalk, Paramount, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Signal Hill, South Gate, Vernon, and Whittier, and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County

Key Contact:

Nancy Pfeffer

Executive Director

Gateway Cities Council of Governments

nancy@gatewaycog.org

Las Virgenes/Malibu

(subregion)

Members:

Agoura Hills, Malibu, Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Westlake Village

Key Contact:

Terry Dipple

Executive Director

Las Virgenes/Malibu CoG

tdipple@msn.com

North Los Angeles County

(subregion)

Members:

Lancaster, Palmdale, unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County

Key Contact:

Mike Behen

City of Palmdale

mbehen@cityofpalmdale.org

Trolis Niebla

City of Lancaster

tniebla@cityoflancasterca.org

San Fernando Valley Council of Governments

Members:

*Burbank, Glendale, Los Angeles,
San Fernando, Santa Clarita and
unincorporated areas of Los Angeles
County*

Key Contact:

*John Bwarie
Executive Director
San Fernando Valley CoG
john@stratiscope.com*

San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

Members:

*Alhambra, Arcadia, Azusa, Baldwin Park,
Bradbury, Claremont, Covina, Diamond Bar,
Duarte, El Monte, Glendora, Industry,
Irwindale, La Puente, La Verne,
Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pasadena,
Pomona, Rosemead, San Dimas, San
Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South
El Monte, South Pasadena, Temple City,
Walnut, West Covina, unincorporated areas
of Los Angeles County, San Gabriel Valley
Water District*

Key Contact:

*Phil Hawkey
Executive Director
San Gabriel Valley CoG
phawkey@sgvcog.org*

South Bay Cities Council of Governments

Members:

*Carson, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne,
Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Lawndale,
Lomita, Los Angeles, Manhattan Beach,
Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos
Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills,
Rolling Hills Estates, Torrance, and
unincorporated areas of Los Angeles
County*

Key Contact:

*Jacki Bacharach
Executive Director
South Bay Cities CoG
jacki@southbaycities.org*

Westside Cities Council of Governments

Members:

*Beverly Hills, Culver City, Santa Monica,
West Hollywood, Los Angeles, and
unincorporated areas of Los Angeles
County*

Key Contact:

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Westside Cities CoG
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