

Addenda #84 – August 2025, June 2026 Update

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

PRESS RELEASE | New York Electric Grid Faces Narrow Reliability Margin Heading into Summer

New York ISO (Independent System Operator), Press Release April 24, 2026

The New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) today released its annual Summer Reliability Assessment, finding that the reliability margin under baseline summer conditions is 417 MW – the lowest margin in recent history. ¹

In 2019, the NYISO released its *Power Trends 2019* report promoted new renewable energy projects and technologies that were projected to decrease energy usage, continue the increase in reducing emissions and increasing the use of renewable power resources. Electricity demand was forecast *to fall* by almost 5% between 2018 and 2029 due to “public policies.” The report also noted that the amount of electricity supplied by the states electrical grid had declined by more than 4% from peak use in 2007 of just over 166,000 GWh (gigawatt hours = 1 billion watt hours) to 158,445 GWh. The report also boasted that through the use of “effective operations, market design features, and planning,” the states electric grid “resilience” would be up to the task of providing enough electricity to New York consumers. ²

The NYISO also publishes a quarterly report on the reliability of New Yorks electrical grid. The Short-Term Assessment of Reliability: 2021 Quarter 1 report identified “no Short-Term Reliability Needs” and that the grid was “within resource adequacy criterion” through 2025. Interestingly, this NYISO report noted an *increase* in electricity use of roughly 6% by 2025, contrary to the forecast of the 2019 Power Trends report. New York continued to shutter fossil fuel generation plants, fuel oil fired “peaker plants” and the Indian Point nuclear power plant, which provided about 25% of New York City's electricity. The 2023 Quarter 1 NYISO assessment report, although still claiming the grid was within transmission security criteria, now warned that reliability margins within New York City may not be sufficient during summer months. Past the summer of 2025, New York City was projected to have a significant deficit in ‘reliability margins’ under peak load conditions, which could cause the grid to fail.

The Champlain Hudson Power Express (CHPE) transmission line, which would import 1,250 MW of Canadian hydroelectricity from Quebec, was counted on to solve the shortfall created by New York “public policy” of closing fossil fuel power plants before enough renewable power generation sources were brought online to replace them. New York continued to decommission *in-state* power plants and import electricity from *out of state* to solve the problem it created. ³ Subsequent assessment reports noted continued deterioration of reliability margins, blaming the “public policies” of New York Democrats for failure to add enough new renewable generation to replace fossil fuel closures.

Another summer, another decline in the reliability of NY's electric grid

Operators of the NY electric grid say the system is growing less reliable and more prone to emergencies during extreme hot weather.

syracuse.com, April 29, 2026

The amount of standby electric power that New York grid operators could call upon in a summer heat wave has shrunk to its smallest level in recent history, according to the New York Independent System Operator.

That doesn't mean blackouts are likely this summer, but the risk is increasing. NYISO officials say the trend of shrinking reliability must stop.

Extended heat wave could cripple New York's grid this summer: NYISO

Utility Dive; April 28, 2026

Electric reliability margins this summer in New York will be “the lowest ... in recent history,” with extreme weather and an aging generation mix contributing to a risk of blackouts, the New York Independent System Operator said Friday.

The article went on to state, “New York’s reliability margin has declined almost 80% since 2022... This assessment reflects the challenges of the grid in transition...”

The “transition” from fossil fuel generation to renewable sourced generation has fallen far behind the climate goals set in the 2019 climate law.

New York State Installed Generating Capacity

Fuel Source:	2018		2025	
	MW	%/Total	MW	%/Total
Dual Fuel (Gas/Oil)	18,618	48%	18,642	49%
Natural Gas	3,791	10%	4,624	12%
Fuel Oil	2,494	6%	1,922	5%
Coal	979	3%	0	0%
Nuclear	5,402	14%	3,326	9%
Hydro	4,251	11%	4,264	11%
Pumped Storage (Hydro)	1,409	4%	1,411	4%
Wind	1,739	4%	2,586	7%
Solar	382	1%	575	2%
other renewables			351	1%
Total Generation Capacity	39,065		37,701	

Source: NYISO Annual Power Trends Report: 2018 & 2025 ^{4,5}

Fact #1: From 2018 to 2025, in-state electrical generation capacity has decreased by 3.5%.

This 1,364 MW reduction in electricity reserves was created by New York climate laws.

Fact #2: From 2018 to 2025, generation capacity from reliable fossil fuel sources has increased from 66% to 67% of all electricity produced in New York State.

Fact #3: From 2018 to 2025, generation capacity from unreliable renewable energy sources has increased only 4%, to 24% of all electricity produced in New York State.

Fact #4: From 2018 to 2025, generation capacity from reliable nuclear power sources has *decreased* by 5%. This is attributed to anti-nuclear policies of Democrat legislators.

If New York experiences a prolonged heat wave, with average temperatures of 95-degrees or higher, the NYISO said its reserves capacity margin is forecasted to be a negative 3,370 MW. Options to deal with this deficit would include purchasing additional electricity from out-of-state sources (if they're not dealing with the same capacity deficits and will sell to us), calling for "voluntary industrial curtailment" (reducing hours or shutting down businesses), or allowing reserves to fall below the safety margin. For example, in 2024, New York State relied on net imports of 20,637 GWh of electricity imports to meet its needs, with almost 97% of those imports coming from the PJM Interconnection, the regional electric grid supplying Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. But PJM is having reliability issues of its own, as the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) says PJM is now facing an "High Risk" of future resource adequacy within its own grid. ⁶

In reality, the situation may be more serious than the NYISO stated. Besides PJM, New York's other large source of imported electricity is Canadian hydropower. But in 2023, the total amount of electricity generated in Canada decreased by 3.9% due to drought conditions in Quebec. ³ Canada has its own generation decline problem to deal with. Electricity generation in Canada has declined 5% from 2018 to 2025 as they attempt the same energy transition as New York State. As of May 2026, Moderate and Severe Drought and below seasonal rainfall conditions persisted in most regions of the country, including Quebec, where New York State imports electricity from. ⁷ With more than 54% of the country's electricity produced by hydropower, Canada may have as big of a problem this summer as New York does. Exports from Hydro-Québec, especially via the Champlain Hudson Power Express, which just went into operation at the end of May, could face its first real test. Note: In 2024, New York State actually exported almost twice as much electricity *to* Hydro-Canada than it imported *from* them. It should make you wonder how CHPE is going to solve New York City's reliability problem...

Past studies have shown that future system reliability in New York is, in part, dependent on scheduled imports and emergency assistance from neighboring control areas. However, these neighbors are experiencing tighter margins for many of the same reasons as New York. Consequently, there is a growing concern whether the NYISO can depend on these imports when most needed. ⁵

Since 2019, 2,900 MW of renewable generation sources or upgrades to existing generation sources were added to the states electrical grid. During the same period, New York State *deactivated* 4,400 MW of fossil fuel and nuclear power generation, creating an electricity generation deficit of 1,500 MW.

To achieve the mandates of the state's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, new, emission-free generating technologies must replace retiring fossil fuel-based generation. However, these new technologies are not yet available on a commercial scale. ⁵

In its quest for "net-zero" emissions and achieving that 70% renewable energy goal, Democrats in Albany have reduced in-state electricity production, making New York's electric grid less reliable and more dependent on other potentially unreliable sources.

SDG Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Addenda #84 References:

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Ref: Addenda #25 – November 2023

Ref: Addenda #44 – April 2024

Ref: Addenda #45 – May 2024, May 2025 Update

Ref: Addenda #59 – August 2024

Addenda # 89 – August 2025, Update June 2026

Re: Ch. 17, S.D.G. Enforcement by Global Organizations

SDG 10.7 – U.N. Migration Policies

Reference: A Clear and Present Danger – Threat #2: U.N. Agenda 21 / 2030,

Addenda #89 – August 2025, Addenda Update – October 2025, Addenda Update – February 2026

In Addenda #89 and two later Updates, I told the stories about four immigrants, Harjinder Singh, Borko Stankovic, Jashanpreet Singh and Bekzhan Beishekeev, who were responsible for highway accidents while driving their tractor trailers. The crashes killed eleven people and injured six others. All four drivers were issued a CDL license to operate a 70-foot long commercial semi-truck and trailer, that weighs as much as 80,000 pounds fully loaded, despite not being English literate and being able to identify highway traffic signs. The governors of these ‘Blue States’; California (H. Singh & J. Singh), Illinois (Stankovic) and Pennsylvania (Beishekeev) claim it’s the federal government that issues CDLs, but in reality, it is state governments that issue them, in compliance with the standards set by the Federal Department of Transportation.

Case #5: On May 29, a tour bus on its way from New York City to North Carolina failed to slow and struck a line of vehicles driving through a construction zone on Interstate 95 in Stafford County, Virginia at around 2:35 am. A family of four from Massachusetts, on their way to a wedding in South Carolina, died after their car caught fire and a woman in another vehicle was also killed. Forty-four other individuals were taken to area hospitals, three with critical injuries. Jing Shen Dong, 48 of Staten Island New York was indicted on five counts of involuntary manslaughter and one count of reckless driving by a Stafford County grand jury on June 1st. Dong, who had previously been accused of speeding in Colonial Heights, Virginia in November 2024 (73 mph in a 55 mph zone) and Annapolis, Maryland in March 2026 (72 mph in a 50 mph zone). Police said speed played a factor in this crash, but the actual speed the coach bus was travelling at has yet to be determined.

According to the U.S. Department Of Transportation (USDOT), Dong, a naturalized U.S. citizen, was issued a Commercial Driver’s License by New York State in 2024 despite his apparent lack of English proficiency. New York officials claim Dong received his CDL from Virginia and accused the DOT of “politicizing” the deadly crash. On May 29, 2026, the USDOT issued a subpoena to New York Department of Motor Vehicles to hand over “any and all documents” relating to his application, training he took to receive his CDL and license approval. The USDOT said they issued the subpoena because New York State refused to cooperate with the investigation and voluntarily hand over the information. New York State had until 10:00 a.m. Eastern time on June 3, 2026, to produce the records or face possible civil or criminal contempt proceedings. In response to the subpoena, a news story quoted a spokesperson for New York State saying that federal authorities were being “heartless” in their attempts to “politicize” the crash.

“If you can’t be properly trained, read our road signs, or communicate with law enforcement, you have no business driving a bus.” (Transportation Secretary Sean Duffy, May 29)

Note: Federal Transportation regulations require all commercial drivers to have “functional, conversational English proficiency,” be able to converse with the public, respond to law enforcement officers and be able to read and understand traffic signs. Dong’s lawyer, Thad Furlong, told reporters after his court hearings, “ He speaks limited English. How limited is anyone’s guess. I don’t know what he had to take to get a commercial driver’s license, or what form(s) he had to fill out.”

Jing Sheng Dong was arraigned in Stafford County Court on July 1st, where he pled not guilty to the first three of five counts of involuntary manslaughter and one misdemeanor count of reckless driving. Dong did not speak himself but listened to the proceedings and spoke through a Mandarin language interpreter. We still don’t know at this point if New York State complied with the USDOT subpoena for his records and probably won’t know until Dong goes to trial several months from now. The question everyone *should* be asking is: Is the Transportation Department “heartless” for calling out New York State for violating federal law and giving Dong the CDL that resulted in the deaths of five individuals? Or is New York State heartless for prioritized immigrant drivers getting licensed even though they can’t pass an English literacy test and understand highway safety signs?

Case #6: Around 7 a.m. on July 1st, State Trooper Michael E. Pahira Jr. was inspecting a tractor-trailer he had pulled over on the shoulder of southbound Interstate Route 81, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. Pahira was standing near the truck’s cab conducting his inspection, with his police cruiser parked behind the trailer, its lights flashing. Another southbound tractor-trailer drifted onto the shoulder, sideswiping Pahira’s police car, crashing into the rear of the parked trailer and striking Trooper Pahira. Pahira, age 44 and a nineteen-year veteran, suffered “catastrophic injuries” and was rushed to a nearby hospital where he was pronounced dead.

The driver of the second tractor-trailer, Michael Bon, age 33 of Massachusetts, was charged with vehicular homicide, aggravated assault by vehicle, involuntary manslaughter and six other charges. Bon is a Haitian national, who entered the United States in July 2024, under the Biden administrations Humanitarian Parole Program. Bon’s petition to remain in the U.S. under Temporary Protected Status was not granted, and his parole was terminated in June 2025. Bon, who has remained in the country illegally for the past year, was issued Bon a Non-domiciled CDL by the State of Massachusetts in March 2025. State officials claim that Bon met all licensing requirements when he was issued his Non-Domiciled CDL, but Federal regulations are very clear about requiring “Evidence of lawful immigration status” for anyone applying for a Non-domiciled CDL. They must possess a valid foreign passport and provide evidence of lawful immigration status, including a Form I-94/94A issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security with an unexpired Admit Until Date indicating one of the following classifications: H-2A-Temporary Agricultural Workers, H-2B-Temporary Non-Agricultural Workers, or E-2-Treaty Investors. The Biden Humanitarian Parole program states that parolees are admitted into the U.S. for a certain period of time but have not been *formally admitted* into the United States for purposes of immigration law. Bon’s application to remain in the U.S. was never granted!

Note: In 2023, Massachusetts Governor Maura Healey (Dem) spent \$28 million in taxpayer dollars to support a new law allowing illegal immigrants to obtain driver's licenses. The Work and Family Mobility Act, approved by 53% of Mass. voters, allows any immigrant *regardless of legal status*, to use documentation from their home country to apply for and receive driver's license.

A nationwide audit of “non-domiciled” commercial driver's licenses (CDLs) was conducted in late 2025 by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) following a series of fatal accidents involving foreign immigrant truck drivers. Its purpose was to examine the records of immigrants who were issued non-domiciled CDLs and ensure states complied with all federal laws in issuing those licenses. “Our audit is about protecting the safety of families on the road and upholding the integrity of CDLs held by America's truckers. Every state must follow federal regulations and ensure only qualified, properly documented drivers are getting behind the wheel of a truck,” stated Transportation Secretary Sean Duffy. Multiple states were found in violation of federal law, including failing to verify applicants English Language Proficiency and current lawful presence in the United States, and threatened with withholding tens of thousands of dollars in federal funds until the violations were addressed and drivers were re-tested or licenses suspended for serious traffic violations or substance abuse violations.

Note: As of January 2026, more than 200,000 non-domiciled CDL holders are in this status.

Officials in Democrat controlled states pushed back on the results of the Federal audit. New York DMV spokesperson Walter McClure called audit findings that more than 50% of the states' non-domiciled trucking licenses were issued illegally, “another stunt from Secretary Duffy.” Illinois Secretary of State Alexi Giannoulias condemned the audits findings, blaming the federal government for the states failure to verify the applicants lawful presence. Massachusetts Attorney General Andrea Joy Campbell (D) claimed the new regulations would put the livelihood of non-domiciled CDL holders at risk and doubted that the new restrictions would “provide any additional safety benefits.” (Tell that, to Trooper Pahiras family, or the families of those killed by Jing Shen Dong) California lawmakers and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus argued against the audit, calling it a Trump administration xenophobic abuse of power.

Remember, it was never about giving “People in Need” a chance for a new life as the U.N. claimed of their Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. It was always about altering the demographics of the United States to make permanent change in our culture, our society and eventually our elections.

It was always about CONTROL!

Addenda #78 – March 2025, Update June 2026

Re: Ch. 8, 2050 Net-Zero Emissions; Impossible!

SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

FERC commissioners tell senators of major grid reliability challenges, with some blaming markets

“The United States is heading for a very catastrophic situation in terms of reliability.”

UtilityDive; May 5, 2023

US electricity load growth forecast jumps 81% led by data centers, industry: Grid Strategies
Data from FERC Form 714 shows grid planners expect nationwide power demand to grow 4.7% over the next five years, compared to a previous estimate of 2.6%.

UtilityDive; December 13, 2023

Amid explosive demand, America is running out of power

AI and the boom in clean-tech manufacturing are pushing America’s power grid to the brink.

Utilities can’t keep up.

The Washington Post; March 7, 2024

Data Centers Drive Up Electricity Demand, Causing Concern for Grid Operators

AI data center electricity demand is growing, not only in the United States, but worldwide, with it expected to reach 20% of global electricity demand by 2030-2035.

Under this significant growth in electricity demand, grid operators are concerned about stability and reliability as data center workloads can change in seconds.

Institute for Energy Research, August 27, 2025

NERC president warns of ‘five-alarm fire’ for grid reliability

“The reliability of the power grid remains extremely high, but ... the risks to reliability continue to mount.”

UtilityDive; October 22, 2025

Headlines like these have been in the news over the past several years as acceptance and use of artificial intelligence (AI), cloud computing and storage, crypto mining and faster internet traffic has grown rapidly. According to latest estimates, there are more than 5,400 data centers in the United States, double the number that existed in 2020. The U.S. Energy Information Administration estimates that the amount of electricity used by data servers and cooling equipment will consume almost 300 million megawatt-hours (300 terawatt-hours) of electricity in 2026 and will more than double that amount by 2050.

The most recent assessment of the nations electrical grid, published by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation in January 2026, said that the overall resource adequacy of the countries “bulk power system” is worsening, and almost half the country will face resource adequacy challenges with potential electricity supply shortfalls over the next ten years.

While data center electricity consumption adds to utility company revenues, it also pushes up auction prices in the wholesale market where utility companies bid on future purchases of electricity. Those increased costs are passed on to residential customers in the form of higher electricity supply costs on their monthly utility bills. Data center usage of water for cooling is also a concern, as one large data center can consume up to five million gallons of water each day. The public has also realized that tax breaks offered by politicians to get developers to build in their states lose tens of millions of dollars each year, revenue that must be made up through higher property taxes. The backlash against new data centers is spreading across the country, with recent surveys showing that roughly 70% of Americans say they would oppose a data center project near where they live. The U.S. Data Center Moratorium Tracker reports that as of April 2026, 69 jurisdictions have temporary data center moratoriums in place, and four others have permanent bans on new data center construction. Eleven states have passed moratorium bills, and four states are considering a permanent ban on new data centers. New York State has eleven operating data centers already consuming 257 MW of electricity from the state electric grid. There are also twenty-five other data centers in the planning stage, which would add 9,803 MW of additional demand, capacity that New York does not have, already facing “the lowest reliability margin in recent history.”

Ref: Addenda #84 – August 2025, June 2026 Update

New York Democrats propose sweeping pause on data center construction

Lawmakers have introduced a bill to prohibit new data centers until regulations can be crafted to address potential environmental and energy cost impacts.

Politico; February 6, 2026

Having already acknowledged their failures in being able to meet the emissions and renewable energy mandates of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (“unrealistic and unachievable”) and Governor Hochul’s All-Electric Buildings Act and zero-emission school buses mandate, Democrats in Albany are now attempting damage control in efforts to prevent the situation from becoming even worse. Senate Bill S.9144A would have established a three-year moratorium on planning and permitting for large data centers in New York State. The bill was sponsored by Democrat State Senator Liz Krueger, who celebrated the passing of Governor Hochul’s additional electrification mandates, then publicly criticized delaying their implementation. The bill would require extensive and costly environmental reviews, mandate a minimum amount of electricity used by the data center come from renewable sources, and require the public service commission to ensure that electricity and gas rates are not adversely impacted by new data center operations. All of these requirements would drive up the cost of development, making developers think long and hard about doing business in New York State.

Call me skeptical, but I am certain Democrats in Albany will find a way to approve these projects anyway, the same way the Clay, NY Micron Technologies chip fabricating project was approved despite the massive carbon footprint, water usage and environmental impact it will have in the years to come. All these issues were underreported or glossed over during the planning and permitting process, with the true impacts only being discovered after construction had begun. Ref: Addenda #98 – March 2026

Just this month, lawmakers compromised between the “economic benefits” data centers would bring to New York State and the environmental and climate effects they would have, by passing a one-year moratorium on issuing permits for large data centers with “peak demand” electricity usage of at least 20 MW. Governor Hochul, who is running for reelection this November, previously stated this issue should be a local decision for municipalities. This is quite a turnaround from her previous position on local control over the review and permitting process for large scale renewable energy projects, by including the *Renewable Action Through Project Interconnection and Deployment* (RAPID) Act in her 2025 fiscal year budget. The RAPID Act bypassed local governments and zoning decisions, allowing Albany to ram through approval of land based wind farms and solar farms, despite what local municipalities wanted.

Ref: Addenda #63 – September 2024

“We need to make sure that we have the appropriate infrastructure and processes in place to protect communities from rising utility bills, protect our environmental resources and actually have a positive vision for what our energy future as a state should look like,”

Kristen Gonzalez, Democrat NYS Senator and co-sponsor of Senate bill S.9144A

I have said this many times before: Agenda 2030 was never about “saving the planet,” never about the health and safety of the public, and it was never about reliable and affordable energy. Agenda 2030 was always about CONTROL. Contrary to what Senator Gonzales, Columbia University graduate, former “community organizer” and member of the Democratic Socialists of America claimed, there is nothing responsible about the *Responsible Data Center Development Act*. This is just progressive Democrat leaders going into self-preservation mode, attempting to somehow still protect renewable energy goals that are now threatened by data center electricity demand.

The New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) continues to warn about shrinking reliability margins due to the imbalance between retiring fossil fuel and nuclear power generation plants and adding solar and wind generation sources. Since 2019, New York climate policies have resulted in the deactivation of 4.4 gigawatts of reliable fossil fuel and nuclear electricity generation and replacing it with 2.9 GW of unreliable wind and solar electricity generation with a limited lifespan. As both summer and winter demand increases due to economic growth and the byproduct of Democrats electrification mandates, the electric grid needs more reliable electricity generation sources.

“As demand grows and becomes more unpredictable, the system needs more dispatchable and flexible resources to maintain adequate reserves and adapt to real-time supply changes. These risks are no longer hypothetical.”

2026 Power Trends Annual Grid & Markets Report; The New York Independent System Operator (NYISO), June 9, 2026

The risks are no longer hypothetical or in the distant future, they are here and now! In typical response to self-created crises, progressive Democrats pass meaningless legislation that sounds good but does nothing to solve the problem. Remember, it was always about CONTROL!