

# Examples of Successful Regional Collaboration

# Tools & Resources for Regional Collaboration

**SCAG - SoCal Connect**

Bay Area Climate Adaptation Network's Equity Working Group

**Alliance of Regional Collaboratives for Climate Adaptation (ARCCA) :**

**Integrated Regional Water Management Planning**

**Regional Flood Management Planning**

**Groundwater Sustainability Agencies**

**BEACON - Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties JPA**

**Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Planning**

**San Diego Regional Climate Collaborative**

**Climate Science Alliance of Southern California**

**Bay Area Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)**

**Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Groups**

**Connecting Wildlands and Communities - San Diego State University**

**Regional Collaboratives Forum (national network of 30+ collaboratives)**

**BayCAN Equity Program:**  
<https://www.baycanadapt.org/equity-work-group>

**4th CA Climate Assessment Regional Reports:**  
<https://climateassessment.ca.gov/regions/>

**Tribal Climate Health Project - Exposures, Impacts, and Strategies (EISI) tool**

Search for resources in your region on the State Adaptation Clearinghouse:  
<https://resilientca.org/search/>

Explore tools, data, and scientific studies on the adaptation clearinghouse:  
<https://resilientca.org/tools/> and compare tools  
<https://resilientca.org/tools/find/>

Look for possibilities with local communities representing local public trust resources.

# How should a "region" be defined? Who should be leading regional planning and what authorities are needed?

Each region is bounded by other regions - how do we comprehend/address the boundaries of regions? Regions are a physical continuum, not a discrete entity (other than in a political/administrative framework)

Boundaries. Key stakeholders should be leading regional planning (frontline/vulnerable community representatives). Let them be part of an advisory council for a regional planning and implementing body (joint powers)

Region should be defined by the need and the topic for a collaborative. On the same token, this will determine who should be the lead

regions should be based on the specific project /problem

Would be interesting to know the history of how MPOs were determined.

What are the differences between collaboration on adaptation re hazard mitigation and adaptation re new/upgraded infrastructure?

regional planning effort should be lead by a separate climate resilience task force designated by a metropolitan area board. The task force would have a broad set of stakeholders within the metro region. Authorities: powers given by the

In addition to defining "region" it is important to consider what the region relies on and what the region provides.

Top down - gives clarity and consistency, but will probably tie together communities that doesn't feel connected. Bottom up - gets messy, but will allow people to connect where natural.

A region should be defined in a way that acknowledges current regional governance structures- the Bay Area's nine counties, Los Angeles County, etc. in order to lead to action.

Natural resources are another important factor in defining a region. It may be necessary to bring several regions together to be able to address natural resources across regional boundaries.

regionally (e.g. vuln data collection, adaptation strategy collaborative implementation, community resilience hubs/centers) ... ID what is trickier (e.g. adoption of plans that require individual communities to make

that should be part of the process? Also, in many regions other entities may already have bits and pieces of this topic, and would coordination among existing agencies need to be considered? I'm thinking water quality agencies, air quality

JPA - like CCAs

How a region is defined should be determined by the region. Flexibility in definition is necessary to create administrative structures that are effective (have regional buy-in)

Some regions are more clearly defined than others.

Could have multiple definitions that nest within each other, like nesting dolls, or a network of networks

Regional Collaboratives + MPOs can work together, filling different roles, in advancing regional adaptation

Could develop flexible boundaries - i.e. "boundary realms" that are on the edges of a region, but are at the point where cross-regional collaboration begins

define via a community/public participation-driven definition workshops via a regional roadshow across the state

Definition needs to consider how funding is leveraged through multiple mechanisms. State funds, local jurisdiction funds, etc.

"leading" a collaboration vs. "facilitating" a collaboration. Ideally it's a cooperative decisionmaking structure, facilitated by a neutral partner that has the ability to cross divides and make the convening/structure

In planning for wildfire - I'm not sure how this would work, but having a planning process for High Fire Threat Districts within different ecoregions/utility territories might make a lot of sense

transition layers are a problem everywhere. Define them or a continuum to determine what strategies would work best. In SF, for example, planning boundaries down the middle of a street with different parking

SANDAG - by county plus interjurisdictional for water planning

SANDAG: regional energy planning - work with investor-owned utilities trying to address impacts of energy infrastructure on wildfire risks. Detect wildfire risks/climate analysis - boundary has evolved

Energy provider networks/wildfire service area.

Watersheds and freight are different.

SLR coastal erosion and flooding along tributaries - defines hazards differently - need to consider physical factors.

Wildfires - manage transition zones between areas that have different management needs.



# What is the ideal function of regional collaboratives and how do we get there? What would we see as indicators of success?



# How do we hold ourselves and others accountable to engage in and advance regional adaptation efforts?

