

Addenda #101 – August 2026

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

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

SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

This addenda is actually from news that occurred in November 2025, I just became aware of it after I returned from a 10 day vacation in Alaska. After visiting the state and seeing the beautiful scenery and listening to native Alaskans talk, I think Alaska has the correct balance between environmental and energy policies, their commonsense approach should be a guide for the rest of our country and the world.

Canada rolls back climate rules in energy deal with Alberta

Reuters, November 27, 2025

CALGARY (Reuters) -Canada's Prime Minister Mark Carney signed an agreement with Alberta's premier on Thursday that rolls back certain climate rules to spur investment in energy production, while encouraging construction of a new oil pipeline to the West Coast.

Under the agreement, the federal government will scrap a planned emissions cap on the oil and gas sector and drop rules on clean electricity, in exchange for a commitment by Canada's top oil-producing province to strengthen industrial carbon pricing and support a carbon capture-and-storage project.

The deal, which was hailed by the country's oil industry but panned by environmentalists, signaled a shift in Canada's energy policy in favor of fossil fuel development and is already creating tensions within Carney's minority government.

Mark Carney took over as Prime Minister of Canada after Justin Trudeau announced his intention to resign in January 2025. Public approval ratings which dipped below 30% due to the increasing cost of living, the deteriorating economy, housing shortage and immigration policies, caused Trudeau, who served as Prime Minister since 2015, to step down last year. Besides being an “Agenda Contributor” of the World Economic Forum who strongly supported the WEFs Great Reset plan, Trudeau was also a supporter of U.N. Agenda 2030s Sustainable Development Goals.¹ The Trudeau government came to a consensus with 194 other countries during the 2015 U.N. Paris Climate meetings to, “limit the global average temperature rise to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.” In signing this agreement, Canada had to come up with a plan by 2020 to reduce CO₂ emissions in order to meet this goal. The *2030 Emissions Reduction Plan* set emissions reductions targets of 40% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.²

Trudeaus plan included an electric vehicle mandate (20% of all passenger vehicles sold by 2026 had to be electric, 60% by 2030 and 100% by 2035), a national net-zero by 2050 buildings plan, a carbon capture and storage plan and a Clean Electricity Standard to move Canada’s electricity grid to net-zero emissions by 2035.

In 2022, when the Emissions Reduction Plan went into effect, Canada's CO₂ emissions totaled 547.66 million tonnes, a 7.16% decrease from the 2007 emissions peak. But as with every country that set similar emissions reductions goals, Canada's progress showed it was well short of being able to achieve its "legally binding" climate target.³

Canada's 2030 climate target far out of reach, according to federal data

Country projected to only be halfway to its goal in 5 years

CBC News, December 17, 2025

The report, released by Environment and Climate Change Canada, showed Canada would fall "well short of its 2030 climate goal," only being able to reduce emissions 21% below 2005 levels by 2030, instead of the "legally binding" target of 40%. The Canadian Climate Institute immediately responded to the report by calling for "immediate action" to correct the situation. Rick Smith, President of the Canadian Climate Institute called for "urgent action" to move things back on track, including building out more clean energy, increasing electric vehicles mandate, reducing methane emissions in the oil and gas sector, and "strengthening" industrial carbon pricing.⁴

Industrial carbon pricing is described as "an incentive" to reduce CO₂ emissions, with "the incentive" being higher prices (fines) for emissions from manufacturing, mining, and utility companies.⁵ Industrial production in Canada reached an all-time high in April of 2021, equaling 20% of the country's total economic output, also known as gross domestic product or GDP. Since Canada's 2030 climate plan went into effect, industrial production has decreased to 16% of GDP, showing the effect of carbon pricing on the industrial sector.⁶ Regardless of results, climate alarmists like Smith want to impose stronger incentives (fines) which will only reduce economic growth *further* and result in higher unemployment. Note: Canada's current unemployment rate of 6.5% is significantly higher from the post-pandemic recovery rate of 4.8% reached in July 2022.

In an effort to improve on the previous administrations weak economic growth and avoid his own ouster as prime Minister, Carney cut the consumer carbon tax, paused the electric vehicle mandate and backed additional LNG (liquid natural gas) production and exports. Climate advocates criticized Carney's policies for improving the economy, instead, praising the Trudeau administration for being on track to achieve a 34% reduction in emissions at the expense of weaker economic growth and higher unemployment. The most recent agreement with the premier of Alberta, rolls back certain climate rules to help increase energy production and promotes a new multi-billion dollar oil pipeline from the Athabasca oil sands fields in Alberta to the coast of British Columbia near Vancouver, for additional oil sales to Asia.⁴

Prime Minister Justin Trudeau described Canada's *2030 Emissions Reduction Plan* as "an ambitious and achievable sector-by-sector approach for Canada to reach its new climate target" at its unveiling in March 2022, but within three years was shown to be unachievable. Trudeau and every other global leader that signed the Paris Agreement in 2015 were either

ignorant of the fact that net-zero emissions were impossible to achieve at that time, or they knew it couldn't succeed and signed off on the plan anyway.

Questions I ask myself / questions everybody should be asking ...

#1 If Global Elites that signed the Paris Agreement knew net-zero emissions were impossible, why did they sign off on the agreement? Was it truly like what Peter Werth, President of the U.N. Foundation stated; *"We've got to ride this global warming issue. Even if the theory of global warming is wrong, we will be doing the right thing in terms of economic and environmental policy."* Or what Saikat Chakrabarti, chief of staff for Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez stated in 2019; *"The interesting thing about the Green New Deal, is it wasn't originally a climate thing at all.... Do you guys think of it as a climate thing?" Because we really think of it as a how-do-you-change-the-entire-economy thing."* ⁷

#2 The Paris Agreement and Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan are promoted as being "legally binding" agreements to reduce CO₂ emissions to "limit the average global temperature increase to well below 2 degrees centigrade." Global Elites, with the guidance of U.N. climate scientists, all agreed that achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 was required to achieve limiting temperature increase. Yet leaders who pledged commitments to meet those goals are now backing away from them instead of pushing even harder to realize them. PM Mark Carney cut or paused two key policies that were supposed to reduce emissions. New York Governor Kathy Hochul pushed for a five year delay in school bus electrification and then lobbied legislators to push back New York climate target dates by a decade. ^{8,9} How can these leaders who were so passionate about cutting emissions just a few years ago (... my administration remains committed to leading the fight ... ¹⁰) and who told us that, yes, they were achievable, suddenly delay goals and prioritize fossil fuel sources of energy? Could it be that what Peter Werth and Saikat Chakrabarti stated is actually the truth?

Since the 1992 Earth Day Summit in Rio de Janeiro, U.N. all major policy decisions are based on climate change. The purpose of Agenda 21, and Agenda 2030 that followed later, was to "change" the behavior of governments, societies, and individuals, in order to achieve the set of goals drafted in these Agenda documents... In the process of chasing this unachievable goal, the U.S. and other countries will spend trillions of dollars that they don't have, severely affecting the quality of life of all but the global elites.

The reality of the plan, however, is to enable global elites to take full control over people's lives. To remove personal property rights, individual liberties and freedoms, the right to choose where and how you will live. This is not a one-world government or "New World Order" that conspiracy theorists have been writing about. This is a plan for total, technocratic and totalitarian control over most of the world's population.

Paul, A Clear and Present Danger – Threat #2 U.N. Agenda 21/2030, Ch. 19 Summary, June 2023

"Just because something isn't a lie does not mean that it isn't deceptive. A liar knows that he is a liar, but one who speaks mere portions of truth in order to deceive is a craftsman of destruction." Criss Jami, author and philosopher

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Addenda #88 – August 2025, Update August 2026

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

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

Wind power has been a source of energy in the United States since the first windmills were built in the 1850's. Initially used to pump water for irrigation, windmills developed into a means to generate electricity for homes and businesses. As the population expanded westward, more than six million windmills are erected throughout the countryside by the 1890's. As the price of oil spiked during the 1970's, there was a renewed interest in wind turbines and the energy they could generate. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 required public companies to buy a certain amount of electricity from renewable energy sources, making the wind turbine industry even more popular. The first large, utility-scale wind farms were built in the 1980's and actual use and additional research improved efficiency and output of wind turbines. The Department of Energy published its *20% Wind Energy by 2030* report in 2008, creating a national plan for onshore and offshore wind energy that would supply 20% of the country's electricity in 2030 and 35% in 2050. ¹

As of June 2026, there are 1,385 utility-scale, land-based (onshore) wind farms in operation in the United States, with a total operating capacity of 166,248 MW of electricity from more than 77,000 wind turbines, the oldest of which were installed prior to 1990. The country's first offshore wind farm, the 30-megawatt Block Island Wind Farm went into operation in December of 2016. Since then, two other offshore wind farms, Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (2020) and South Fork (2024) have been commissioned, and five others are under construction, for a combined total of 6,064 megawatts generation capacity from 459 turbines by 2027. ^{2, 3, 4}

Wind farms, especially those built in the ocean, don't last forever. As wind turbines age, their output decreases, just as solar panels do. The average wind turbine has a life span of 20 to 25 years, with some models lasting as long as 30 years while others are discarded sooner, damaged by lightning strikes, suffering blade failure or being replaced by longer more efficient blades. In contrast, nuclear and natural gas power plants can operate for more than 50 years. Some gas-fired power plants are still in operation more than seventy years after they were built and the Nine Mile Point Unit 1 reactor in New York State has been in operation for 57 years. When wind farms are no longer "economically feasible", their owners have 2 choices; decommission and deconstruct, which causes loss of power to the grid and recycling challenges, or repower (replace), which is a very expensive process.

Wind turbine blades are made from very tough and durable fiberglass composite materials which are very difficult to dispose of. At the beginning of their large scale use, wind turbine blades were between 25 and 30 feet long, with the average turbine "hub" height around 30 feet. With advances in blade materials and fabrication, today's wind turbine blades can be as long as 351 feet (longer than a football field) weigh as much as 55 tons, with a rotor hub height of almost 500 feet. ⁵



Traditionally, decommissioned wind turbine blades were cut into more manageable lengths for transportation, then buried in landfills, known as “wind turbine graveyards”. The Casper Regional Landfill in Wyoming (left) holds more than 1,100 wind turbine blades. These fiberglass and resin blades will never decompose, but will degrade over time, leaching synthetic polymer chemicals into the soil. Note: The landfill stopped receiving blades in mid-2021.



Sweetwater Texas, which boasts it is the “Wind Energy Capital of North America.” also has a 40 acre wind turbine graveyard that is the final storage place for thousands of turbine blades. An additional 1,300 blades were dumped in three Iowa locations, with promises of them being recycled never fulfilled.

A U.S. Department of Energy study published by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in 2021, projected that unless changes are made in recycling, the waste from decommissioned wind turbine blades will reach almost 43.4 million tons globally by 2050, with approximately 2.1 million tons located in the United States.⁶ The study states that while there are recycling options available, direct burial is a more cost efficient method of disposal. An alternative to burial is recycling the components in the blades. The Veolia North America recycling plant has processed more than 7,000 decommissioned wind turbine blades since 2020, shredding the blades and sorting the blade material, which is then used to make cement and a fuel replacement for coal. This too is a very expensive process, as blades must be shipped hundreds or even thousands of miles to reach the nearest recycling facility.

Advocates of renewable energy claim that it is cheap and clean, but close examination of all the facts show that renewable energy is neither inexpensive nor clean. A 2025 report published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) noted, *Despite years of research on wind turbine blade recycling, large scale solutions remain scarce, and many countries still lack viable end of life options for blades. Key challenges persist, including the technical difficulty of recycling glass fiber thermoset composites, the economic competitiveness of landfill in several regions, and the lack of reliable methods to assess future waste volumes. These factors continue to hinder the development and implementation of sustainable recycling value chains.*⁶ In Europe, which has embraced wind power for decades, the IEA reports that 80,000 or more tons of turbine blades will be decommissioned annually within the next eight years, with no sustainable and “viable end of life options” for disposal.

Regardless of the fact that wind turbine produced electricity is not a cheaper option when *all costs* are included, nor is it sustainable when all the factors of production and eventual decommissioning are considered, António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations continues to insist “we need to shift into overdrive” in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. It doesn’t matter that electricity prices in Europe, which renewable energy accounts for twice the production/consumption of electricity compared to the United States, are also two to four times higher. And that is all due to Europe’s big push to reach the renewable energy transition goals of Agenda 2030. ⁷

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