

Episode 56VS, July 9, 2024. Insurance costs rise since 2020 in all 50 states, Offshore wind farms.

In Episode 56VS. 1)World. Metal for electric vehicles on the ocean floor. 2)United States. New York Times Climate Forward Newsletter. Home Insurance variation across the country, and Wildfires and other Climate Change related disasters. RAWSEP View: From the article: When it comes to adapting to climate change, the private insurance market has often been viewed as the adult in the room, the voice of authority that's willing to say to Americans: Sure, you can live along that beach, or in those fire-prone foothills. But it's going to cost you. RAWSEP View: This may be why one TV ad for a nationwide insurance company shows actors sitting around a campfire, seeming oblivious to the wood smoke circling their heads, the actors showing off their acting chops by not yelling "I'm out of here!", "Give me a gas mask!" or not rubbing their eyes or coughing, or else the woodsmoke circling their faces is Artificially Engineered in editing. 3)United States. A Week of Extreme Weather, Explained. 4)United States. Offshore wind is projected to fall short of the Biden administration's 2030 goals, Reuters reports, though it could catch up shortly thereafter. 5)California. Tribal representatives and others form a big circle during a prayer at the base of a few giant sequoia trees. RAWSEP View: Is it too much to ask that individuals do not add to the wood smoke in the air? 6)Pakistan Withers Under Deadly Heat and Fears the Coming Rains. Main Content. 1)World. Metal for electric vehicles on the ocean floor. Fight Over Seabed Agency Leadership Turns Nasty. An election over the future of a United Nations-affiliated organization could determine whether the Pacific Ocean floor will soon be mined for metals used in electric vehicles. 2)United States. New York Times Climate Forward Newsletter. Home Insurance variation across the country, and Wildfires and other Climate Change related disasters. RAWSEP View: From the article: When it comes to adapting to climate change, the private insurance market has often been viewed as the adult in the room, the voice of authority that's willing to say to Americans: Sure, you can live along that beach, or in those fire-prone foothills. But it's going to cost you. RAWSEP View: This may be why one TV ad for a nationwide insurance company shows actors sitting around a campfire, seeming oblivious to the wood smoke circling their heads, the actors showing off their acting chops by not yelling "I'm out of here!", "Give me a gas mask!" or not rubbing their eyes or coughing, or else the woodsmoke circling their faces is Artificially Engineered in editing. Actors' depiction of contentment at inhaling wood smoke and letting the wood smoke particulates smolder in their eyes, would encourage home-owner commercial viewers to engage in risky behavior or as it says in the article, the insurance market is "incentivizing all sorts of crazy behavior." And the insurance companies will continue making big bucks off the insurance premiums. How long before another nationwide insurance company which jokingly depicts mayhem by its spokesperson will include depicting enduring being a near neighbor of fire pits, indoor residential wood burners and industrial wood burning plants, but in the crash test dummy world of those commercials, there may be a glimmer of real-life adverse health effects and early deaths from indoor residential wood burning inflicted on near neighbors, but depicted for indulgent laughs, as those home insurance commercials are always shot. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. The price of insuring a home has jumped 33 percent since 2019, far more than inflation. But insurance cost data, which makes it possible to compare insurance premiums around the country, also shows that as climate change makes extreme weather more likely, the cost of home insurance doesn't line up all that closely with risk. Homeowners with similar levels of exposure to storms, wildfires and other calamities often pay very different rates, depending on where they live. (You can see what home insurance costs are where you live in this interactive.) For Example, In Wisconsin , average premiums have risen by \$313 since 2020. The other United States in alphabetical order. In Alabama average home insurance premiums rose \$557 since 2020. Alaska \$243. Arizona \$241. Arkansas \$316. California \$560. Colorado \$818. Connecticut \$667, Delaware \$239. District of Columbia \$1,060. Florida, \$1,450. Georgia \$683. Hawaii \$808. Idaho \$307. Illinois \$701. Indiana \$444. Iowa \$526. Kansas \$483. Kentucky \$379. Louisiana \$1,197. Maine \$249. Maryland \$453. Massachusetts \$649. Minnesota \$725. Mississippi \$630. Missouri \$350. Montana \$523. Nebraska \$781.

Nevada \$298. New Hampshire \$282. New Jersey \$620. New Mexico \$251, New York \$1,068. North Carolina \$348. North Dakota \$440. Ohio \$371. Oklahoma \$570. Oregon \$362. Pennsylvania \$439. Rhode Island \$484. South Carolina \$395. South Dakota \$691. Tennessee \$345. Texas \$595. Utah \$556. Vermont \$195. Virginia \$540. Washington \$586. West Virginia \$311. Wyoming \$649. Deciphering the cost of home insurance from one place to another is almost impossible. But two professors, one of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and one at the University of Wisconsin obtained data showing how much millions of American households pay to mortgage service companies, which typically includes insurance. Then they deducted payments for mortgages, property taxes and other fees, leaving them with an estimate of home insurance premiums. The result is first-of-its-kind data, piercing the veil that insurers and regulators have placed over the cost of home insurance in different parts of the country. In Enid, Oklahoma, home insurance costs more, as a share of home value, than in New Orleans, much of which is below sea level. Homes in Enid also cost more to insure, as a share of home value, than those in extremely fire-prone areas of California or in the Outer Banks in North Carolina, where houses have begun slipping into the sea. There can be a stark discrepancy in rates even between states that are next to each other. In McCurtain County, Oklahoma, for example, the typical homeowner paid an average of \$2,837 for insurance last year. But in Little River County, Arkansas, in the same area with the same weather just across the state line, the average homeowner paid \$1,673. It's worth noting the importance of home insurance. Without it, a bank won't issue a mortgage; without a mortgage, most people can't buy a home. And as climate change worsens, more homes are being damaged or destroyed by disasters. Without adequate home insurance, most people have no way to pay for rebuilding. So the cost of home insurance is a climate story and an economic story, and a social justice story. the cost of home insurance is also a story about politics. Much of the difference in insurance costs around the country reflects decisions made by state officials. They have the power to approve or block increases in insurance rates. But not all states use that power equally. Some, like California, make it harder for insurers to raise costs; others, like Oklahoma, prefer not to get in the way of the free market. Other state rules matter, too, such as how easy it is to sue your insurance company, and minimum requirements for what's covered by home insurance. Also important is whether states set up high-risk pools for people who can't get insurance on the private market. It means what you pay for home insurance isn't an accident. When the cost of home insurance is distorted, the ones who are hurt aren't necessarily just the people who pay more for coverage. Some say that people who pay less can also suffer. when the cost of insurance is too low, it encourages people to build, buy and live in homes in dangerous areas. In the short term, that puts people in physical danger; in the long term, it can expose them to financial danger, as insurance costs eventually escalate or home prices fall, or both. When it comes to adapting to climate change, the private insurance market has often been viewed as the adult in the room, the voice of authority that's willing to say to Americans: Sure, you can live along that beach, or in those fire-prone foothills. But it's going to cost you. This new data shows that the reality is more complicated. The mismatch between risk and insurance premiums means the cost of home insurance is an imperfect warning signal to prospective home buyers. Or the insurance market is "incentivizing all sorts of crazy behavior." 3)United States. A Week of Extreme Weather, Explained. July has brought a record-breaking hurricane, early-season wildfires and triple-digit temperatures. 4)United States. Offshore wind is projected to fall short of the Biden administration's 2030 goals, Reuters reports, though it could catch up shortly thereafter. 5)California. Tribal representatives and others form a big circle during a prayer at the base of a few giant sequoia trees. RAWSEP View: Is it too much to ask that individuals do not add to the wood smoke in the air? From the article. A small wooden structure stands behind the circle. To Protect Giant Sequoias, They Lit a Fire. After thousands of sequoias were destroyed by extreme wildfires, tribes are conducting cultural burns. 6)Pakistan Withers Under Deadly Heat and Fears the Coming Rains. Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, endured days of temperatures above 100 Fahrenheit, made worse by power cuts and high humidity.