



# **Corruption, Bribes, Blackouts, Fires, High Gas Prices: Who Wants to Live in California Today?**

**California politicians beholden to Silicon Valley oligarchs ignore everyone else**

**One crisis rolls into another in parts of Golden State; 'If I wasn't as old as I am, I would pack up and get the hell out'**

A power outage in Geyserville, Calif., in October. More than two million people have lost their power in Northern and Southern California in the past month. Photo: Rachel Bujalski for The Wall Street Journal.

By  
Ian Lovett

UKIAH, Calif.—On the fourth morning without power, Carolyn Summers lay as still as possible in bed, trying to delay the moment when she ran out of oxygen.

Her power generator, which she had hoped would run her oxygen compressor, wouldn't start. The local hospital said it couldn't give her an extra tank.

"I guess if you run out, you just die?" Ms. Summers wrote on [Facebook](#). Then the 62-year-old lay still again, conserving energy and hoping for a miracle.

**California Dreamin'**

**Blackouts and wildfires are contributing to financial insecurity and community disruption for some Californians, heightening existing**

## **challenges to life in the otherwise appealing state.**

Lindsay Huth/THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Rampant wildfires—and the [precautionary blackouts](#) that utilities including [PG&E](#) Corp. have instituted to try to prevent them—are reshaping life across the Golden State and transforming the state’s reputation.

Long known as the home of easy living, with its beaches and year-round sunshine, California is increasingly seen as a difficult place, where the government and corporate institutions can’t reliably offer basic services. Some residents are questioning whether they should leave as a result.

California has the highest gas prices in the country. Housing prices are the second-highest in the nation, triggering a statewide lack of affordable housing.

Homelessness is surging in the state’s major cities, despite billions spent by state and local governments to combat the problem. A drought, which gripped the state for more than seven years, left some towns without clean water.

Now, more than two million people have lost their power in Northern and Southern California in the past month and hundreds of thousands have evacuated their homes to avoid fire danger, a number likely to grow before the year ends.

Many of those hardest hit live in poorer rural and exurban areas like Ukiah that haven’t benefited as much from the economic boom as cities like San Francisco that, due to denser housing, are also safer from wildfires. Ukiah’s median household income is about \$43,000 a year.

“It’s like living in a third-world country,” said Marilyn Dalton, 78, a resident of Potter Valley, near Ukiah.

A city of 16,000 located two hours north of San Francisco, Ukiah exemplifies the new reality facing millions of Californians this autumn’s fire season and, experts predict, for many to come.

Carolyn Summers says she wouldn't leave Ukiah, Calif., even if it meant potentially running out of oxygen she needs during the next outage. Photo: Ian Lovett/The Wall Street Journal

Although Ukiah escaped the first of PG&E's intentional blackouts, the second and third ones rolled into each other here, with no break in between. Wildfires have come dangerously close, forcing residents just outside town to evacuate. Cell signals have faded; gas lines have been hourslong; and heat has cut out on freezing nights.

Two years ago, Ms. Dalton and thousands of others were forced to flee as a wildfire swept through Mendocino County, killing nine people. Last year, school was closed here for a week because of smoke from a fire 150 miles away. During the blackout last week, Ms. Dalton's toilet, which runs on electricity, stopped flushing.

"If I wasn't as old as I am, I would pack up and get the hell out," she said.

A closed gas station during the blackout. Photo: Ian Lovett/The Wall Street Journal

Kerry Randall, a facility administrator for the city of Ukiah, estimated that 90% of the restaurants in town were closed during the blackout. The wait for pizza at one of the few restaurants that stayed open was more than an hour.

“People are getting testier,” Mr. Randall said on the third day without power. “No milk. People haven’t had showers, because their water heaters are out. Nobody’s had a hot meal.”


Ukiah opened up a city hall as a shelter. The first day, scores of residents sat around the city council dais, charging phones and oxygenators. City officials debated what to do about Halloween if the lights weren’t back on by then—they didn’t want kids roaming the streets in the dark with all the traffic lights out.

The lights came back on Oct. 30, but Mr. Randall said the expenses, both for the city and for businesses, would be considerable.

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“Cities are property tax and sales tax oriented,” he said. “When you have some of your best restaurants not operating, you’re not getting that sales tax.”


Many residents are taking steps to prepare for the next outage already. Sales of generators are up 400% in California for [Generac Holdings](#) Inc., a major manufacturer.

Small businesses have been among the hardest hit. Pam Schmidt evacuated her Santa Rosa home on Oct. 25, as the Kincade Fire moved in. She was joined by a friend whose house burned down two years ago in the Tubbs Fire. That blaze killed 22 people.

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The Easy Fire in Southern California has forced mandatory evacuations and blackouts as both ends of the state struggle to contain blazes. Photo: Noah Berger/Associated Press

The next day, PG&E cut electricity to both the laundromats Ms. Schmidt owns. Power didn't come back to her business in Cloverdale for four days.

As she stood in her laundromat after the lights came on, trying to get ready to open the next day, she said her family was considering moving to Texas or Utah. The outage cost her a lot of money, she said.

"You can make it" in other states, Ms. Schmidt, said. "The cost of living in California...people are used to working so hard."

John Corippo, an 18-year veteran of the Ukiah Valley Fire Authority, said there are fewer volunteer firefighters because the commitment involved is so much greater than in the past. For the 15 full-time employees—seven fewer than he said the department needs—the job is getting harder both physically and emotionally.

Pam Schmidt says PG&E recently cut electricity to both of the laundromats she owns. Photo: Ian Lovett/The Wall Street Journal



“We’re so understaffed,” Mr. Corippo said. “There’s been some people the last couple of years who we lost because they say, ‘I can’t see any more of this.’ I lost a couple to PTSD.”

During the blackout last week, he said call volume was more than three times as high as usual, with many calls coming from seniors whose medical devices had run out of power.

Ms. Summers and her family had worked hard to make sure she wouldn’t be one of those calls. She had survived lung cancer and a tumor on her heart, but the last surgery left her unable to breathe well on her own. For the past two years, she has used oxygen 24 hours a day.

### **SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS**

*Would you consider moving to California? Why or why not? Join the conversation below.*

When the second blackout started, she went to her granddaughter’s house, where she hoped the generator could run her oxygen compressor. But their generator wouldn’t start, and she had to use her emergency backup tanks, which only last a few hours each.

By Wednesday morning, Ms. Summers was completely out of oxygen tanks. She posted on Facebook in a panic, hoping someone could find one for her.

Then, around noon, the lights came back on. Her compressor worked again.

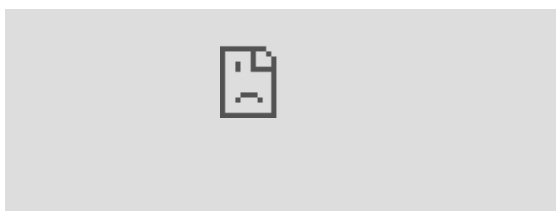
She said state officials need to rethink the blackouts. But she said she wouldn’t leave Ukiah, even if it meant potentially running out of oxygen during the next outage.

“I came here when I was five years old, and I’ve been here ever since,” Ms. Summer said. “My whole family’s here. I won’t want to leave. I love Ukiah.”

# California Shrinking: A Million Have Left, More to Follow Because Of Political Corruption

Written by [Bob Adelman](#)

 [California Shrinking: A Million Have Left, More to Follow](#)



[More than a million Californians have left the state since 2006](#), according to the state's Legislative Analyst's Office, with many of them choosing Texas for their new home. Many more are considering it.

In a study commissioned by the *Los Angeles Times*, UC Berkeley asked more than 4,500 registered voters in September two key questions: "Have you given any consideration recently to moving out of California?" and, if so, "What is the main reason why..." — offering six choices. More than half said they had given either "some" or "serious" consideration to moving, citing the high cost of housing, high taxes, and the state's political culture as the top three reasons.

In San Francisco, for example, housing prices have risen so high that one engineer made headlines when it was learned that he is paying \$1,400 a month to live in a closet. In Los Angeles a renter earning \$13.25 an hour would have to work 79 hours a week to afford a one-bedroom apartment.

The state has the highest income tax rates of any other state in the union.

And as for the "political culture," examples abound. So crazy have Democrats running the state become that legislation has been introduced to change the state's healthcare system into a single-payer system costing \$40 billion in just the first year. This would be on top of the state government's budget of \$136 billion.

The governor signed into law a bill reclassifying shoplifting as a misdemeanor, resulting in an increase in both shoplifting and petty theft throughout the state. In San Francisco the law change has resulted in the establishment of gangs who shoplift in broad daylight and then sell the goods on the black market to pay for their drugs. So crazy is Sacramento that Governor Gavin Newsom just signed into law a bill allowing illegal immigrants to serve on state boards that make policy in the state. This is intended, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "to integrate immigrants further into society." Too, Newsom just signed into law a bill that forces colleges to provide free abortions on campus. And so on.

Gas costs more than \$4 a gallon, with drivers paying \$5 in some areas. Wildfires are threatening, power outages are becoming commonplace, the "Ring of Fire" is being blamed for the magnitude 6.4 earthquake that hit southern California on July 4, traffic is ghastly (*USA Today* says that Los Angeles' traffic is the worst in the nation), the state's infrastructure is failing, and thanks to unchecked illegal immigration crime is increasing.

The state rests firmly at the very bottom of *Chief Executive Magazine's* list of "Best and Worst States for Business." As the group noted, "The Golden State just doesn't care about how expensive or difficult it is to do business there. So it keeps hogging the bottom of the *Chief Executive* list."

With the exodus showing no evidence of slowing, California is becoming more and more a state of "haves" and "have-nots" — the very wealthy coexisting with the poorest of the poor. It's no wonder that a million citizens have left the Golden State. They're getting out while they still can.

Photo: [chonest](#) / iStock / Getty Images Plus

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