







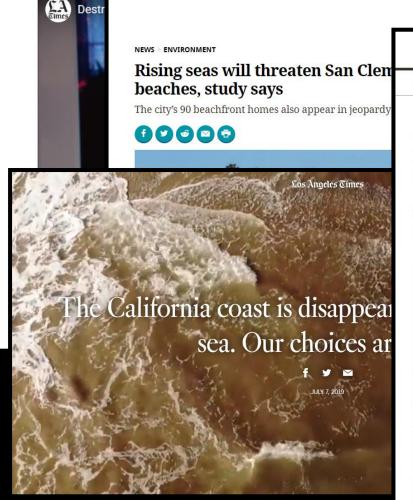


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#### Los Angeles Times

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Must Reads: Destruction from sea level rise in California could exceed worst wildfires and earthquakes, new research shows



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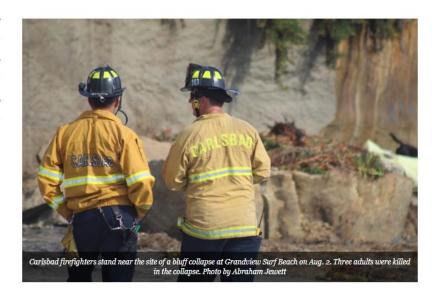
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### **UPDATE:** Bluff collapse on popular Encinitas beach kills three

by Abraham Jewett @ August 2, 2019 Q1 @ 1084

A bluff collapse at Grandview Surf Beach killed three adult beachgoers and injured two others in the Leucadia neighborhood of Encinitas on Aug. 2.

The collapse happened shortly before 3 p.m. and left a pile of dirt and rock up to 10 feet in height.

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#### **WILDFIRES**

#### Year after blaze, neighbor city strains under 20K new people

Published: Friday, November 8, 2019

Amber Blood got to Chico on Nov. 8, 2018, wearing pink slacks and her favorite white peacoat. It was all she had

Blood was among tens of thousands forced to flee as a wildfire roared through Paradise and nearby communities in Northern California, killing 85 people and destroying roughly 19,000 buildings.

Nothing burned in Chico, the closest big city. And within hours, another city had moved in — filling up hotels, living in trailers, sleeping on friends' couches and buying up every available home, apartment and spare room.

A year later, most are still there. State officials estimate Chico has added 20,000 people, boosting the population from 92,000 to more than 112,000. The city didn't expect that number until at least 2030.

"We all feel lost, still," said Blood, who has since bought a home in Chico. "This house is beautiful, and I don't even feel like it is my home. It's weird."

What's happened in Chico in the year since California's deadliest wildfire shows how blazes — growing more frequent and destructive with climate change — have lasting effects far beyond the flames.

"You normally would have a decade to prepare for such growth," Chico Police Chief Michael O'Brien said. "We had about 10 hours."

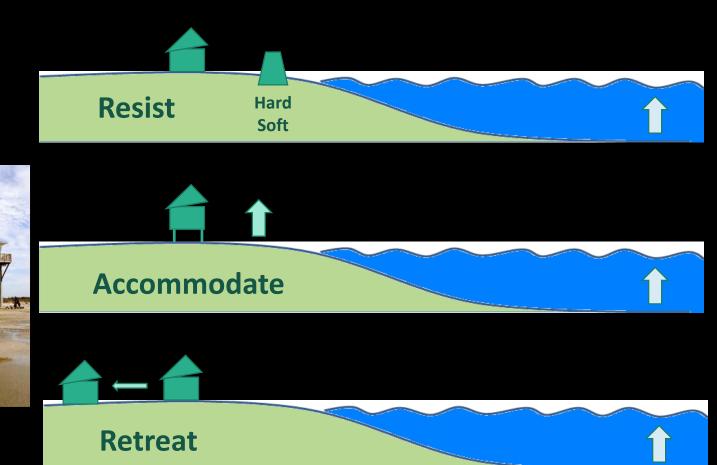
Chico officials say they need close to a half-billion dollars to improve infrastructure and hire enough police officers and firefighters to cover the surge in people. But because the city is outside the burn area, it isn't eligible for most state and federal disaster funds. The most it's gotten is \$3 million from the Legislature.

Aside from housing shortages and more traffic, the influx has strained the city in unexpected ways. About three weeks after the fire, Chico's sewer system was handling an additional million gallons a day, or the equivalent of adding an extra 5,000 homes.

City officials had hoped the increase was temporary. But now, the system is handling an additional 600,000 gallons a day from fire survivors, costing an extra \$53,000 per month. That's money Chico doesn't have.



### FLOOD ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

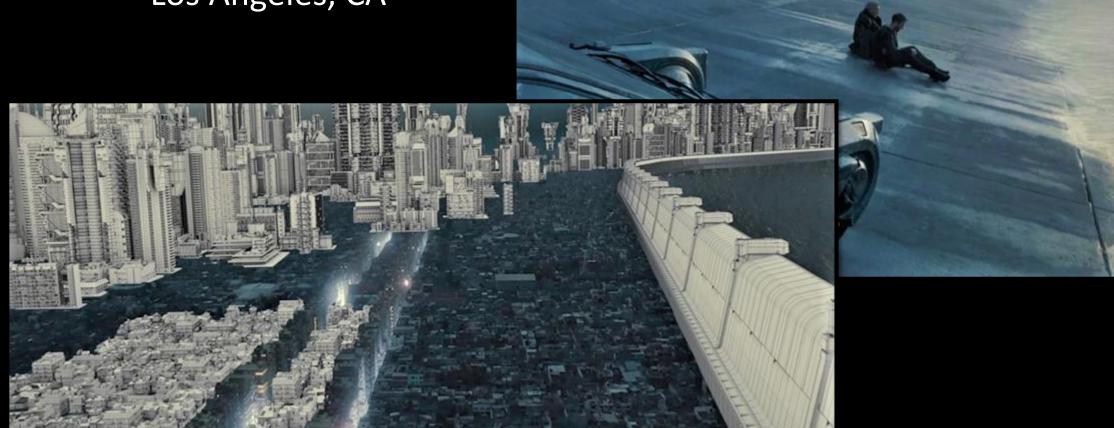




e.g., Burby and Nelson, 1991; Deyle et al., 2007; Titus, 1998

Blade Runner 2049

Los Angeles, CA



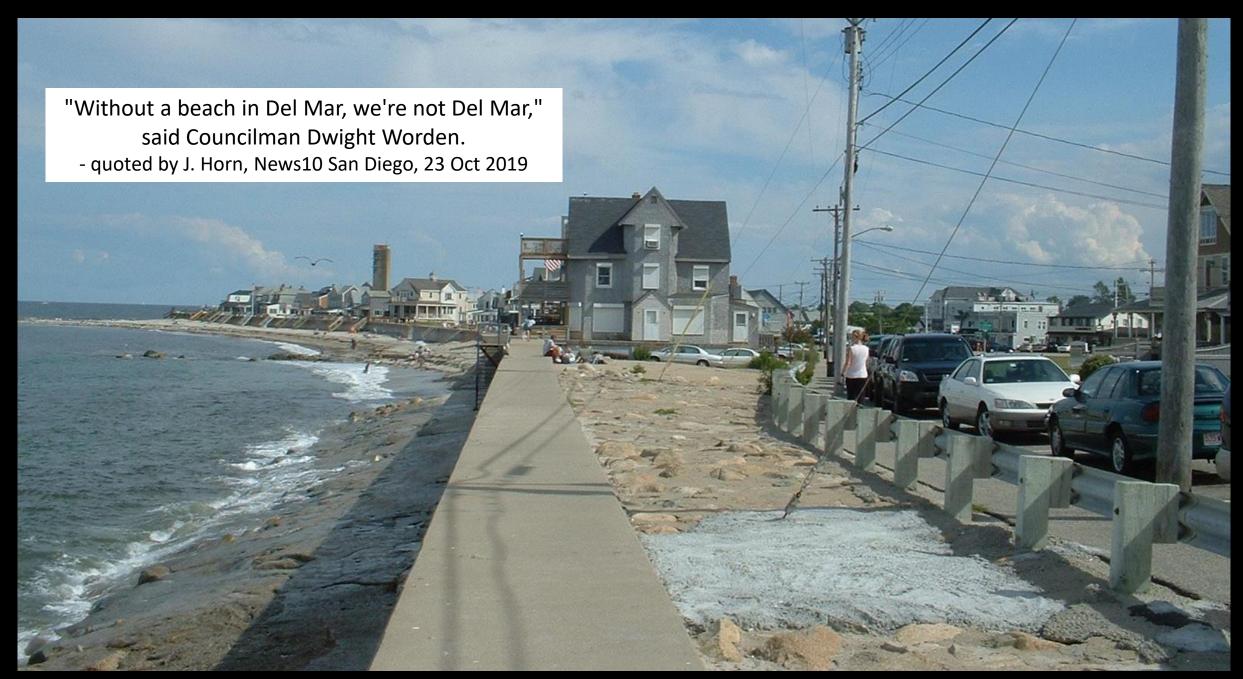


Photo: Todd C., Shared under CC3.0



Disappearing Beaches: Modeling Shoreline Change in Southern California



31-67% of SoCal beaches projected to be completely lost by 2100 - USGS





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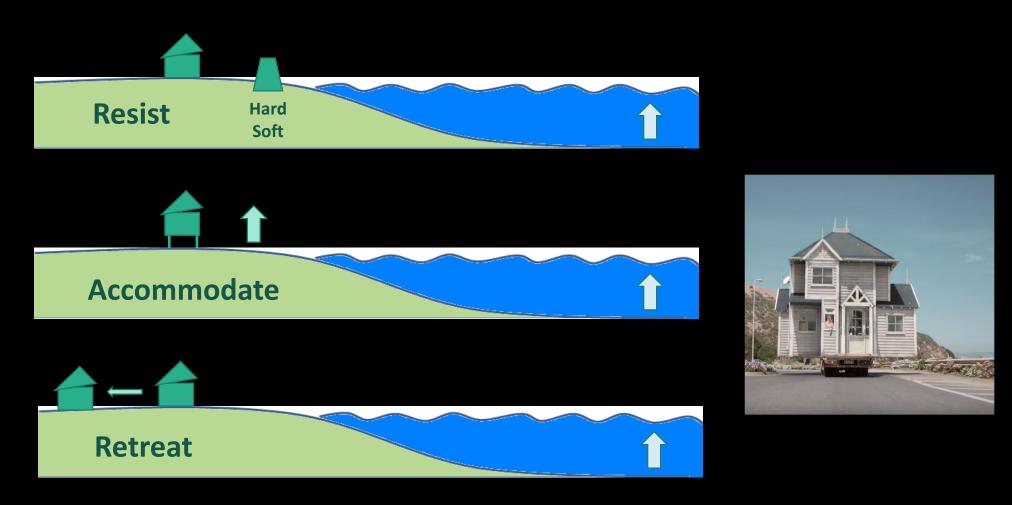
# Sisyphus on the beach: Dorian underlines coastal cities' endless rebuilding task

Zachary Fagenson

4 MIN READ



### FLOOD ADAPTATION STRATEGIES



e.g., Burby and Nelson, 1991; Deyle et al., 2007; Titus, 1998



#### Coordinated

Organized relocation of whole community



#### **Assisted**

Support in moving, including identifying or creating housing options



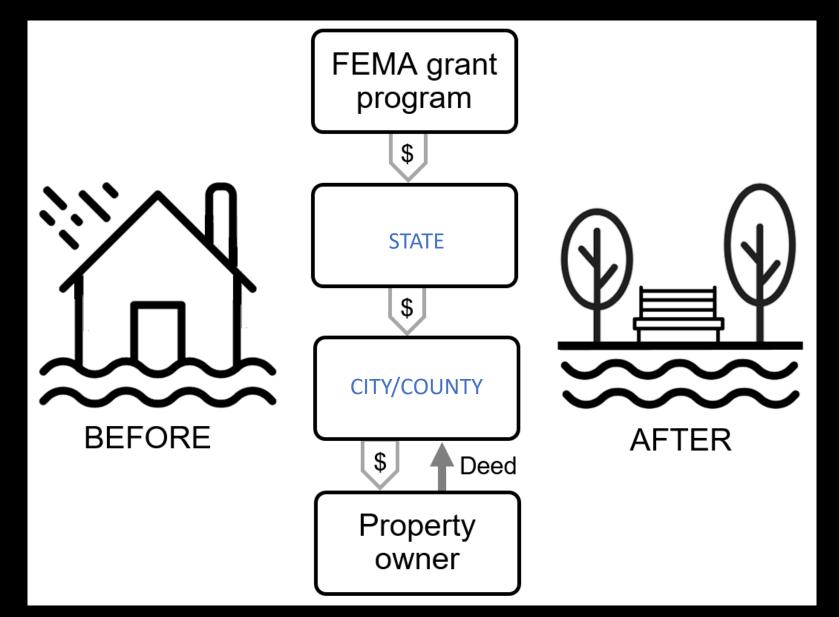
#### **Funded**

Compensation for loss of property and moving costs



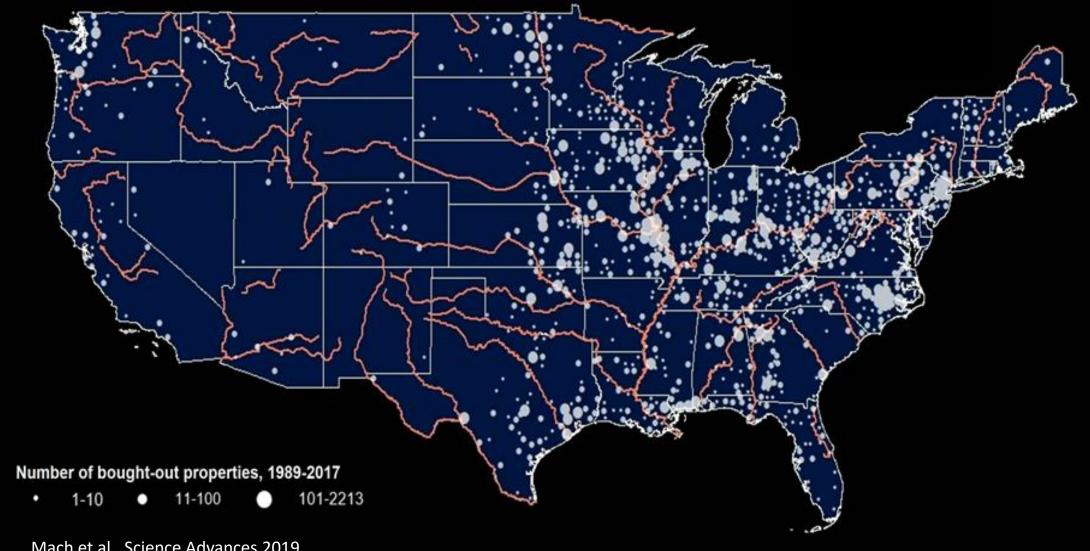
#### Nudged

Incentives to relocate to safe areas at own cost





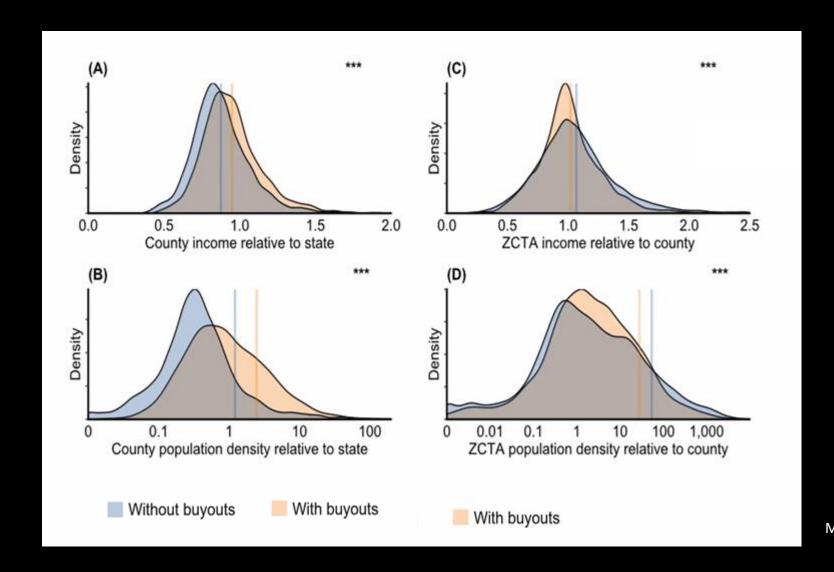
### **FEMA-FUNDED PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS**



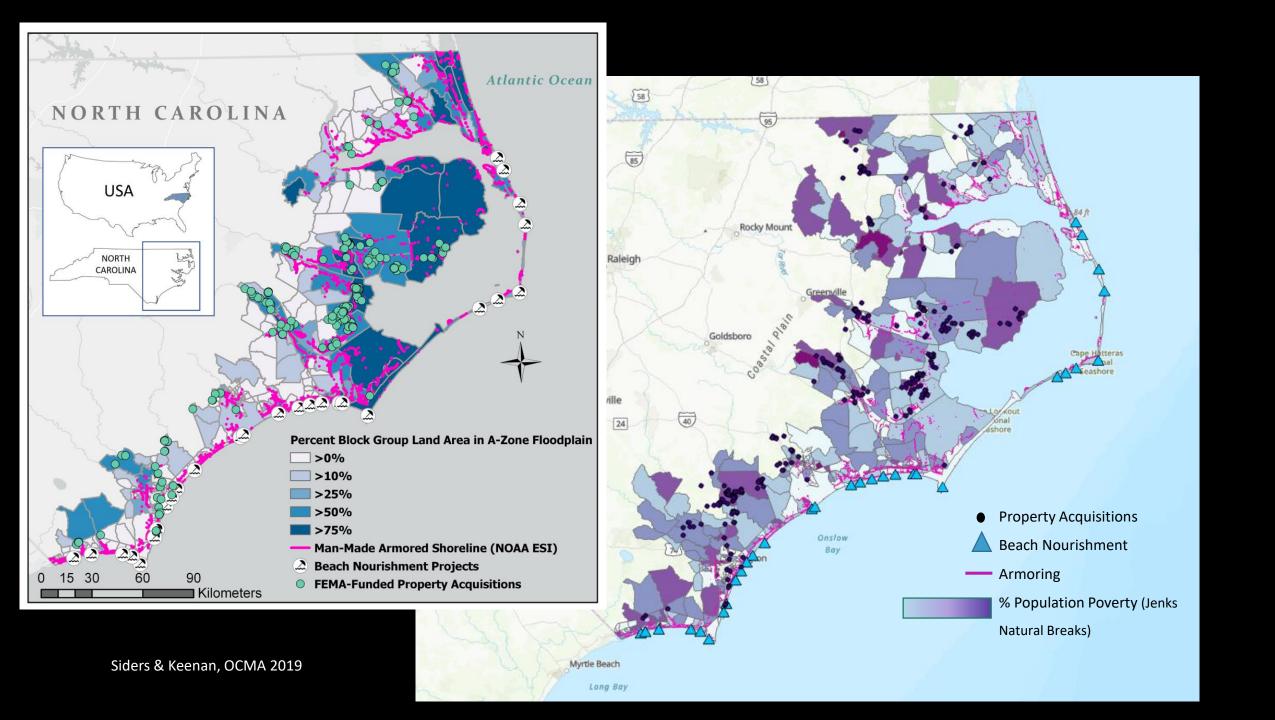
Mach et al., Science Advances 2019

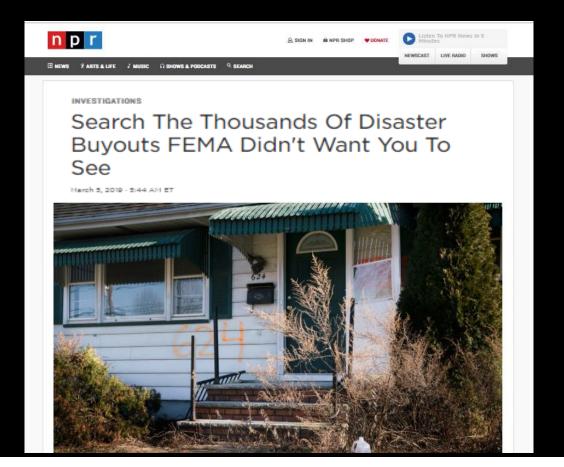


### HIGH CAPACITY ADMINISTRATORS — LOW CAPACITY RESIDENTS



Mach et al. Science Advances 2019





An NPR investigation found that white communities nationwide have disproportionately received more federal buyouts after a disaster than communities of color. Federal disaster aid is allocated based on a cost-benefit calculation meant to minimize taxpayer risk. That means money is not necessarily doled out to those who need it most but rather to those whose property is worth more — and to those who own property in the first place. That mirrors the existing racial wealth gap in the United States



#### Global Environmental Change

Volume 49, March 2018, Pages 10-13



Adaptation privilege and Voluntary Buyouts: Perspectives on ethnocentrism in sea level rise relocation and retreat policies in the US

Elizabeth Marino

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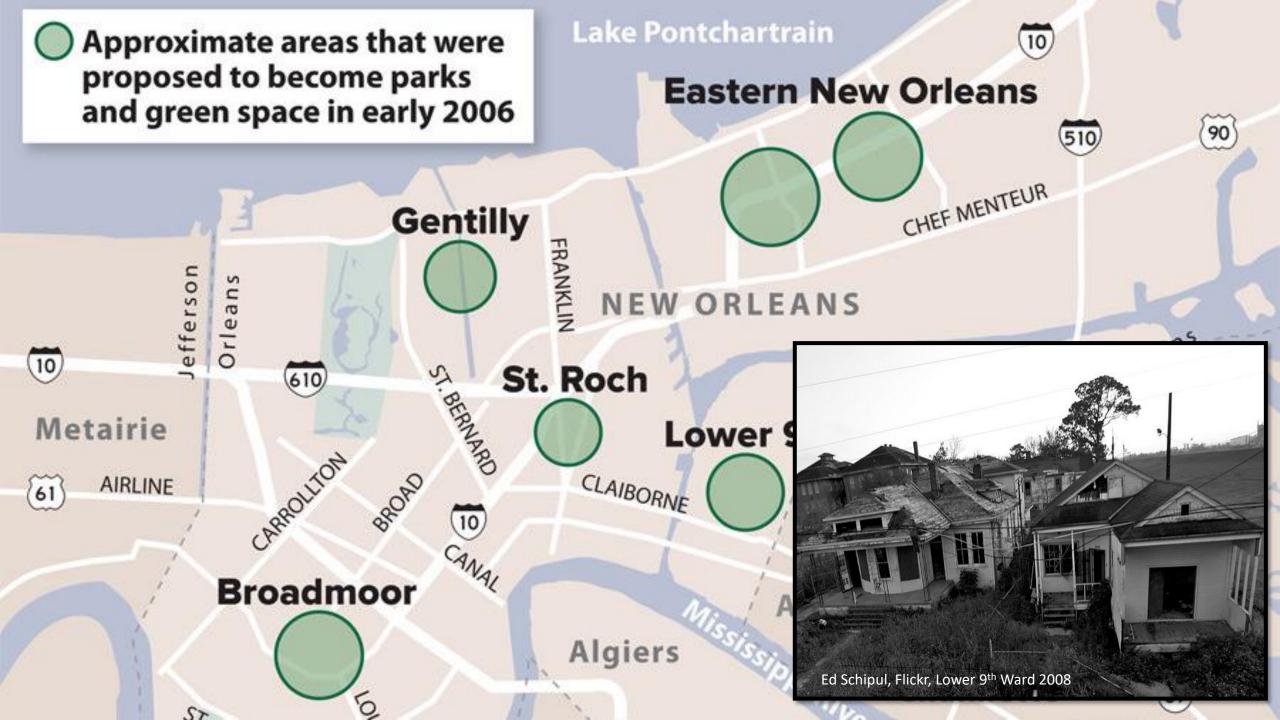
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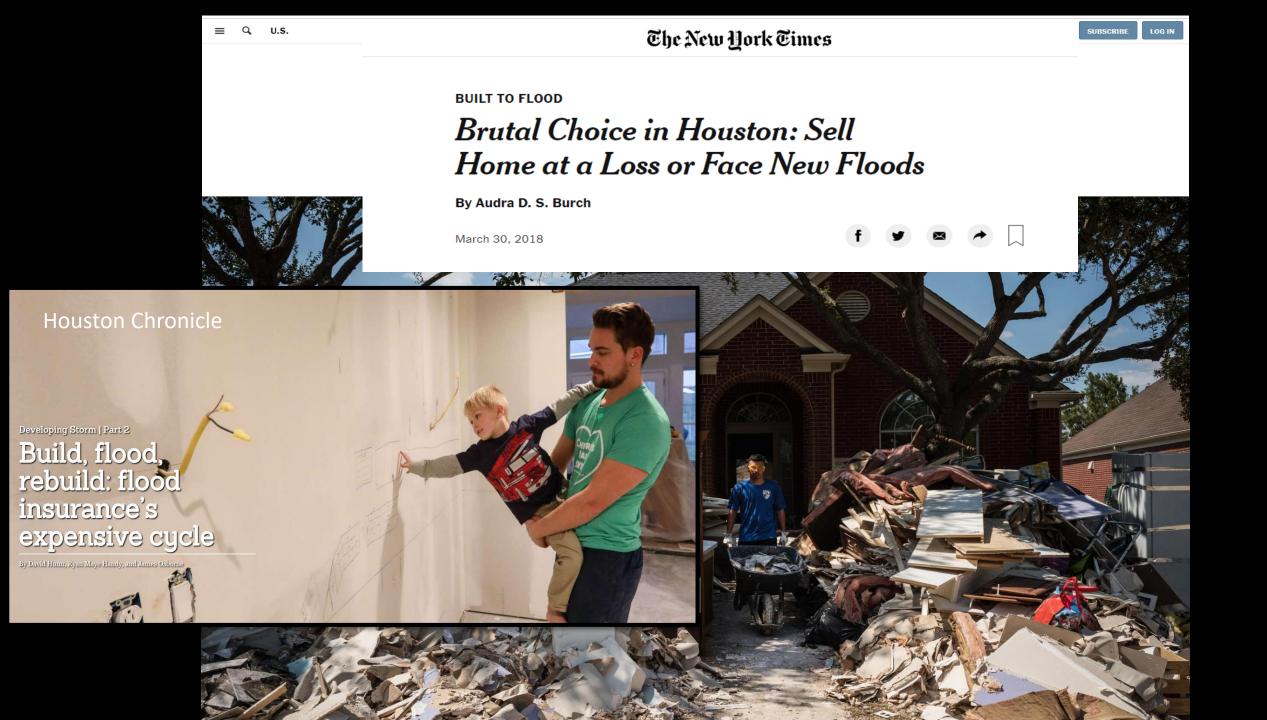
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#### **Abstract**

The coast is a highly populated environment that is under increasing risk because of sea level rise (SLR) and climate change. Social science predicts that social and political systems will habitually privilege certain communities and disadvantage others under conditions of risk and disaster. This paper tests that supposition on a particular disaster policy in the United States. Voluntary buyouts are a policy tool in the US that has the potential to help communities adapt to SLR. While buyouts have

l in the past, there is some indication that they are becoming more opular. Despite increased popularity, communities in Alaska who need ecause of repetitive flooding and sea level rise do not meet the basic s of the buyout program in a way that makes this policy applicable to m. We find that notions of the market, property, and individualism are ssumptions inherent to the buyout policies, which ultimately serve to tribal communities as they attempt to relocate as an adaptation imate change. This analysis suggests that adaptation policies to climate selves, can limit the inventory of possibilities that some communities se from, and re-entrench inequity in the face of risk.







New Orleans Photo: Bart Everson Flickr, CC2.0



"Retreat, Hell!
We're just advancing in a different direction."
- USMC General Oliver P.
Smith



## Sometimes, to move in a new direction, you have to step back

### Questions?

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