

Addenda #29 – January 2024

Re: Ch. 9 Progressive States Policies

Banning the use of natural gas hookups

Banning the installation of gas-fueled furnaces, space heaters, and water heaters

SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Divided Ninth Circuit panel refuses rehearing on blocked Berkeley gas ban

Several judges dissented from the decision to deny the rehearing en banc.

Courthouse News Service, January 2, 2024

A Ninth Circuit panel ruled Tuesday it would not reconsider a ruling that prevents the city of Berkeley from enforcing its first-in-the-nation ban on installing natural gas appliances in new buildings.... The conservative majority panel had ruled that the [Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975] act's preemption provision extends to regulations that address products and building codes, so Congress ensured that localities could not prevent consumers from using covered products in their homes, kitchens and business.

"By completely prohibiting the installation of natural gas piping within newly constructed buildings, the city of Berkeley has waded into a domain preempted by Congress," U.S. Circuit Judge Patrick Bumatay, a Trump appointee, wrote in the ruling.

"The Energy Policy and Conservation Act expressly preempts state and local regulations concerning the energy use of many natural gas appliances, including those used in household and restaurant kitchens. Instead of directly banning those appliances in new buildings, Berkeley took a more circuitous route to the same result. It enacted a building code that prohibits natural gas piping in those buildings from the point of delivery at a gas meter, rendering the gas appliances useless," he added in the amended ruling.

Note: The appeal by the city of Berkley was heard a U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeal panel of judges.

Justices appointed by Republican presidents ruled against a review of the decision.

Justices appointed by Democrat Presidents Biden and Obama, who were supporters of U.N. Agenda 2030, and Clinton, who issued many Executive Orders related to climate change and environmental protection, dissented from the denial for rehearing.

If all of the justices are supposed to interpret the law based on the Constitution of the United States, I can see where some judges would interpret it differently and come to different decisions.

Now we see that justices appointed by supporters of climate change are willing to practice "judicial activism", and make rulings based not on the Constitution and legislation passed by Congress, but based on their own views of how things should be.

"I am not here to make policy; I am here to follow it... it is your job as a legislator to change what you don't like" – Supreme Court Justice Neil Gorsuch (appointed by Republican president Trump) during his 2017 Senate confirmation hearing.

Addenda #30 – January 2024

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

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

Equinor, bp just scrapped their 1.2 GW Empire Wind 2 offshore wind farm

Electrec; January 3, 2024

Equinor and bp have terminated New York State's Empire Wind 2 offshore wind farm – but a do-over isn't out of the question.

The two companies have agreed with the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) to terminate the Offshore Wind Renewable Energy Certificate (OREC) Agreement for the 1,260 megawatt (MW) Empire Wind 2.

Equinor and bp said that the decision to terminate Empire Wind 2 was due to “commercial conditions driven by inflation, interest rates, and supply chain disruptions” that prevented its existing OREC agreement from being viable.

The state's utility regulator, the New York Public Service Commission (NYPSC), refused to renegotiate Empire Wind's contracts at higher prices despite an appeal from Equinor and bp.

In October, Governor Kathy Hochul (D-NY) announced a 10-point plan to help clean energy developers “overcome recent macroeconomic and inflationary challenges that have impacted the renewable energy sector.”

At the end of October, NYSERDA awarded three offshore wind contracts to other developers at much higher prices than the Empire Wind projects, and that's good news for bp and Equinor as they seek a reset.

This is how Progressive Democrat politicians resolve the problems with their Green Energy renewable power projects when finally brought to light.

- * Developers realize that they cannot complete projects bid before inflation, material and labor shortages developed in 2021 and 2022.

- * Developers request to renegotiate contracts awarded in 2021 to account for higher costs involved.

- * State utility regulators refuse to renegotiate contracts. After all, their stated goal is to “protect” ratepayers from higher utility prices. At the same time, Governor Hochul slams “greedy” utility companies for rate increases needed to upgrade the states electric grid and invest in more renewable power sources.

- * Developers cancel the contracts, accepting penalty clauses and money already invested, in order to prevent much bigger losses if they had proceeded with the projects.

Governor Hochul announces her commitment to “expanding the renewable energy sector and protecting New Yorkers from the climate crisis.”

Hochul's “commitment” to protecting New Yorkers is to allow developers to re-bid the same projects they've cancelled, at much higher prices.

2023 Offshore Wind Solicitation (Open)

NYSERDA Solicitation Announcement; November 30, 2023

Under the New York State Public Service Commission's (PSC) Order Establishing Offshore Wind Standard and Framework [PDF] for Phase 1 Procurement, issued on July 12, 2018, Order Adopting Modifications to the Clean Energy Standard [PDF] issued on October 15, 2020 in Case No. 15-E-0302, the Order on Power Grid Study Recommendations [PDF] issued on January 20, 2022 in Case Nos. 20-E-0197, 18-E-0071, and 15-E-0302, and the Public Service Commission (Commission) Order Denying Petitions to Preserve Competitive Renewable Energy Market and Protect Consumers issued on October 12, 2023 (the October 2023 Order), NYSERDA seeks to procure Offshore Wind Renewable Energy Credits (ORECs) through a fourth solicitation. The fourth offshore wind solicitation will advance the actions set forth by Governor Hochul in the State's 10-Point Action Plan, which offers insights on how the Governor's Administration plans to overcome macroeconomic and inflationary challenges that have impacted the renewable energy sector.

Notes:

1. The New York State Department of Public Service “has a broad mandate to ensure access to safe, reliable utility service at just and reasonable rates.” They hold hearings on utility rate increases to determine if the increased prices are fair and needed. Often the PSC approves a reduced increase in rates, in keeping with its duty to be the watchdog for consumer protection.

In some cases, the PSC rejects the rate increases all together, which is what they did in October 2023 when Orsted, Equinor and BP requested to renegotiate their offshore wind contracts. The new pricing requested would have added as much as \$12 billion extra to New York state taxpayers to build the projects.

Developers planning to build more than 4 gigawatts of wind-power capacity off Long Island must abide by existing contracts to deliver power, the New York Public Service Commission unanimously ruled during a meeting Thursday.

2. Members of the PSC are appointed by the governor of New York state.

Current Chairman Rory Christian was appointed by governor Hochul. Christian was a longtime supporter and Chair of WE ACT for Environmental Justice's (WE ACT) Board of Directors, when nominated by Hochul.

David Valesky (Democrat), former Democrat member of the NYS Senate,

Diane Burman (Republican), former consul to the NYS Senate, and proponent of “diversity in the energy sector”,

James Alesi (Republican), former NY state Senator, who decided not to run for reelection in 2012 when he lost Conservative Party backing,

John Howard (Democrat), and

John Maggiore (Democrat) former Cuomo advisor and ardent defender of sexual harassment charges against Cuomo, were all appointed to the PSC by former governor Andrew Cuomo.

Andrew Cuomo, the same governor who signed the *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA)* into law in 2019.

So the NY state PSC consists of three former Democrat politicians or agenda supporters and two Republicans (one of which was afraid to run for reelection on the party ticket) all appointed by Democrat governors who enthusiastically support “Green Energy” legislation and mandates.

But the PSC denied the request of developers to rebid contracts, stating that rate increases “would be as high as 6.7 percent for residential customers and as high as 10.5 percent for commercial or industrial customers, depending on the utility.”

PSC Chairman Rory Christians statement after the decision: “*To the developers: We have a deal. We expect all developers, no matter how large, to abide by their commitments.*”

4. NYSERDA is governed by a 13-member board which include... Rory Christian, the chairman of the PSC!! The same Rory Christian that voted against renegotiating developer contracts at higher prices on October 12, 2023.

NYSERDA then turns around and requests all interested bidders to submit new pricing for the same offshore wind projects that had been cancelled on November 30, 2023.

To me, this seems like a very calculated and scripted way to carry on business as usual, screwing NY state rate payers in the process, to achieve the goals of the CLCPA.

Addenda #31 – January 2024

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

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

World's first floating offshore wind farm to be taken offline for up to 4 months

Ocean-Energyresources.com; January 16, 2024

The 30 MW Hywind Scotland, officially entered the operations and maintenance (O&M) phase in October 2017. After a little over six years of operation, the wind farm's Siemens Gamesa wind turbines are now due for some major maintenance work.

"From operational data, we have identified the need for heavy maintenance on the wind farm turbines. This is the first such operation for a floating farm and the safest method to do this is to tow the turbines to shore and execute the operations in sheltered conditions,"

Note: Hywind Scotland, located off the coast of Peterhead, Scotland, is the world's first floating offshore wind farm and the world's best-performing offshore wind farm, achieving a capacity factor of 54% over its five years of operations according to installer and operating company Equinor.

Note: "Capacity Factor" is the average power generated compared to the maximum generation rating.

The \$334 million Hywind Scotland wind farm has five 6-mW floating wind turbines and a total generation rating of 30-Megawatts. The project was billed as powering 35,000 U.K. homes.

The average capacity factor of 54% means the wind farm produced an actual 16.2 MW over its five years in operation. This would be enough electricity to power 18,900 U.K. homes, not 35,000, at full household loads. Or, it would be enough to power those 35,000 U.K. homes at a 46% reduction in normal electric usage.

Equinor marks 5 years of operations at worlds first floating wind farm

Equinor press release; December 29, 2022

"Hywind Scotland, located off the coast of Peterhead, Scotland, is the world's first floating offshore wind farm and the world's best-performing offshore wind farm, achieving a capacity factor of 54% over its five years of operations."

Remember, U.N. SDG 7 promised "access to reliable energy for all.

In 2022, the latest year these records are available for, the average capacity factor for offshore wind farms worldwide, was 42%. Over a twenty-three year period, the average capacity factor for all offshore wind farms worldwide was just 40.7%.

Remember this, when green energy fanatics promote their next project, projected to provide enough electricity to power X number of homes.... The reality is much, much less.

Addenda #32 – January 2024

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

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

EVs don't always achieve their driving ranges.

Here are Consumer Reports' best and worst performers.

CBS News; December 8, 2023

Electric vehicles are billed as providing a more earth-friendly driving option. But not all EVs are created equal, with a new Consumer Reports study finding that about half fall short of their driving ranges as estimated by the Environmental Protection Agency.

That's a potential issue for EV owners on long-distance trips, who could find themselves running out of juice sooner than they expected... Finding reliable charging stations can be a challenge for EV owners when they're far from home and in unfamiliar territory...

Consumer Reports said it tested the vehicles during the summer in temperatures ranging from 70 to 90 degrees with clear weather, the most favorable conditions for EVs since driving in the cold can shorten an electric vehicle's range.

Winter Charging Myths Debunking Misconceptions About Cold Weather

Energy5 your way

Myth: Cold Weather Significantly Reduces Electric Vehicle Range

Fact: It's true that cold weather can impact an EV's range, but the extent of the reduction is often exaggerated. While frigid temperatures can slightly reduce battery performance, modern EVs are designed to minimize this impact.

Myth: You Should Warm Up Your EV Before Charging

Fact: Contrary to popular belief, warming up your EV before charging is unnecessary. Most EVs' charging systems are designed to operate efficiently in cold weather conditions.

Myth: EV Chargers Are Less Efficient in Winter

Find specialized help with our list of electric charging station installation contractors.

Fact: EV chargers, whether at home or public charging stations, maintain their efficiency even during the colder months.

Myth: Public Charging Stations are Inoperable in Winter

Fact: While harsh winter conditions can occasionally cause issues with outdoor infrastructure, most public charging stations are designed to withstand and operate in various weather conditions, including winter. The responsible authorities and operators perform regular maintenance and ensure the reliability of public charging infrastructure.

Fact: Chicago EV Charging Fiasco Appears to Pierce Proponents' Claims About Performance in Bitter Cold

The Daily Signal; January 16, 2024

Electric vehicle drivers in the Chicago area have recently struggled to charge their vehicles amid frigid temperatures, contradicting the assertions of some EV proponents suggesting that fears about performance in inclement conditions are overblown.

Dozens of EV drivers reportedly lined up at EV charging stations to juice up their vehicles in Oak Brook, Illinois, but the bitter cold that has blanketed the area made that task effectively impossible, according to Fox 32, a local media outlet.

Several organizations that promote EVs—a product that the Biden administration is pushing aggressively as part of its climate agenda—have previously suggested that concerns over diminished EV and battery performance in cold weather are inflated, but the experiences of drivers in Oak Brook seem to belie that notion.

“Nothing. No juice. Still on zero percent,” Tyler Beard, who had been attempting to recharge his Tesla at an Oak Brook Tesla supercharging station since Sunday afternoon, told Fox 32. “And this is like three hours being out here after being out here three hours yesterday.”

Kevin Sumrak, another EV driver living in the Chicago area, arrived at Chicago’s O’Hare International Airport to discover that his EV had run out of charge while he was away, according to Fox 32.

“This is crazy. It’s a disaster. Seriously,” Tesla owner Chalis Mizelle told Fox 32. Mizelle eventually had to abandon her EV and have a friend pick her up after realizing that her car would not charge. Mizelle was not the only driver that opted to abandon their EV at a Chicago-area charging station, as abandoned EVs littered charging stations around the Chicago area...

Fact: Tesla owners say EV batteries won't charge as brutally cold temperatures hit Chicago
USA Today; January 17, 2024

As freezing temperatures and bitter cold hit millions of Americans this week, Tesla owners in the Chicago area are struggling to charge their electric vehicles, in some cases leaving them stranded.

Some Tesla owners were stranded Monday in Evergreen Park, Illinois, a Chicago suburb, with dead batteries and not enough working charging stations. A Tesla owner told local station WLS in Chicago that he saw at least 10 cars get towed after running out of battery and dying.

In Oak Brook, another Chicago suburb, a driver told Fox32 he waited six hours over two days at a charging station and still had no charge in his Tesla. WLS reported that drivers waited hours in Oak Brook for a charge to their electric vehicles. Some cars died while waiting, and drivers had to leave their vehicles stranded at the charging stations.

What happened to EVs?

The sudden slowdown in electric car sales is a symptom of a much uglier problem.
Business Insider; January 3, 2024

Electric vehicles were supposed to be inevitable. Two years ago President Joe Biden climbed behind the wheel of a beefy white electric Hummer to tout his plan to make half of all new cars sold electric by 2030. The following year Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act, which created a bevy of incentives for drivers to buy electric and for automakers to invest in EVs. That set off a flurry of new projects: EV plants, battery-manufacturing facilities, and mining operations

began popping up. By the end of 2022 the situation looked promising: More and more Americans were going electric, and soon everyone would be driving an EV, reducing emissions in the process.

The transition to an all-EV future seemed like a slam dunk. It would not only give the government a highly visible way to show it's fighting the climate crisis but boost the economy through new jobs and investment. But the electric-vehicle takeover has hit some serious roadblocks.

Sure, sales of EVs keep going up — a record 300,000 cars sold in the US in the third quarter of 2023 were electric — but the pace of adoption has markedly slowed, and analysts have suggested the country is no longer on track to hit the government's sales targets. The trickle-down effects of this decreased demand are everywhere. EVs accumulated at dealerships this fall, even as automakers cut prices to try to entice customers. Automakers have backtracked on their promised investments: Ford delayed \$12 billion of its planned \$50 billion investment in EV manufacturing capacity, while General Motors delayed production of key EV models and scrapped a \$5 billion partnership with Honda to make cheaper EVs. Even Tesla — once the superstar of EVs — announced it would delay a planned factory in Mexico. Auto execs who were once trumpeting the potential of electric cars are even publicly acknowledging that EVs aren't working.

Industry analysts have pointed to several reasons for the slowdown, including insufficient charging infrastructure and a lack of affordable EV options. But they're a symptom of the larger problem: America's EV plan was flawed from the start. Instead of seeing EVs as one piece of a plan for more sustainable transportation, America has focused on using EVs as a one-to-one replacement for gas guzzlers. But this one-size-fits-all solution fails to address our broader transportation problems, meaning emissions targets are likely to be missed and other transportation problems will continue to go unaddressed.

"The entire myth at the heart of this whole transition is that the battery car seamlessly fits right into the gas car's position," Edward Niedermeyer, the author of "Ludicrous: The Unvarnished Story of Tesla Motors," told me. "It doesn't, and that's the problem.

When automakers pivoted to EVs, they focused on the kinds of cars that were already popular — which meant a flood of big electrified SUVs and trucks. But massive-bodied EVs don't make much sense. Larger EVs require bigger batteries, which require more raw materials to manufacture, which requires producers to beef up their environmentally destructive mining operations. While bigger batteries allow drivers to travel farther between charges, they also make the cars heavier, more dangerous, more expensive, and worse for the planet.

The focus on increasing EVs' range is contributing to their relatively high prices. Unlike with gas cars, the more you pay for an EV, the more range you can expect to receive. And since Americans have been conditioned to want a lot of range, cars with big batteries and longer ranges have dominated the market, resulting in stubbornly high prices. In September, Cox Automotive pegged the average EV price at \$50,683, down 22% from the same time last year. But an analysis from CarGurus found that EV prices were still 28% higher than gas-vehicle prices on average. With prices for everything else — rent, groceries, and other goods — increasing, the average person has less cash to splurge on an expensive electric vehicle.

All of this means there's a natural limit to the number of American households willing and able to make the shift to electric. They've largely been high-income households in places like California, where charging infrastructure is more plentiful. The polling firm Strategic Vision found that EV buyers have a median household income of \$186,000. Cox estimated that 8% to 9% of new-vehicle sales in the United States in 2023 would be electric, but getting above that threshold is proving to be more difficult than expected.

Winter weather presenting EV owners with 'frustrating challenges'

Fox Business; January 18, 2024

How Much Do Cold Temperatures Affect an Electric Vehicle's Driving Range?

Here's the cold, hard truth about winter's effect on EV batteries and charging

Consumer Reports; January 17, 2024

There are several reasons driving range goes down in winter weather, starting with the impact on battery chemistry when the vehicle is parked. Cold temperatures can slow down the chemical reaction inside the battery that allows it to create power. Supplying cabin heat is a major draw, and there's the impact of maintaining battery temperature.

In our tests, we found that the range starts to drop at 40° F. This may be a particular concern for EV drivers waiting in line for a public charger when their battery is low.

In our winter testing, we found that cold weather saps about 25 percent of range when cruising at 70 mph compared with driving in the same conditions during mild weather in the mid-60s, and 31 percent during warm weather in the mid-80s. In the past, we found that short trips in the cold with frequent stops and the need to reheat the cabin after a parking pause saps 50 percent of the range.

Hertz Drops 20,000 Rental Electric Vehicles in Favor of Gas-powered Models

Newsweek; January 11, 2024

Hertz has decided to sell 20,000 electric vehicles (EVs) from its rental fleet including Teslas, Chevrolets and BMWs, saying it will replace them with gas-powered vehicles, according to regulatory filing on Thursday. The company cited higher repair costs as the primary reason.

It could be seen as a warning in the EV market, Morgan Stanley analysts told Reuters, saying expectations for the electrification of the transportation sector need to be reset downwards. That follows news of both Ford and GM slowing their production and delivery of their respective electric vehicles.

Minnesota Cities Went All-In for Electric Transit, But the Buses Couldn't Handle the Cold

Virtue-signaling liberalism is fighting another losing battle with reality.

The Western Journal; December 26, 2023

On Wednesday, the Minnesota-focused news outlet MinnPost reported that several of the state's largest cities have encountered significant obstacles in their quest to achieve planet-friendly public transit.

Frigid temperatures and a myriad of other problems have plagued Duluth and the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul during their transition to zero-emission buses.

In subzero conditions -- a staple of Minnesota winters -- electric buses operate at only a fraction of their supposed 150-mile capacity.

Drew Kerr, spokesman for Twin Cities Metro Transit, explained that charged buses travel far shorter distances than manufacturers advertised.

"Using garage chargers alone, electric buses can remain in service for 70 to 75 miles before needing to return to the garage; with on-route chargers, electric buses were scheduled to be in service for up to 90 miles before returning to the garage," Kerr said.

Addenda #33 – January 2024

Re: Ch. 21, Sustainable Consumption

Global Elites won't play by the same rules

SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

John Kerry Gives Fiery Response When Confronted About His Carbon Footprint

msn; January 16, 2024

John Kerry, President Biden's climate czar, faced criticism from a reporter about his carbon footprint while attending the World Economic Forum in Davos.

Kerry defended himself, stating he has made significant efforts to combat climate change.

"What's the carbon footprint of these events every single year that you come here? Do you think it's worth it — peasants paying for your crimes?" Australian reporter Avi Yemini asked.

"That's a stupid question," Kerry said. Nobody ever suggested that. Don't make up stupid questions."

Kerry "found it difficult to justify his carbon footprint in attending the World Economic Forum each year in Davos," Yemini said.

Since his appointment, Kerry has faced scrutiny for his extensive travel and past use of a private jet.

"John Kerry is an unelected bureaucrat who's making decisions that have major impacts on the lives of Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom are going to be more worried about the cost of gas to drive their cars to work, not the cost of fuel to fly a jet to King Charles' coronation," Rep. Brian Mast said.

World Economic Forum to kick off in Davos, Switzerland with global elites likely to face flak for private jets

Fox News; January 13, 2024

With the World Economic Forum starting in Monday, business executives, celebrities, billionaires and government officials will likely be hit with the usual hypocrisy criticisms seen in years past.

The conference, which begins on Jan. 15 and concludes on Jan. 19, will take place at WEF's headquarters in Davos, Switzerland.

In 2023, global elitists were slammed for their "ultra-polluting" jets as they discussed the climate crisis.

"Europe is experiencing the warmest January days ever recorded and communities around the world are grappling with extreme weather events supercharged by the climate crisis," Klara Maria Schenk, a campaigner for environmental group Greenpeace International, said in a statement ahead of the conference.

"Meanwhile, the rich and powerful flock to Davos in ultra-polluting, socially inequitable private jets to discuss climate and inequality behind closed doors," she continued.

Addenda #34 – January 2024

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

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

Orsted Withdraws From Original Offshore Wind Deal With Maryland

WBOC Delmarva; January 25, 2024

According to Orsted, financial incentives provided by Maryland for the company to pursue the project are no longer enough for Skipjack to continue off the coast.

Orsted says those incentives, established in the Maryland Public Service Commission Orders, are no longer commercially viable due to the market, inflation, high interest rates, supply chain constraints. Orsted says it has therefore pulled out from those orders with Maryland.

Offshore wind projects Skipjack Wind 1 and Skipjack Wind 2 have been in the planning and permitting phase since 2009. Both wind farms were to be constructed 19 miles off the coast of the Delmarva peninsula and 26 miles off the Ocean City pier. With a combined 966-MW capacity, Skipjack Wind 1 and 2 were promoted as being capable of providing electricity to 290,000 homes when commissioned in 2026.

“Orsted, the global leader in offshore wind energy, today announced it will build Maryland’s first emissions-free offshore wind operations and maintenance (O&M) facility in west Ocean City, Maryland.... Skipjack Wind 1 is a 120-megawatt offshore wind energy project under development in Maryland that will power 40,000 homes in the region, generate \$225 million in economic investment in Maryland, and create nearly 1,400 jobs statewide.

“Wind energy promises cost-effective clean energy and jobs right here at home,” said U.S. Senator Ben Cardin.”

Orsted press release, October 6, 2021

“Today, the Maryland Public Service Commission selected Skipjack Wind 2, an offshore wind clean energy project proposed by Orsted, for a 20-year Offshore Renewable Energy Credit (OREC). The award includes an 846-megawatt project, which will power approximately 250,000 homes in the Delmarva region with clean energy.... Skipjack Wind 2 is Orsted’s second offshore wind energy project in Maryland. It will be located adjacent to the company’s 120 MW Skipjack Wind 1. Orsted will build Skipjack Wind 1 and 2 as one project, with operations expected to begin in 2026... Skipjack Wind 2 will generate approximately \$510 million in supply chain investments in Maryland and create thousands of jobs, including in manufacturing, operations and maintenance.”

Orsted press release, December 17, 2021

“Orsted today announced that it will reposition Skipjack Wind, a combined 966-megawatt project in development off the coast of the Delmarva peninsula, for future offtake opportunities. Following consultation with the State of Maryland, Orsted has withdrawn from the Maryland Public Service Commission Orders approving the Skipjack 1 and 2 projects... This action follows an extensive review of the Orders. The payment amounts for ORECs set forth in the Orders are no longer commercially viable because of today’s challenging market conditions, including inflation, high interest rates and supply chain constraints.

Orsted press release, January 15, 2024

A couple of observations...

1. This is the fifth offshore wind project Orsted has cancelled in the past four months. In October 2023, Orsted announced it was going to cease development of Ocean Wind 1 and Ocean Wind 2, citing climbing interest rates, inflation and “supply chain bottlenecks.” Orsted had taken \$5 billion in “impairments” (write-down losses) when it made the decision to cancel its agreement with New Jersey regulators.

Then in November 2023, Orsted announced it was cancelling its 880-MW Sunrise Wind project off Long Island, after New York state regulators refused to renegotiate the rate terms of its contract.

This is not a matter of “corporate greed” on the part of Orsted, as outraged Democrat politicians have suggested. These projects were priced back in 2021 before the “great inflation” of 2022 drastically increased material and labor costs, and interest rates for financing jumped by more than 160%.

This is what companies all over the United States have been dealing with over the past year; rising product cost, increased labor costs, higher interest rates for financing business, and “supply chain” challenges getting materials and products delivered in a timely manner.

2. Skipjack Wind 1 and 2 were promoted as having a combined capacity of 966-MW. Equinor noted recently that their Hywind Scotland wind turbine farm achieved an “average capacity factor” of 54% during its first two years of operation, the best rate of all its offshore projects. If Skipjack 1 and 2 also achieved this average capacity factor, their *actual output* would be 522-MW.

3. The 2022 Census Bureau lists the population of Maryland as 6.16 million occupying 2.559 million “housing units”. Skipjack Wind 1 and 2 were promoted as providing enough electricity to power 290,000 homes. This is just 11% of all housing units in the state, and no allowance for commercial and industrial businesses.

If the actual output of the wind farm was reduced to the 54% average capacity factor, that means either 54% of the power would be available for those households, or just 156,600 households could be powered by the project.

Either way, the end result is nothing like what politicians promised when the projects were awarded.

Addenda #35 – January 2024

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

SDG 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Top officials warned Biden admin about dangers wind energy projects pose to fishing industry, letter shows

Officials said they were 'very concerned about the cumulative impacts of multiple wind energy projects'
April 21, 2023

In an Aug. 22 letter to former Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Director Amanda Lefton, the three officials — who respectively lead the New England, Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils — expressed concern about current processes for approving offshore wind development. They also made a series of recommendations to help the federal government mitigate impacts on fisheries.

"As we have stated in several past comment letters to BOEM, we are very concerned about the cumulative impacts of multiple wind energy projects on the fisheries we manage," they stated in the letter. "The multiple wind energy projects planned along the east coast will have cumulative and compounding effects on our fisheries."

Have an important role to play in mitigating the impact of climate change – the single greatest threat to birds and other species."

"The synergistic effects of multiple projects may be more than additive and this may not be sufficiently identified in project-specific documents; therefore, losses may be undercompensated by taking a project-by-project approach," they continued.

I find it curious that all the environmental groups opposing mining on federal lands, or opposing hydropower projects on rivers, have little to say about potential environmental damage to the ocean floor, fish or sea birds.

Oh wait, the Audubon Society did have something to say on the topic of protecting sea birds...

"There is no path to stabilizing the climate without addressing biodiversity loss and dramatically changing how we produce electricity. Audubon believes that renewable energy and natural climate solutions

<https://www.audubon.org/our-work/climate>

"The Vineyard Wind I project will deliver 800MW of energy to up to 800,000 homes. The project fits well with the climate solutions set forth by the new administration in its first 100 days and with Audubon's climate goals, and consequently offshore wind has a fresh and hopeful restart.

We say hopeful, because, contrary to what you might have heard, wind energy can be a powerful factor in protecting the birds that we love, and the places that both people and wildlife need to survive."

<https://www.audubon.org/news/green-light-largest-offshore-wind-project-us-hopeful-restart-birds>

Addenda #36 – January 2024

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

SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

➤ *The United Nations:*

Note: Since 1945 there have been 18 wars, conflicts, and civil wars around the world, leading to between 7.1 million and 12.3 million combatant and civilian deaths.

Leaders such as Azzam Pasha of the Arab League threatened a "war of extermination" in the event that a Jewish state was established. Prior to the 1967 Six Day War, there was a nearly unanimous consensus among Arab nations aimed at the obliteration of Israel.

Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser reiterated calls for the annulment of Israel's existence in the lead-up to the war. Contemporary discourse from political figures in Iran, including leaders like Ali Khamenei and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, continues to advocate for Israel's destruction, accompanied by antisemitic rhetoric and Holocaust denial. Islamist Palestinian organizations like Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad consistently promote the goal of Israel's elimination, as evidenced by their charters, statements, and actions, such as the 2023 Hamas attack on Israel

The political slogan "From the river to the sea" has been linked to demands for a Palestinian state and the removal of a majority of its Jewish population, with ongoing debates about its implications and potential classification as antisemitic or hate speech.

Hamas, a Palestinian Islamist political and military organization currently in control of the Gaza Strip, has consistently advocated for the destruction of Israel and the establishment of an Islamic state across the entire territory of Palestine.

Calls for the destruction of Israel; Wikipedia

Note: The Islamic Republic of Iran is an original and current member of the U.N. General Council. China and/or Russia have always blocked sanctions against Iran and Syria and I'd guess they'd block sanctions against Palestine and the PLO as well.

Even before its establishment in 1948, Israel has been a target of hatred and calls for elimination by Arab states in the Middle East. The United Nations was founded in 1945 on the principals of maintaining peace and security in the world. Its founding followed the surrender of Nazi Germany to end the war in Europe, a war in which Germany began "The Final Solution", which resulted in the murder of 6 million Jewish men, women and children.

In November 1974, the U.N. adopted Resolution 3236 and 3237, recognizing the right of Palestinian people to exist as a nation, and inviting the Palestine Liberation Organization to engage in international diplomacy. This is the same PLO whose stated goal at its creation was "the liberation of Palestine and destroying the existence of Zionism in the Middle East. Note: "Zionism" means the national movement for the return of the Jewish people to their homeland, the continued development of the state of Israel.

Factions of the PLO have regularly carried out or accepted responsibility for acts of terror in the Middle East. Israel has retaliated regularly against the PLO, and the U.N. response has always been to demand Israel cease operations on “humanitarian grounds.”

The U.N. has never passed any resolution condemning attacks by the PLO (or Hamas), but they *did* adopt resolution 3379 in November 1975, determining that “Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.” And in December 2016, the U.N. Security Council adopted resolution 2334, determining the illegality of Israeli settlements in all territories disputed by the Palestinians, including the “Old City” of Jerusalem.

Note: United States Ambassador Samantha Power under President Obama, abstained from voting on the resolution, thereby ensuring that it would pass. The Obama administration was anti-Israel, and undermined peace prospects between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Despite its “charter mission” of ensuring peace and acceptance, the U.N. has done nothing to deter attacks on the state of Israel or to try to bring peace to the Middle East. Rather than preventing such atrocities, the U.N. has enabled them.

The Palestinian militant group Hamas launched a highly-coordinated surprise attack on Israel Saturday from Gaza. Israel launched a counterattack on Gaza. Hundreds have been killed on both sides.

CBS News; October 7, 2023.

While U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said “Nothing can justify” the Hamas attacks, he also said that “they did not happen in a vacuum.” U.N. Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur on Palestine, Francesca Albanese wrote: “Today’s violence must be put in context”, blaming it on “almost six decades of hostile [Israeli] military rule...”

Some U.N. officials condemned the October 7th attack which killed 1,139 Israeli citizens, foreigners and IDF soldiers, but none described the attackers as a terrorist group or even mentioned Hamas by name. The U.N. doesn’t recognize Hamas as a terrorist organization: that means U.N. resources can be, and are provided to members of that terrorist group.

U.N. workers played a direct role in Oct. 7 Hamas attack, Israeli intelligence says

NBC News; January 29, 2024

At least 12 employees of the U.N. agency for Palestinian refugees participated in or aided the Oct. 7 terrorist attack on Israel, according to Israeli intelligence dossiers obtained by NBC News, which accuse the workers of actions ranging from kidnapping Israelis to supplying logistical support.

The 12 include seven teachers, two school administrators and a social worker employed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, or UNRWA, which provides education, food and health care to a large percentage of the roughly 2 million people living in Gaza.

A counselor at an UNRWA school is alleged to have taken part in the kidnapping of a female hostage on Oct. 7. An elementary school teacher is accused of having participated in the attack on Re'im, where dozens of Israelis were killed and hostages were taken. Another teacher is alleged to have equipped himself with anti-tank weapons the night before the attack.

U.N. scorecard on achieving its charter mission –



Addenda #37 – February 2024

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

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

*‘Sticker shock:’ Schools worry about expense of State’s mandated transition to electric bus
Syracuse.com, February 12, 2024*

The superintendent of the Onondaga Central School District says he got “sticker shock” when learning what it would cost his district to buy four electric school buses this year instead of the non-electric models.

Every year, the district replaces three or four buses in its fleet, totaling about \$500,000. “If we had to purchase four new buses this year that were electric, it’s going to be about a million dollars more,” said Superintendent Rob Price.

Starting in 2027, he won’t have a choice. An already-enacted state law requires districts to only buy zero-emission models in three years and then have the entire fleet replaced by 2035.

Switching the fleet requires upgraded power lines and charging stations, which will be included in this spring’s budget to fund 2025 renovations.

It’s not just the budget that worries Price, it’s the batteries. Some routes make Onondaga Central bus drivers traverse 150 miles per day, more than what Price expects will come from a single charge.

Note: The Onondaga Central School District in Nedrow, NY consists of three schools; Rockwell Elementary and Wheeler Elementary (grades K-6), and Onondaga Senior High School (grades 7-12), with a total student population of 753.

OCS is a rural school district, so buses make multiple trips each day over a large area to pick up and drop off students.

Most current “on-market” electric school buses have a usable range up to approximately 100 miles, so the entire fleet would have to return to the transportation facility to recharge in order to complete their rounds each day. In wintertime, periods of extreme cold weather will reduce the range by 20% at 32 °F, and 40% at 10 °F. Winter reduced ranges of 60 to 80 miles mean buses could potentially be stranded in cold temperatures on longer runs.

NOT a good situation for young children or drivers to be in.

The background:

In the New York FY2023 state budget, governor Kathy Hochul mandated the electrification of all school buses in NY state by 2035.

With this bold action, New York will deliver on its U.S. Climate Alliance COP26 commitment. Requiring state fleet purchases to be zero-emissions vehicles will drive demand for the EV economy, further generating new jobs opportunities for New Yorkers.

By 2027, all new school bus purchases must be zero-emissions, and by 2035, all school buses on the road must be zero-emissions.

There are 45,000 school buses on the road New York state.

The average cost of a diesel fuel bus is \$140,000. The cost of electric school busses runs between \$350,000 and \$450,000 depending on size.

That's a cost of between \$15,750,000 and \$20,250,000 to replace the entire state's fleet over nine years.

Although ESBs have higher upfront costs than traditional diesel or gasoline-powered buses, the total cost of ownership is expected to reach parity by 2027 due to advances in battery technology, increased supply chain outputs, as well as lower fuel and maintenance expenses. To support school districts with the high initial costs of transitioning to zero-emissions buses, New York State has secured \$500 million through the Environmental Bond Act, alongside existing State and federal programs that will go toward the incremental cost difference of electric school buses and charging infrastructure.

NYSERDA – Renewables & Transportation, Electric Vehicles, “Electric School Buses

The electrification of buses - both transit and school buses – provides a reliable and cost-effective option for cities and school districts, all while reducing the environmental and health threats posed by diesel fuels. The financial burden of transitioning between diesel and electric power is the biggest obstacle preventing a full transition to electric, and it is the responsibility of the legislature to assist our overloaded school districts with all costs incurred or related to the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, cost of electricity for charging vehicles, or the purchasing or leasing of the vehicles themselves.

NY State Senate Bill S5268, 2021-2022 Legislative Session

To replace the entire state's fleet of 45,000 school buses will cost between \$15.75 billion and \$20.25 billion.

The cost of installing 45,000 Level 2 240-volt (6 to 13-hour charging), Networked 6.6 kW charging stations is estimated at \$140.715 million.

The cost of installing 45,000 DC fast charge (1 to 5-hour charging), Networked 50 kW charging stations is estimated at \$1.278 billion.

School districts statewide will have no choice but to comply, unless the governor is pressured into changing her mind (not likely) or extending the time period for mandatory compliance.

Or, if the NY Senate and Assembly pass legislation to nullify the governors ruling. Again, not likely since Progressive Democrats hold a supermajority in both houses of state government, and the original NY State Climate Leadership and Protection Act was passed decisively along party lines.

Addenda #38 – February 2024

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

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

California's 'Ambitious' Offshore Wind Goal Seen as Unachievable

- *BloombergNEF sees only 1.1 gigawatts of offshore wind by 2035*
- *California seeks 4.5 gigawatts offshore wind in renewable push*

Bloomberg, February 16, 2024

California's plan to bring offshore wind farms to its coastline by 2035 as part of the state's push to get more energy from renewable sources may be a tall order, according to BloombergNEF.

The California Public Utilities Commission has just mandated that the state build more than 56 gigawatts of clean energy over the next 11 years, with 8% of that coming from offshore wind. While some initial steps to erect wind turbines off California's coast have been pursued by developers, nothing has been built yet.

"For offshore wind, it appears ambitious," BloombergNEF analyst Chelsea Jean-Michel said, adding that she doesn't think the 2035 target is achievable. "We estimate California will fall short of its target." she added, forecasting that the state will have just 1.1 gigawatts of offshore wind by that time. A gigawatt of electricity is enough to power about 750,000 homes.

Note: Bloomberg NEF is an independent research organization that reports on global commodities markets and technologies "driving the transition to a lower-carbon economy." In other words, they support the net-zero transition and issue reports on its progress. They are not right-wing climate deniers pushing disinformation but offering accurate assessments of California's progress to achieve its stated goal.

Offshore wind development is in the early stages off the West Coast, where the federal government only sold leases to install turbines in December 2022, and deeper depths require floating technology that hasn't been widely deployed. Such projects take years to permit and build.

"Regulatory uncertainty, waters over a kilometer deep, high costs and the lack of a local supply chain will make it difficult for California to meet its installation goals," Jean-Michel said.

None of these "facts" matter to Progressive Democrats that drive California's climate mandates, however. They still believe

56-gigawatts x 8% = 4.48 GW is the stated goal for offshore wind production. Bloomberg NEF believes California can only build 1.1 GW by 2035, or less than one quarter of the goal.

Note: There were 14.627 million housing units in California by 2022 U.S. Census data. 1.1 GW would power an estimated 825,000 homes. With no accounting for commercial or industrial capacity.

Addenda #39 – February 2024

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

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

Re: Ch. 15, Sustainable Living

SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

➤ *Smart Thermostats*

“The goal of any electric grid is to provide enough power when needed (with efficiency) ... through the use of smart meters... they can provide more timely monitoring of a particular customer’s usage... In addition, control of the house’s electricity can be handled easily from a centralized location, without requiring a utility crew to go out to turn it on or off. Smart meters can also allow for differential rate provisioning. That is, a consumer can be charged more for higher usage during peak hours (and because the user has more timely access to his or her electric use, may be able to adjust that use accordingly) Smart meters... help cut down wasted energy use.

National Geographic, “Smart Cities”, resource for educators, Grades 5 – 8

Governor Kathy Hochul today announced a comprehensive energy affordability plan and actions to accelerate New York’s clean energy future as part of the 2024 State of the State. The proposal lays out several actions that will save half a million New York households up to \$500 each year on utility bills and facilitate New York’s transition to clean energy. In addition, Governor Hochul introduced the RAPID Act which will streamline the buildout of transmission infrastructure for a flexible, reliable and clean grid.

Governor Kathy Hochul State of the State Announcement, January 9, 2024

The press release emphasizes Governor Hochul’s “top priority” of energy affordability for her constituents. The announcement claims that her energy agenda has resulted in an average savings of \$1,400 per eligible utility customer, and this new plan will result in up to \$500 in additional savings for more than half a million New York households.

Let’s take a minute to investigate the governor’s energy agenda savings claims...

#1 – Eligible utility customers have saved an average of \$1,400.

In 2019, Governor Cuomo signed the “Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act” (CLCPA) into law, so the time frame on any costs associated with climate legislation begin at this point.

My total utility bill has increased by 23.4% over that period with a total cost for gas and electricity in 2023 of \$2,146.

Based on our household income, I’m certain that we would not be among the eligible utility customers to benefit from the governor’s plan. Her numbers and my numbers just don’t reconcile.

#2 – More than half a million New York households will save an additional \$500.

According to July 2023 U.S. Census data, New York state has an estimated population of 19.571 million people living in about 7.5 million households.

Governor Hochul’s plan is aimed at savings for roughly 500,000 households, or roughly 6% of the state’s households. The other 7 million households will be paying higher rates to subsidize costs for “our most vulnerable New Yorkers.”

The governor’s announcement goes on to talk about how New Yorkers will continue to pay increased prices in the future...

The Affordable Gas Transition Act will empower the Department of Public Service (DPS) and the Public Service Commission (PSC) to direct utility companies to manage the transition to clean energy sources responsibly and affordably. This legislation will protect utility customers from bearing the cost of unwarranted investments in fossil fuel infrastructure.

At a time where energy consumption is estimated to continue to increase, the governor is banning further investments in fossil fuel infrastructure, or natural gas extraction and distribution. The governor has already mandated that six natural gas fired power plants that serve New York city must shut down by 2030. The New York Power Authority (NYPA) built these “Peaker plants” in 2001 to meet energy demands during peak times – such as the hottest days of the year.

Given the trouble New York has already had with construction of offshore wind farms, it appears that New York city will have potentially severe electricity shortages in future years due to governor Hochul’s mandates.

Launching the Smart Energy Savings Initiative, allowing New Yorkers to save on their utility bills by better managing daily energy usage. For participating households, smart technology will help schedule periods of significant energy use to take place when electricity demand and costs are lowest.

In Chapter 15, I spoke at length about “smart cities” and specifically about means of controlling consumer consumption of resources, also known as “sustainable living.”

I noted that utility companies across the state are offering (currently) voluntary programs to customers to connect to the grid using smart thermostats to reduce electric use during peak demand periods.

Governor Hochul’s Smart Energy Savings Initiative now brings this agenda to the public in a coordinated manner, promoting the idea of saving on utility bills to entice customers to participate.

Those savings come with the understanding that the utility company will control the heating and cooling of your home based on total grid energy use and peak demand timing.

As in the case of those Colorado and Texas utility customers, if the grid cannot provide enough electricity to meet demand, they will reduce your consumption by turning your heat lower or air conditioning higher. This is responding to peak demand.

Deciding to allow increased heating or air conditioning at certain times during the day; pre-heating or pre-cooling your house before and after peak electricity use (peak demand) times.

An example of this is when governor Newsome told Californians in 2022 not to reduce energy use from 4 to 9 pm when the grid was most stressed for demand.

Your utility company would proactively increase the temperature for your air conditioning to save energy and lower it again after that peak time period was over.

You would no longer have control over how cool or warm your home would be. And if the state cannot follow through on meeting its goal for renewable power sources, peak time periods will become longer periods during the day and a larger number of days during the year.

Depending on the utility and the household, participating New Yorkers with electric vehicles could save upwards of \$200 per year, and New Yorkers with heat pumps could save between \$100 and \$500 per year.

To me, this indicates that consumers who comply with the governor's electrification plans by purchasing electric vehicles and heat pumps would be rewarded for compliance with additional savings on their utility bills.

Addenda #40 – February 2024

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

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

Governor Hochul Announces Two Offshore Wind Project Awards, to Deliver Clean Power in 2026

New York State Governor Kathy Hochul - Announcement, February 29, 2024

<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-announces-two-offshore-wind-project-awards-deliver-clean-power-2026>

Governor Kathy Hochul today announced the State has conditionally awarded two offshore wind projects from its fourth offshore wind solicitation – a planned 810-megawatt project, Empire Wind 1, (developed by Equinor) and Sunrise Wind, a planned 924-megawatt project (developed by Orsted and Eversource). The competitively selected projects will create more than 800 near-term family-sustaining construction jobs and invest \$2 billion in near-term enhanced economic development statewide, including developer-committed investments to support disadvantaged communities. The projects, totaling over 1,700 megawatts of clean energy, will be the largest power generation projects in New York State in over 35 years once they enter operation in 2026, and will continue progress towards achievement of the State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (Climate Act) goal to develop 9,000 megawatts of offshore wind energy by 2035.

(See Ch. 9 Progressive States Climate Policies, pg. 35)

As mature projects, Empire Wind 1, located 15 miles off New York's shore, and Sunrise Wind, located more than 30 miles east of the eastern point of Long Island, have already completed most federal and state permitting milestones, including Empire Wind 1 receiving final approval of their Construction and Operations plan from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) last week. Both projects are expected to ramp up construction activity this year while driving local investments and enhanced economic benefits to New York State at cost-competitive rates. Today's awards are conditional on successful contract execution. In addition, the Community Offshore Wind 2 project has been waitlisted and may be considered for award and contract negotiation at a later date.

<https://us.orsted.com/news-archive/2024/02/orsted-and-eversource-win-bid-for-updated-sunrise-wind-project-in-new-york>

Notes: (See Addenda – January 2024, pg. 165-167)

The original contract to build Empire Wind 1, located 15 miles south of Long Island NY, was awarded to Equinor and BP (British Petroleum) in January 2019. The construction timeline called for mobilization to begin construction in 2023, with final completion, commissioning, and energization by the end of 2025.

In October 2023, Equinor and BP requested to renegotiate long-term electricity production prices, due to losses incurred from increased material and labor prices, and supply chain “challenges.”

The New York State Public Service Commission refused to renegotiate contract terms, which would have added 35% or more than \$12 billion in extra costs to New York taxpayers. After the PSC decision, Equinor and BP wrote down a combined \$840 million in losses and terminated the Empire Wind 1 project in November 2023 and Empire Wind 2 in January 2024.

Note: The “Petition for Expedited Approval of Enhanced Offshore Renewable Energy Credits, filed with the PSC on behalf of Equinor and BP are publicly available to read. However, all financial information on terms of the original construction contract, OREC agreements, and unforeseen cost overruns have been blacked out.

We the public, that will be paying for the projects completion and future electricity costs, cannot see how much we will be paying. Until we receive our electricity bills in the future.

c. *Interconnection Cost Adjustment*

The Petitioners propose to apply the Interconnection Cost Adjustment mechanism that has been developed by NYSERDA for ORECRFP22-1 to the Petitioners’ OREC Agreements.⁶ Under NYSERDA’s Interconnection Cost Adjustment mechanism, interconnection costs that exceed an Interconnection Cost Allocation Baseline are shared between the offshore wind developer and NYSERDA, and the OREC strike price is increased to reflect NYSERDA’s share of the excess costs. Conversely, to the extent that actual interconnection costs are lower than the Interconnection Cost Allocation Baseline, any net savings are shared with NYSERDA through a reduction to the OREC strike price. For the purpose of the Interconnection Cost Adjustment mechanism, the Petitioners propose the Interconnection Cost Allocation Baselines below, based on the Projects’ interconnection plans.

EW1: Interconnection Cost Allocation Baseline at \$ [REDACTED]

EW2: Interconnection Cost Allocation Baseline at \$ [REDACTED]

BW1: Interconnection Cost Allocation Baseline at \$ [REDACTED]

<https://documents.dps.ny.gov/public/common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId={60159788-0000-C2D>

One month later, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) put out a solicitation to “all interested bidders” to submit new pricing for the same offshore wind projects that had been cancelled on November 30, 2023.

There is no record of any additional bidders other than the Equinor/Eversource partnership in any of the media articles I read on the solicitation, which to me, is very suspicious. (BP backed out of the venture altogether and was replaced by Eversource for the 4th round solicitation bid.)

Equinor will now negotiate an Offshore Wind Renewable Energy Certificate (OREC) Purchase and Sale Agreement with NYSERDA, to determine the additional long-term compensation they will receive on the project, in addition to the initial value of the construction contract.

1. An OREC is a certificate that represents one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated from offshore wind production.

2. NYSEDA will purchase ORECs from project developers, as renewable energy is delivered to New York's electricity grid.
3. NYSEDA will then sell ORECs to utility companies and other entities who are required to purchase clean energy credits in order to meet the State's zero-emissions energy goals. (See Ch.9 Progressive States Climate Policies, RGGI Program, pg. 35)
4. Consumers in New York state then purchase the electricity from the utility companies.

Equinor and Eversource will receive an unknown additional annual compensation for each MWh of electricity produced from the Empire Wind 1 wind farm.

The original OREC price was \$118 per MWh, with an annual 2% increase for 20-years. The PSC request in October 2023 was almost \$160 per MWh, a 35% increase in "clean electricity" cost to utility companies and eventually to their customers (that's US!)

<https://www.empirecenter.org/publications/new-wind-energy-blows-doors-off-projections/>

The original contract to build Sunrise Wind, located 30.5 miles east of Montauk NY, was awarded to Orsted North America Inc. and Eversource Investment LLC in January 2019. The construction timeline called for mobilization to begin construction in 2023, with final completion, commissioning, and energization by the end of 2026.

In January 2024, Eversource took a write down of up to \$1.6 billion, citing the same cost and supply chain issues that plagued the Empire Wind projects. Orsted then made an agreement to acquire Eversource's 50% share, pending a "successful award" in the 4th offshore wind solicitation. If Orsted was not "successful" in its rebid, they would "evaluate their next steps" in the development of the project.

If Equinor, Eversource and Orsted walked away from all three projects, governor Hochul would have lost a combined 2,956 megawatts of "clean energy" that was key to reaching the Climate Act goals. This fact was emphasized several times in the 2023 Petition to the PSC. *"Granting the Petition Will Allow New York to Meet New York's CLCPA and Offshore Wind Goals in a Timely Manner".... "Granting the Petition will help ensure that New York is able to achieve its ambitious clean energy goals".... "Granting the Petitioners' requested relief will allow the Projects to attract the investment necessary to support their construction and avoid the loss of over 3 GW of offshore wind capacity"*

This could not be allowed to happen! The contracts must be *renegotiated* regardless of the additional costs to consumers. And they were...

As I stated in the January update on this situation, this seems like a very calculated and scripted way to carry on "business as usual", while giving the appearance of the PSC, NYSEDA, and the governor acting in the best interests of New York ratepayers. NY state rate payers will bear those increased costs in order to achieve the goals of the CLCPA.

Does anyone really think that Equinor, Eversource and Orsted would re-bid the same projects they took write-downs on and were willing to walk away from, at much less than

the original request to the PSC last October? No, this is just NYSERDA and governor Hochuls way to recycle failing projects that they could then boast about, while hiding the real increased electricity costs for New York state residents and businesses for years to come.

Note: Demands for price adjustments are coming from onshore wind and solar power as well. The Alliance for Clean Energy New York (ACE), a renewable energy industry group, has filed a petition to increase the prices paid to as many as 86 of 117 onshore wind and solar projects awarded by NYSERDA between 2016 and 2021. NYSERDA estimates the requested changes would increase strike prices an average of 63 percent for solar projects and 71 percent for onshore wind projects.

Also, in that 2023 Petition to the PSC, there was mention about billions more that needed to be invested in “the supply chain” that produces and distributes materials for clean energy projects, in order to meet all of these clean energy goals.

Wood MacKenzie estimates that \$25 billion of investment is required in the supply chain in the next few years for the industry to meet demand peaks in the second half of the decade..... The shortage of supply creates significant investment opportunities, but it also means that offshore wind supply chains will remain strained for the foreseeable future, and that a strategy to pause projects to wait out current supply chain constraints is not likely to lead to reduced costs.

As I have said before, we haven’t even scratched the surface on the true costs of “clean energy” on the economy or consumers. It will be a crushing burden for many.

My most recent National Grid bill shows a cost per kilowatt-hour (KWh) of \$0.0733.

Lets’ do the math on this to see current electricity cost verses affordable, modern and clean energy electricity costs under the assumed new OREC agreement.

1,000 KWh = 1 MWh

\$0.0733 KWh x 1,000 = \$73.27 per MWh current pricing

Original contract OREC agreement = \$118.00 per MWh (\$0.118 per KWh)

Assumed new OREC agreement = \$160.00 per MWh (\$0.160 per KWh)

How does this translate to my current and future electricity costs?

6,000 KWh used in 2023 x \$0.0733 = \$440 annual cost for electricity.

6,000 KWh, year 1 of contract x \$0.16 = \$960 annual cost for electricity.

And don’t forget the 2% annual guaranteed cost increase to the developers for providing us will that “clean energy”!

I have kept track of our gas and electric usage since we moved into our house in 1980. With increased use of natural gas and hydroelectric power to produce electricity, our average annual cost per kilowatt-hour decreased 31% from 2013 through 2020.

In 2019, New Yorks Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act was signed into law by governor Cuomo, mandating the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and transition to “clean electricity”. Since 2020, our annual average cost per kilowatt-hour has increased more than 74%. So much for ensuring access to *affordable* and modern energy.

Addenda #41 – February 2024

Re: Ch. 16, United Nations 30 x 30 Plan

SDG 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The U.N. 30 x 30 Plan (see page 77), calls for the “appropriation” of 30% of all the oceans, making them off limits for human use. Supposedly, this is to protect the undersea habit and prevent further loss of marine life. (see page 81-83)

Yet, President Biden has signed off on construction of wind farms in 1.2 million acres off the coast of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey alone.

The fishing industry warned about the effects underwater construction would have on fish and marine mammals.

The fishing industry is concerned that fish near construction sites may be killed or chased away for prolonged periods even after the turbines are built, according to the report.

Report by feds, anglers cites offshore wind impacts on fish; Associated Press, March 31, 2023

What they and many others had feared, has come to pass. Nine Atlantic coast states have been working toward establishment of the Regional Fisheries Compensatory Mitigation Fund, to “*provide financial compensation for economic loss from offshore wind development off the Atlantic Coast.*”

https://offshorewindpower.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/FisheriesCompensationFund_PressRelease_FINAL.pdf

The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority [NYSERDA] issued a request for proposals seeking a firm to design and develop the regional fund and a standardized claims process for the fishing industry. The process would apply regardless of which wind project caused the economic loss.

In as few as 16 months, the states hope to have a claims process established, a third-party administrator selected, and millions of dollars from offshore wind developers that can be doled out to affected fishermen of any Eastern port as needed. The fund is a response to several projects that are slated to come online along the Northeast amid a lack of any national solution.

“Science” denied that construction of wind farms was the cause of dozens of whale deaths along the Atlantic coast, claiming stories were “misinformation”. (pg. 85)

But apparently NYSERDA and the states are finally acknowledging the damage to the environment that these wind farms are causing.

What else, are we being “misinformed” about, besides the financial and environmental impact of “clean energy” projects?

And, of course, while the developer of these offshore wind projects will be assessed fines for the damage their projects are having on the fishing industry, we the consumers of that “clean energy” will be assessed additional “System Benefit Charges” so the developers can recover that money and continue with those projects.

After all, net-zero emissions and “*affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*” is a non-negotiable goal of Agenda 2030. It MUST be achieved at all cost!

Regional Fund Administrator for an Offshore Wind Fisheries Mitigation Fund



Extended Deadline for Request for Proposals (RFP 5554)

Revised March 2024: Recognizing the importance of sustaining fisheries and the fishing industry, states and the offshore wind industry are supporting the design of a system to financially compensate for economic loss from offshore wind development off the Atlantic Coast in a transparent and equitable manner.

Over the last two years NYSED, on behalf of New York, has engaged with 11 East Coast States, stakeholders representing the commercial fishing community and offshore wind development, federal agencies, and relevant groups to develop a detailed description of the need, design and development of the Regional Fund Administrator (RFA) and claims process.

Therefore, NYSED through [Request for Proposals \(RFP\) 5554](#) seeks a qualified entity to serve as the RFA to design and develop an offshore wind energy-related comprehensive fisheries compensatory mitigation fund and associated claims processes to serve states, the fishing community, and offshore wind developers working on projects in the water along the East Coast of the United States. The funding associated with this RFP is intended to provide support to the successful proposer for the collaborative development of the detailed fund and associated claims process which may also help to position the proposer as the entity to effectively implement the fund to manage and administrate funds when they become available.

https://portal.nyserda.ny.gov/CORE_Solicitation_Detail_Page?SolicitationId=a0r8z000000GKKBAA4&_gl=1*14qgnjw*_ga*MTk4NjExODM3NC4xNzA3MjQ5OTYy*_ga_DRYJB34TXH*MTcwNzI0OTk2NS4xLjAuMTcwNzI0OTk3OC40Ny4wLjA.*_gcl_au*MTQ3MjIxMDg3MS4xNzA3MjQ5OTY0

Addenda #42 – April 2024

Re: Ch. 11, Vehicle “Electrification” by 2050, Impossible!!

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

➤ EV Transition Problems

EV Inventories Hit Record High in US as Cars Pile Up on Dealer Lots

Bloomberg; December 14, 2023

Electric vehicle inventories on US dealer lots reached a new high in December, with a 114-day supply that was more than double what it was a year ago Both Ford and GM are pulling back on production plans

The EPA Clean School Bus Program Could Be Impacted by Utility Delays

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Report; December 27, 2023

“We concluded that there were no significant supply chain issues or production delays that impacted the EPA’s efforts to disburse funds through the first round of the Clean School Bus Program’s funding. However, the Agency may be unable to effectively manage and achieve the program mission unless local utility companies can meet increasing power supply demands for electric school buses.”

“The increased demand on utility companies may impact the timeliness of replacing diesel buses.”

EVs Will Have No Effect on Oil Demand

Art Berman blog; January 8, 2024

(Berman is a geologist with 40-years of experience in the petroleum industry)

It seems reasonable that oil demand will fall as the number of electric vehicles (EV) increases. Unfortunately, there is no support for that popular belief. In fact, the data suggests that EVs will have close to zero effect on oil demand even in the longer term.

If you like EVs, you should buy one but the data don’t support that driving one will do anything to save the planet.

Industry pain abounds as electric car demand hits slowdown

Reuters; January 30, 2024

There's no doubt that the limitations - EV charging and the lack of battery resiliency at low temperatures - are causing consumer anxiety,

Industry Pain abounds as Electric Car Demand Hits Slowdown

U.S. News; January 30, 2024

Global EV momentum is stalling. The market is over-supplied vs demand," Morgan Stanley analyst Adam Jonas said in a recent research note Albemarle, the world's largest producer of key EV battery material lithium, said this month it was cutting jobs and capital spending in response to slipping prices.

Biden administration to reportedly relax EV rule on tailpipe emissions

CNBC; February 18, 2024

The administration would give car manufacturers more time instead of requiring them to rapidly ramp up sales of electric vehicles over the next few years, the report said, adding that the new rule could be published by early spring The shift would mean that EV sales would not need to rise sharply until after 2030.

EV sector grapples with layoffs, production cuts and altered plans

Reuters; February 22, 2024

“On Thursday, German luxury carmaker Mercedes toned down expectations on EV demand and said it will update its gasoline-powered engine vehicle lineup well into the next decade.... Mercedes delayed its goal to go all-electric by 2030. Instead, it now says it will retain combustion engines in at least half of its vehicles until then.”

“The enthusiasm of early adopters of EVs wasn’t representative of the longer-term and broader demand for these vehicles,”

The one group Biden still needs to win over on electric vehicles

Politico; March 21, 2024

President Joe Biden’s new rule that will juice sales of electric vehicles is drawing praise from environmentalists, a powerful union and even the carmakers who will have to build and sell the cars.... Now Biden just needs to convince skeptical Americans.

And opinion polls have shown that many Americans are interested in the vehicles, but they don’t back government rules that would phase out gas and diesel cars.

Here’s why tire companies love EVs

CNBC; March 19, 2024

The tire business is a business of low growth, low margins and extreme competition. Tire makers are at the mercy of raw material prices. And about half of customers are largely indifferent to the brand of tires they buy. Price is the main differentiator. But industry analysts say EVs provide tire makers with the biggest growth opportunity they have seen in decades.

AlixPartners estimates that tires on EVs require 20 percent more frequent replacement and can cost 50 percent more.

EV prices drop up to 20% as new and used inventory surges

ars Technica; April 11, 2024

... according to cars.com’s data, prices have decreased by 4.3 percent year-on-year to an average selling price of \$63,806

So now after a couple of years of the American public actually hearing about and experiencing the downside results of vehicle electrification, demand is slowing, auto manufacturers are cutting production, scrapping plans for manufacturing plants for EV’s and batteries, and lowering prices to reduce unsold inventory.

The only reason EV adoption will be successful, is through continued government support of vehicle and battery manufacturers, to artificially lower the financial impact to consumer. The \$1.2 trillion American Jobs Infrastructure Plan and the \$485 billion Inflation Reduction Act earmarked substantial funding for loans, grants and direct spending to support the transition to zero-emissions electric vehicles.

Federal mandates for tailpipe emissions reductions and state EV sales mandates will then drive the final push to consumer adoption of vehicle electrification, regardless of consumer acceptance and demand for EV’s., and disproportionately impacting middle-and lower-income households.

Addenda #43 – April 2024

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

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

SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries

In chapter 9, I detailed climate policies that have been implemented by Progressive state governments. New York states “Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act” (CLCPA) was signed into law in 2019 under then Governor Andrew Cuomo. Subsequent “clean energy mandates” have been signed into law under current Governor Kathy Hochul.

None of these mandates were subjected to public commentary periods.

None of these mandates were debated in the state legislature.

None of these mandates were voted on by New York state residents.

The latest bill pushed by our state legislators, the NY HEAT Act (S2016B/A4592B), effectively blocks the expansion and maintenance of natural gas infrastructure in New York. According to environmental groups, the bill would stop utility companies from building out “more polluting gas infrastructure.”

One thing the NY HEAT Act would do is end what is known as the “100-foot rule”. In New York, this rule requires utility companies to connect new customers to gas lines for free if the extension is 100-feet or less. The cost burden is subsidized by all customers served by the utility, adding an estimated \$200 million to ratepayer utility bills annually.

What makes this situation any different than municipalities asking (or requiring) taxpayers to fund the construction of new baseball or football stadiums, shopping malls or other projects that politicians claim have long-term benefits to the public?

The Syracuse Chiefs NBT Bank Stadium received \$16 million funding from state taxpayers. The Buffalo Bills new Highmark Stadium will cost NY taxpayers \$850 million.

The Pyramid Companies received a 30-year property tax exemption to expand Carousel Mall into Destiny USA, costing state taxpayers \$10 million per year.

Micron Technologies will receive \$6.1 billion in federal tax dollars as well as saving \$284 million in state and local property tax payments over 49-years for building a new semiconductor fabrication facility in Clay NY.

Subsidization of all these ‘desirable’ projects was approved by politicians who promoted all the new jobs they would create and the subsequent sales tax revenue that the state would receive through their continued operations. But ‘undesirable’ subsidies going to polluting utility companies must be stopped.

The NY HEAT Act also sets “hard targets” for utility companies to reduce overall gas use: “Aligns utility regulation with state climate justice and emission reduction targets...”

Part of that gas reduction strategy is to deny funding to utility companies to expand or even maintain existing natural gas infrastructure.

This should be concerning to all New Yorkers, since 40% of all the energy “consumed” in NY state and 47% of all electricity generated in New York state was from natural gas in 2021.

Note: This is the most recent year production and consumption numbers are available for.

‘True renewables’ on the other hand, as defined by environmental advocates; solar, wind and batteries, accounted for less than 1% of all energy consumed and less than 7% of all electricity generated in 2021. It doesn’t take a rocket scientist to realize that our leaders are putting the electrical grid in a precarious position for future consumption verses production.

“It’s common sense not to continue to fund the gas system”

NY Senator Liz Krueger (Democrat) NY HEAT Act sponsor

Note: Krueger has been in the NY Senate since 2002, endorsed by the Democrat and Working Families Party. She received a B.S. in “Social Policy/Human Development” from Northwestern University in 1979, and her M.A. in “Public Policy” from the University of Chicago in 1981. (The University of Chicago offers several courses on Marxism and Socialism, no surprise then on Krueger’s political activism...)

Another important part of the NY HEAR Act is that it would cap expenses for gas and electric bills for low-and-moderate-income households to no more than 6% of their annual income.

Supporters of the Act claim one-quarter of all NY residents have a “high energy burden”, spending more than 6% of their annual income on utility bills.

In effect, this is redistribution of wealth in which poorer households, regardless of how much energy they use, pay a smaller amount for their use of that energy.

Math calculations:

Census Data shows there were 7.6 million households in New York state in 2022.

If 25% are “high energy burden” households, that equals 1.9 million households.

If the average monthly savings under the 6% income cap is \$136 per month, that equals \$258.5 million per month, \$3.102 billion per year that those households will “save” on electric and gas bills. This “savings” of course, must be made up by the remaining 75% of New York households, who will be billed at higher rates to subsidize that spending cap.

This is just a part of the “Environmental Justice” policy that governor Hochul campaigned on in 2022 and continues to implement in government mandates and legislation she has signed since taking office.

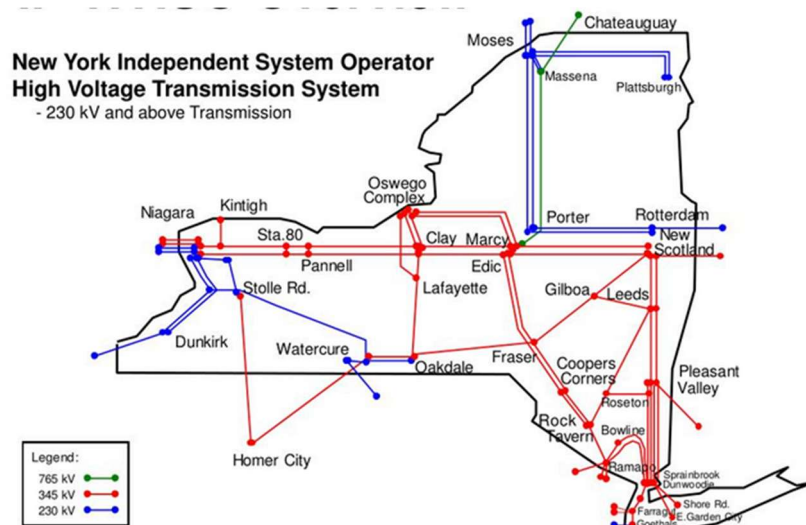
Note: NY Senate Democrats passed the bill in March, but the Assembly failed to add it to the FY2025 state Budget. Environmentalists were outraged, claiming Assembly Democrats and the Governor “failed New Yorkers”. We can be thankful that they did, utility customers could have seen a 20% increase in gas bills over the next two years if the bill passed.

Addenda #44 – April 2024

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

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

➤ *New York states electrical grid*



The “electric grid” in New York state consists of many components, all of which must continually work together, in order to provide utility customers with heating, air-conditioning, lighting and power used in daily lives.

The first group are the energy “producers”. These are the power plants that produce the electricity we use. New York state has more than 700 power generation units. Natural gas-fired power plants generate 47% of the electricity produced for the grid, hydroelectric plants generate 23%, nuclear 22%, other renewables (wind, solar, geothermal and biomass) 7%, and fuel oil fired plants generated 1% as of December 2023.

These power plants produce 45% of all electricity consumed in New York state. The other 55% of electricity New York utility customers consume is imported from out of state sources, most of which comes from hydropower plants in Canada. (More on this later)

Next are the utility companies. They purchase the electricity from the producers and deliver it through a complex system of electrical substations and transmission lines to their customers. In New York state, the electric utilities are Central Hudson Gas & Electric, Consolidated Edison, New York State Electric & Gas, National Grid, Orange and Rockland, Rochester Gas and Electric, Long Island Power Authority, and the New York Power Authority.

Then there are Regional Transmission Organizations (RTO) or Independent System Operators (ISO). The RTO’s and ISO’s main responsibility is ensuring a reliable and competitive flow of electricity to consumers via the electrical transmission grid, working with the system and energy policies that are already in place in their areas.

➤ *Reliability of the Grid*

In New York state, the Independent System Organization (ISO) is the *New York Independent System Operator*, or NYISO. NYISO is responsible for ensuring the reliability of the production and transmission of electricity throughout the 11,173 miles of transmission lines serving utilities and customers in New York state. (See Figure 4.1)

The NYISO website gives “real-time” data about the state electrical grid, including the cost of electricity produced by the power plants which is purchased by the utility companies, the amount of electricity generated by “source”, and the actual electric load on the grid. NYISO also produces periodic reports on the reliability of the state’s electrical grid. The purpose of these reports is to give state energy policymakers the information they need to make “good choices” to ensure the reliability of the electrical grid and affordability of the wholesale electricity market for the 7.6 million households in New York state. The following is from a report NYISO published in May 2022...

Power Trends 2022

The Path to a Reliable, Greener Grid for New York

THE NEW YORK ISO ANNUAL GRID & MARKETS REPORT

<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/2223020/2022-Power-Trends-Report.pdf>

POWER TRENDS 2022 is the NYISO’s annual analysis of factors influencing New York State’s power grid and wholesale electricity markets. Begun in 2001 as Power Alert, the report provides a yearly review of key developments and emerging issues.

POWER TRENDS 2022 DATA is from the 2022 Load & Capacity Data Report (also known as the Gold Book), unless otherwise noted. Published annually by the NYISO, the Gold Book presents New York Control Area system, transmission and generation data and NYISO load forecasts of peak demand, energy requirements, energy efficiency, and emergency demand response; existing and proposed resource capability; and existing and proposed transmission facilities.

New York’s renewable and environmental goals are driving profound changes on the electric system. The CLCPA, which targets a zero-emissions grid by 2040, is shifting how energy is produced, delivered, and consumed in New York. The NYISO believes New York’s energy and environmental objectives are attainable by balancing reliability, economic, and policy priorities.

The NYISO’s analysis of future clean-energy scenarios concludes that maintaining reliability on the grid of the future will require significant amounts of on-demand, flexible resources that can account for the intermittency of renewables.

Simply deactivating existing generation without having new resources on the system capable of providing comparable attributes risks the ability to maintain a reliable electric system. To facilitate a successful transition, to weather-dependent resources, we must build and interconnect technologies that fill in reliability gaps and mimic the reliability attributes of our existing fleet of generation.

In this paragraph, NYISO warns state policy makers (politicians) that they risk the reliability of the state electrical grid if they continue to close existing reliable sources of electricity generation before new generation sources are completed and operational.

This should sound reasonable and logical to anyone... except to Progressive Green Energy promoters creating and “enforcing” policies such as the CLCPA in New York state.

- In 2005, New York had 48-coal fired generation stations with 4,273 MW (4.27 GW) of capacity, representing 10.0% of the state's total electric generating capacity. The last coal-fired power plant in New York closed in 2022.
(1 MW or Megawatt = 1 million watts, 1 GW or Gigawatt = 1 billion watts)
- At their peak, New York’s nuclear reactors provided a combined 5,400 MW (5.4 GW) of capacity and generated one third of the state’s grid electricity.
By 2023, there were just four remaining nuclear reactors in operation with a combined 3,400 MW (3.4 GW) generating just 21% of the state’s grid electricity.
Following a decades-long campaign by anti-nuclear environmental groups, Indian Point Unit #2 shut down in 2020 and Unit #3 shut down in 2021. At over one gigawatt each, Indian Point was the most powerful nuclear power plant in New York, providing about 25% of New York City’s electricity, all emission-free. (Remember this for later)
The closure of this plant removed 1,000 full-time jobs from the region, with a total payroll of \$140 million per year.

Note: Environmentalists and Green Energy advocates do not count nuclear as a “true renewable” power source and actively advocate for closure of the state’s three remaining nuclear power plants.

- In 2023, Natural Gas fired power plants provided a combined 5,311,000 MW (5,311 GW) of capacity and generated 47% of the state’s grid net electricity.

Note: Environmentalists and Green Energy advocates including New York governor Hochul have passed mandates to effectively ban natural gas consumption in all new residential and commercial construction and maintenance of the existing natural gas infrastructure in New York state.

At the end of 2022, “true renewable” power sources provided a combined 759,000 MW of capacity and generated less than 7% of the state’s grid electricity. If hydropower is included, electricity produced by all renewables is 3,313,000 MW or 29.5% of the state’s grid net electricity.

Note: Environmental activists are against hydropower as a renewable power source due to the “adverse effects” they have on the surrounding environment and ecosystem, actively advocating for closing or not renewing their licenses when the time comes.

The goal of the CLCPA was to provide 70% of electricity “used in” New York from renewables by 2030, and 100% “clean, carbon-free electricity” by 2040.

With the 70% goal less than six years away, it just seems unlikely New York will be able to achieve these goals....

Record solar power generated in New York state -grid operator

New York state's power grid met about 20% of its electricity demand with energy from the sun for one hour [the noon hour] last week...

Reuters; May 24, 2023

What about the other 80% of demand and 23 hours of operation????

New York must triple its renewable capacity in 8 years to meet 2030 target: state comptroller

Project cancelations, delays in siting and interconnection processes, and inconsistent incentive programs have all hindered the ability of New York developers to deploy new renewable energy capacity, according to the report.

Utility Dive; August 2, 2023

A Balanced Approach to a Clean and Reliable Grid

The New York ISO Annual Grid & Markets Report

New York ISO; August 14, 2023

.... to achieve state policy mandates by 2040, up to 124 GW of installed generation capacity will be necessary, tripling the amount of generation capacity available today. At least 95 GW will need to be new generation projects and/or modifications to existing plants...

Uncertain Future for Solar, Wind Projects as New York Rejects Funding Boost

Without increased funding, several companies said they may not be able to build wind and solar projects, putting the transition to renewables at risk.

The City; October 13, 2023

Ørsted ceases development of its US offshore wind projects Ocean Wind 1 and 2, takes final investment decision on Revolution Wind

Ørsted Press Release; October 31, 2023

BP and Equinor Cancel Big New York Offshore Wind Project

Following decisions of its Board of Directors, Ørsted will cease development of the Ocean Wind 1 and 2 projects and has taken final investment decision on the Revolution Wind project. The decisions are part of an ongoing review of Ørsted's US offshore wind portfolio.

MSN News; January 3, 2024

Note that none of these articles include nuclear or hydroelectric as renewable energy sources.

NYISO Power Trends 2022 continued....

State of the Grid

Short-Term Forecasting

On a typical day, demand ramps up throughout the morning, peaking in the afternoon or early evening hours. These daily patterns lead to seasonal patterns of electricity consumption. Traditionally, overall demand has been greater in the summer months in New York.

Figure 3: 2021 New York Control Area (NYCA) Bulk Electric System 2021 Actual and 2042 Forecasted Winter/Summer Load Shapes

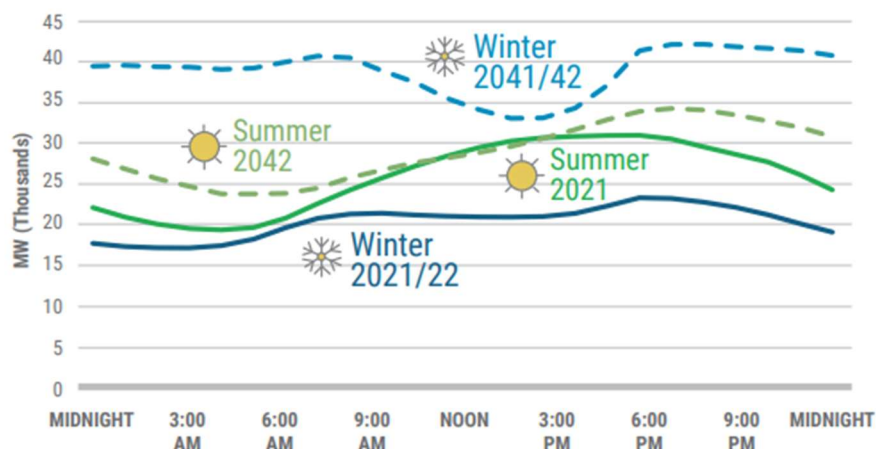


Figure 3 illustrates 2021 summer and winter 2021-22 peak-day hourly demand profiles in New York State. To demonstrate how electricity usage is expected to change as the state advances towards the objectives of the CLCPA, Figure 3 includes projected high-load weekday profiles for the summer of 2042 and the winter of 2041-42. Load shapes are expected to shift in the future, with daily peak demand likely to occur later in the day when the load-reduction effects of behind-the-meter (BTM) solar resources wane, which will increase the demand on the bulk electric system. In large part, this is because businesses and communities are continuing to adopt distributed energy resources (DERs) to produce electricity, such as solar installations on residential rooftops, commercial sites, and community solar. These BTM resources act to reduce the total energy consumed from the grid and can provide certain grid services similar to other types of electricity suppliers. While the NYISO does not have direct visibility into the performance of BTM resources, they are tracked in the demand forecasting and analysis process through real-time sampling to estimate the aggregate impact of these resources.

Figure 3 shows that during the summer of 2021, peak electricity consumption of just over 30,000 MW, occurred between 3:00 PM and 6:00 PM as air conditioning ramped up in the heat of the afternoon, and people were getting home from work.

By the summer of 2042, with “electrification” mostly achieved (enforced) in New York, electricity consumption will increase by 27% overnight (as customers recharge their EV’s) and hit a peak of around 35,000 MW around 7:00 PM almost 17% higher than in 2021.

Winter electrical consumption will be even higher, as heating will be provided by electric furnaces, boilers and heat pumps, instead of natural gas equipment. Between 2021/2022 and 2041/2042, peak electricity consumption will increase from 23,200 MW to 42,000 MW.

That’s an increase of 18,800MW or 81% over the next twenty years!!

[Reference: Addenda June 2023, replacement of gas fired home boiler]

“The conversion of space heating from fossil fuel to electric technologies will [also] add significantly to system demand.”

Figure 8: Electric Vehicle Energy and Peak Impacts - Baseline Forecast

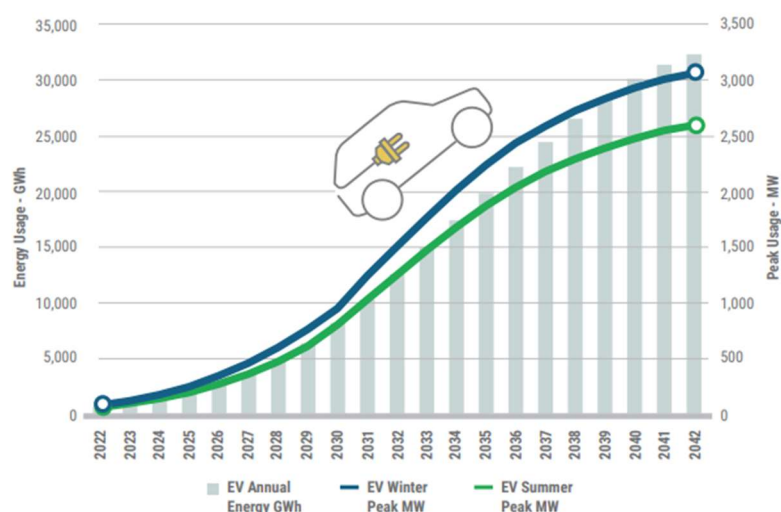


Figure 8 shows the projected growth of electric vehicles due to mandates imposed by governor Hochul in 2022, with an estimated 7.7 million electric vehicles to be on the road in New York state by 2040.

Summer peak electrical consumption will increase by 2,500 MW, while winter peak electrical consumption will increase by 3,000 MW. Remember, colder weather requires heating of EV batteries and vehicle occupants, decreasing the range of EV batteries and requiring more frequent charging.

NYISO Power Trends 2022 continued...

Resource Adequacy

Reliability rules require that there be enough generating capacity available to maintain resource adequacy. Resource adequacy is the minimum level of capacity necessary to meet forecasted peak electric demand while accounting for the performance of supply resources, transmission capability, and risks associated with extreme weather.

For the 2022-23 capability year beginning May 1, 2022, the approved IRM is 19.6%. Based on a projected summer 2022 peak demand of 31,765 MW, the total installed capacity requirement for the upcoming summer capability period is 37,991 MW. The 2022-23 IRM represents a decrease over the prior year level of 20.7%. The IRM is likely to increase with the expansion of intermittent renewable resources on the system. In its Technical Study Report on the IRM, the NYSRC noted that increased wind penetration, “raises the IRM because wind capacity has a lower contribution to reliability than traditional resources.” Further, historically strong reliability margins, which represent both resource adequacy and transmission security capabilities above and beyond IRM and locational capacity requirements and have supported the reliability and resilience of the New York system, are narrowing.

NYISO states that wind capacity has a “lower contribution to reliability” than traditional resources (natural gas and nuclear), yet Governor Hochul continues to promote offshore wind projects as the future of New York energy production.

Refer to Addenda – January 2024, Hywind Scotland. The average “capacity factor” of all of Equinor’s European offshore windfarms was just 54% of the rated generation capacity.

Note: IRM stands for “installed reserve margin, the minimum additional capacity that must be available above forecasted peak demand to support system reliability.

The 2022 Power Trend Report shows reserve capacity decreasing from the prior year and being assumed to “*narrow*” (decrease) in the future with the installation of additional “*intermittent renewable resources*.”

In the “Final Word” summary of the 2022 report, the authors state:

The transition to a greener grid in New York is leading to an electric system that is increasingly dynamic, decentralized, and reliant on renewable generation. Public policies are driving change on the grid through investments in new clean-energy resources and transmission system upgrades, but also through the deactivation of generation resources that provide critical reliability services to the grid.

Because these deactivations are outpacing new supply additions and upgrades, reliability margins are tightening. Delays in the construction of new supply and transmission, increases in the expected rate of generator deactivations, higher-than-expected demand levels, and the impacts of extreme weather could threaten reliability and resilience.

One year later, NYISO published an updated report on the status of the states power grid...

Power Trends 2023

A Balanced Approach to a Clean and Reliable Grid

THE NEW YORK ISO ANNUAL GRID & MARKETS REPORT

Revised August 14, 2023

Executive Summary

The pace of change is accelerating with the increased adoption of electric vehicles, and electric heating equipment to replace fossil fuel sources of building heat. In the New York City metropolitan area, data shows a continued rise in economic activity coming out of the pandemic. Across upstate New York, energy intensive microchip manufacturing facilities are developing in several locations. Together, these elements are increasing demand for electricity. However, pursuant to public policies, fossil fuel generation is retiring faster than renewable resources are entering service, leading to declining reliability margins across the state, but most acutely in the New York City area.

Of note, the NYISO’s second quarter 2023 STAR report, issued in July 2023, found a deficit in reliability margins for the New York City area beginning in summer 2025. The deficit is as large as 446 MWs.... As of May 2023, the Peaker Rule has resulted in the closure or reduced operation of approximately 950 megawatts of generation in New York City. An additional 500 megawatts of generation is expected to limit or discontinue operations in 2025 in response to these new emissions limitations.

Note: Reference *New York and New York City Energy Shortfalls* on page 206.

New York City has a population of around 8.3 million people and is the world's leading center of banking, finance and communication, with more than 500 million square feet of office space. The Energy Committee of the New York Building Congress published a report in 2016 forecasting electricity demand in New York City for the next decade (2017-2027). The estimated Summer Peak Demand for 2017 was 11,973 Megawatts, increasing to 12,788 MW by 2027.

As previously noted, the *transition to a greener grid* will mean significantly increased loads for winter months in the future, as natural gas heating sources are replaced by *clean electricity* heating sources.

Since the CLCPA target date for a 100% carbon free electrical grid is 2040, it is logical to assume that the peak demand in years beyond 2027 will be significantly higher.

NYISO also publishes seasonal reliability reports on the state electric grid. The most recent seasonal reliability report: *An Assessment of Winter Operational Risks for a Power System in Transition*, was released in November 2023.

<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/41258685/Analysis-Group-2023-Fuel-Security-Study-Final.pdf>

The transition of the power grid - as evidenced by the requirements set forth in the CLCPA and other policies established by the state legislature and regulatory agencies - involves rapidly declining reliance on fossil fuels, and increasing reliance on weather-dependent renewables, energy storage, and other low-/no-carbon resources. Electricity demand is forecasted to substantially increase (and the timing of its use will change significantly) over the next two decades.... Yet at the same time, the CLCPA requires that 70 percent of the state's electricity be provided by renewable generation by 2030, and 100 percent of the state's electricity be provided by zero-emitting generation by 2040.

The ongoing transition of the power system is an important consideration, particularly in light of the findings in this report (summarized below). This review is focused on a "snapshot" of future system conditions in the winters of 2023/2024, 2026/2027 and 2030/2031. Putting the analysis into the context of the continued evolution of the power system, one thing stands out: the availability and consistent contributions of adequate amounts of natural gas-fired and oil-fired (or dual fuel) generating resources is necessary to maintain power system reliability in cold winter conditions throughout the ongoing transition of the power system toward a zero-emission system. This is particularly true for meeting the energy needs of New York City. Simply put, avoidance of potential loss of load events in New York City, under plausible adverse winter conditions, requires operation of natural gas and oil-fired units during this transition.

The availability of oil and gas generation resources is critical to alleviate potential loss of load events.

This study showed the real potential for "loss of load": disruption and loss of electricity generation in New York state and especially in New York City in each scenario of severe winter conditions; a time that we can least afford to lose electrically powered heating. The Analysis Group stresses the importance of having natural gas and oil-fired power production available to prevent loss of load and potentially loss of life during the transition to zero-emissions electrical grid; a transition that will most likely take significantly longer than the CLCPA target.

➤ *Providing Electricity is a Critical Balancing Act*

The electrical grid **must** always be “in balance.” Electricity must be manufactured and then used within milliseconds. This means that in order to have a stable electrical grid, the ISO as “Balancing Authority” (BA) must continually call on power plants to come online to produce electricity as the demand increases and ask them to stop producing electricity as the demand decreases.

Making more or less electricity than is immediately used will disrupt the electrical grid. The electrical grid in the US operates on “alternating current” or AC, produced at a frequency of 60 Hertz. If more electricity is fed into the grid than is consumed, the frequency increases. If too little electricity is fed into the grid to meet demand, the frequency drops. Either situation existing for too long causes power plants to automatically shut down, causing a blackout.

In the effort to balance the amount of electricity produced (supply) and electricity used (demand), some power sources run all the time while others will run only when called upon to meet increased demand. The problem that the BA also must deal with is that different production technologies have different abilities to increase or decrease production.

Natural gas, diesel fuel oil and hydro plant turbines can ramp up and down quickly. Nuclear plant steam turbines must change power levels slowly.

Renewable power sources present considerable problems because they rely on changing sun or wind conditions. As the BA has no control over when utility customers use power, they also have no control over when and how much power is available from solar or wind farms. Solar electricity production can increase for brief moments or drop significantly on overcast days. Sudden changes in wind speed and direction can significantly impact electricity production of wind turbines.

Less than half of the generation capacity in the U.S. comes from power plants designed to run all the time to meet demand. "The rest is in reserve for the hotter or higher demand days," says Steve Hauser, vice president of grid integration at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

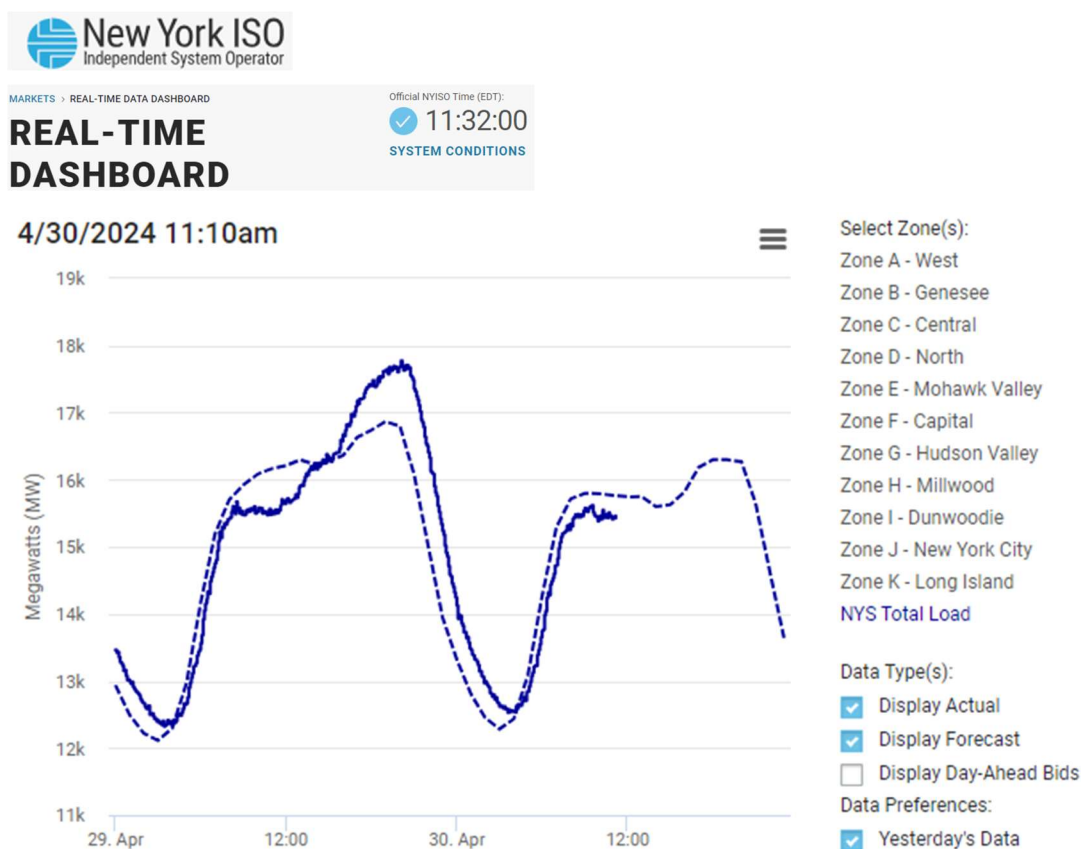
The increasing use of renewable power sources complicates the efforts of the BA to keep the grid in balance, react to demand peaks, and avoid either rolling blackouts or full blackouts to customers on the grid.

➤ *How Can the ISO Act to Maintain the Balance?*

It can continually increase and decrease the supply to the grid by using those reliable and flexible power sources detailed above: fuel oil, natural gas and hydro.

Since natural gas plants produce almost half the electricity consumed in New York state, this shouldn't be a problem.... Except Progressive Democrat politicians are making it their mission to decrease and eventually eliminate the use of natural gas and fuel oil as electricity plant sources. The unintended consequence of this policy can lead to rolling blackouts.

➤ *The Ever-Changing Consumption of Electricity*



The display above is from the NYISO website “real-time dashboard.” It shows the actual electricity consumption from 12:00 AM Monday April 29, to 11:10 PM Tuesday April 30. Notice that the demand (electricity being used) fluctuates during the day as people go about their daily go-to-work and return-home schedules.

Electricity consumption increased 26% over a 5 ½- hour period Monday morning as people were waking and getting ready for the new work week. Consumption increased again by another 14% over the 13 ½-hour period as temperatures increased and people returned home from work later that day.

Temperatures reached the mid 80’s across New York state on that Monday. During hotter summer months and periods of prolonged heat waves, the increases are significantly higher. As the conversion from natural gas heating sources to electricity powered sources continues, the increases in electricity use, the “peaks and valleys” will likely outpace those during summertime.

Note: Refer to Figure 3, Winter 2021/22 vs. Winter 2041/42; NYISO Power Trends 2022.

➤ *Sustainable Living (Enforced Conservation)*

In Chapter 15, Sustainable Living (*Sustainable Development Goal #11*), I explained the Agenda 2030 based concepts of *Smart Cities* and *Smart Thermostats*, and how they are being used by policy makers to control our consumption of all resources, including electricity.

As demand for electricity continues to increase due to government mandates and legislation and as renewable power sources become a larger percentage of electricity production, balancing of the electrical grid will become more difficult to achieve.

Remember that imbalances of production and consumption **will** create widespread blackouts. If the BA cannot call on those reliable fossil fuel power plants to make up those shortfalls, the only option they will have to keep the grid “in balance”, will be forced conservation of electricity.

Why does the electricity grid have to stay in balance?

energuide.be; All about energy in Brussels, A Sibelga initiative

[Note: The Sibelga initiative, is to help achieve their goal for carbon neutrality by 2050]

<https://www.sibelga.be/en/about-sibelga/strategy-and-mission>

How can we act to maintain the balance?

1. *Decreasing or increasing electricity production*

I think we’ve already covered this topic...

2. *Reducing electricity use*

Agreements are made with **certain professional customers** (consumers and prosumers). Where there is a risk of imbalance on the grid, these industrial customers agree to regulate their consumption and/or their production for a certain time. In return, they receive financial compensation.

In the longer term, **grid operators** could also influence consumer behaviour by modifying prices to smooth [read, reduced] consumption. Already today, private consumers are encouraged to use electricity more cheaply (dual hourly tariff) when industrial customers are consuming less. Another example: the **quarter-hourly rate** system discourages industrial consumers from having excessive consumption peaks.

The development of smart meters could allow us to go further in implementing tariffs adapted to real-time conditions.

3. *Importing or exporting electricity*

Not feasible if each grid is dealing with the same problems.

4. *Load shedding: Load shedding consists of temporarily depriving some electricity consumers of supply to avoid widespread power cuts. This solution is only used as a last resort.*

Right from the “key partner” in energy in Belgium... and the future of the U.S. electric grid.

➤ *New York and New York City Energy Shortfalls*

The NYISO 2022 and 2023 Power Trends Reports emphasized the looming “deficit of resources” as reliable fossil fuel power plants are shut down faster than unreliable renewable plants can replace them.

The NYISO released a new report on April 12, 2024 titled *Short-Term Assessment of Reliability: 2024 Quarter 1*, which again, focused on the reliability need within New York City. The report re-emphasized a shortfall of as much as 446 MW of electricity beginning in the summer of 2025. That is just fourteen months away!

The “Peaker Rule” referred to earlier, is the adoption by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in 2019, to limit nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions from combustion turbines that are found in fossil fuel power plant turbines. In order to comply with the Peaker Rule, 1,500 MW of peakers were to shut down by 2025.

As of early 2023, 1,000 MWs of peakers were closed down and another 590 MWs were scheduled for retirement by May 2025.

“Peaker plants” are small electricity generating plants, typically fed by natural gas, fuel oil or kerosene. They operate less than 10 percent of the time, when peak-demand for electricity is required, like hot summer days. On those days when the NYISO report said New York City would see a “deficit of reliability margins.” Closures of these plants are partly due to the fact that they have high levels of emissions, but the biggest push to close these plants has come from “environmental justice” groups.

New NYLPI Report: New Yorkers Pay the Price for Peaker Plants Emissions

Today, NYLPI released a new report revealing that New York City residents, through their electric bills, have paid more than \$4.5 billion over the past decade to owners of power plants that emit high levels of harmful pollutants in communities of color in New York City.

The report, “Dirty Energy, Big Money: How Private Companies Make Billions from Polluting Fossil Peaker Plants in New York City’s Environmental Justice Communities – and How to Create a Cleaner, More Just Alternative”, is authored by the newly-launched PEAK Coalition, which includes NYLPI along with the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance, UPROSE, THE POINT CDC, and Clean Energy Group.

Climate and Energy Justice, Community Justice, Coronavirus, Environmental Justice, News, PEAK Coalition, Press Release, May 7, 2020

New York says goodbye to 6 dirty power plants and hello to working with communities

New York’s latest move toward its aggressive decarbonization goals makes good on the promise of a more equitable transition. On Tuesday, the New York Power Authority (NYPA), a publicly owned power utility, announced an agreement to work with environmental justice groups on a plan to transition six natural gas-fired power plants in New York City to cleaner technologies.

Grist; October 15, 2020

Campaign to shut down New York City's peaker plants gains congressional ally

Rep. Carolyn Maloney, D-N.Y., on Thursday threw her support behind a proposal to cut the number of peaker power plants in New York City in half by 2025, followed by a complete shutdown in 2030. The fossil fuel plants are designed to provide additional power during times of high demand, such as hot summer days.

As chairwoman of the House Committee on Oversight and Reform, Maloney's support provided a boost to the Peak Coalition, a group of environmental activist groups in New York that have led the campaign to shut down peaker plants, citing the impact of air pollution on low-income and historically marginalized neighborhoods.

Utility Dive, Aug 27, 2021

Governor Hochul Signs Landmark Environmental Justice Legislation Reducing the Cumulative Impacts of Pollution on Disadvantaged Communities

"Low-income communities and communities of color throughout New York State have historically been burdened by a disproportionate number of pollution-generating facilities such as factories, power plants, bus depots, sewage treatment plants, garbage dumps and transfer stations, and trucking centers. This inequitable siting has turned these communities into environmental sacrifice zones."

We Act For Environmental Justice; December 31, 2022

Governor Hochul Announces \$6 Million Now Available for Environmental Justice Community Impact Grants

Governor Kathy Hochul today announced \$6 million in grants is now available to help communities facing environmental justice challenges and address environmental concerns. The latest round of Environmental Justice Community Impact Grants is the largest amount offered to date and is supported by the State's Environmental Protection Fund as part of New York's ongoing efforts to assist communities disproportionately burdened by environmental pollution.

Governor Kathy Hochul Press Release, April 26, 2023

The governors recent state budgets include tens of millions in spending on Environmental Justice, targeting specific "victim groups" (lower-class, non-white), burdening the rest of state taxpayers and resulting in higher utility bills for all New York residents. Unless the NY HEAT Act is finally signed into law.

Doing the math, that 446 MW reliability shortfall could have easily been avoided if policy makers would have just waited until enough renewable resources were in place to replace them. But that is not how our policy maker's work.

However, NYISO as the balancing authority for the electrical grid, made the decision to keep four floating peaker plants in operation until "solutions could be installed to address the reliability deficiency."

This angered the Green Energy activists, who posted an editorial in the climate change newsletter *The Energy Mix*, titled *New York City Too Slow to Shutter Dirty Gas Peaker Plants*.

"The transition away from fossil fuels is just the beginning of what we owe working class people for being the foundation of this state,"

Since Governor Hochul's offshore wind program has been plagued by developers backing out of contracts with NY state, construction of two high voltage transmission lines bringing "clean electricity" from Canadian hydroelectric plants have been expedited.

The 339-mile *Champlain Hudson Power Express* transmission line is expected to bring 1,250 MW directly into New York City in the spring of 2026. The cables will run under Lake Champlain and underground along most of the 339-mile path.

A second project, *Clean Path NY*, is a 175-mile underground transmission line that will connect more than 20 wind and solar generation projects within New York state. This project is estimated to deliver more than 7.5 million MW of "emissions-free electricity" to the grid.

The problem with relying on imported electricity to solve New York City's deficit of reliability problem, is that Canada also has emissions targets. Canada endorsed the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, and in 2021 passed the *Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*, with a target to achieve "net-zero emissions" by 2050.

In 2022, Canada consumed 3,929 terawatt-hours of energy. (One terawatt equals one trillion watts or one million megawatts)

Canada produces all the energy it consumes. It has vast resources of water, oil and (currently) natural gas for energy production. It does not import electricity the way New York state does.

At the end of 2022, just 36.1% of that energy produced came from renewable power sources including nuclear. Canada, unlike the U.S., does consider nuclear to be a true renewable power source, and considers it to play an "indispensable role" in the country's clean energy transition.

In 2015, when Canada endorsed the Paris Climate Agreement, 35.3% of the country's energy consumption was from "low-carbon sources. Over that seven-year period, Canada made relatively little gains toward achieving net-zero emissions target. Canada has put in place the same the same mandates for electrification of homes and transportation. If they also adopt our policies of closing fossil fuel power plants before having renewable sources ready to take their place, Canada will not have enough spare electricity for New York to import during those peak summer and winter periods.

Two large natural gas fields of the coast of Nova Scotia are expected to be depleted before 2025. 31% of the energy Canada produces and consumes comes from natural gas. When those fields become depleted, Canada will supply less natural gas to New England to maintain their own energy security. The same can be said for hydroelectricity currently imported by New England states, and, Governor Hochul's plan to "fix" that reliability shortfall of New York City by importing hydroelectric power from Canada.

As both the U.S. and Canada get closer to that 2050 Net-Zero target date, neither New England or New York state can rely with certainty on imported "clean electricity" to meet their climate goals or the projected energy deficits.

Resources:

NYISO 2022 Power Trends

<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/2223020/2022-Power-Trends-Report.pdf>

NYISO 2023 Power Trends

<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/2223020/2023-Power-Trends.pdf/>

Fuel and Energy Security In New York State

<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/41258685/Analysis-Group-2023-Fuel-Security-Study-Final.pdf>

NYISO Short-Term Assessment of Reliability: 2023 Quarter 4

<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/16004172/2023-Q4-STAR-Report.pdf/62c42ffb-912b-bc50-d0c4-1606934025d7>

NYISO Winter Reliability Fact Sheet

<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/23494579/Winter-Reliability-Challenges-in-NY-fact+sheet.pdf/82f11b63-ae26-31f2-a486-b296660702e8?t=1710012334925>

An Assessment of Winter Operational Risks for a Power System in Transition

<https://www.analysisgroup.com/globalassets/insights/publishing/2023-fuel-and-energy-security-in-new-york-state-an-assessment-of-winter-operational-risks.pdf>

Powering Large-Scale Economic Development Projects Requires Proactive Planning and Additional Resources

<https://www.nyiso.com/-/powering-large-scale-economic-development-projects-requires-proactive-planning-and-additional-resources>

Generic “technical information” regarding Regional Transmission Organizations, Independent System Operators, “Balancing” the electrical grid, summer/winter reliability programs and Canada as an endless source of energy is taken from the book:

Shorting The Grid: The Hidden Fragility Of Our Electrical Grid

Meridith Angwin, October 2020

Carnot Communications

“When rolling blackouts come to the electric grid, they will be old news to the grid insiders. Only the electricity customers will be surprised”

Amazon book description

Q&A with Meredith Angwin, author of *Shorting the Grid: The Hidden Fragility of Our Electric Grid*

<https://www.gridbrief.com/p/qa-meredith-angwin-author-shorting-grid-hidden-fragility-electric-grid>

Addenda #45 – May 2024

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

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

National Grid seeks whopping double-digit rate hikes for electricity and gas

Syracuse.com; 5/28/2024

National Grid today asked state regulators for king-size rate increases that would boost Upstate energy bills for households by 15% for electricity and 20% for natural gas. The proposal would add \$440 a year to the bill for a typical household using both electricity and gas.

The requested increases, which would take effect next year if the Public Service Commission approves them, far exceed anything the utility has asked for in recent decades.

But National Grid's proposal today follows a similar pattern of unprecedented, double-digit rate hikes sought by other New York utilities in recent months, including big rate hikes sought by National Grid's downstate natural gas businesses.

This validates everything I have been documenting in *Clear and Present Danger – Threat #2*, regarding radical climate change policies of New York state government.

* The 2005 *Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative or RGGI* (ref: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies) has resulted in over 63 “auctions” in which utility companies were forced to buy more than 480 million carbon emissions “allowances”, at a total cost of \$2.326 billion. This cost to force utility companies to “go green”, has been passed onto consumers in the form of higher rates, surcharges and fees.

* The 2019 *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act*, which mandated the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to reach “net-zero emissions” by 2050, has forced closures of less expensive fossil fuel generation sources in favor of higher cost solar and wind generation.

* The 2021 *New York Power Grid Study*, which addressed the transition to renewable power sources and the electrification of homes and businesses, created a multi-year plan to upgrade New York state's electric grid to handle the significant additional loads required for electrification. The total cost to state utility customers for just the first phase of these upgrades will be \$6.8 billion to achieve “Reliability, Safety and Compliance.” Phase Two costs for upgrades at the city and neighborhood street level, is projected to exceed \$10 billion. These costs will be passed on to utility customers by rate increases like the one noted in this addendum.

* The 2022 *Climate Action Council Scoping Plan*, cut the CLCPA “net-zero emissions” date by ten years, to 2040, resulting in an even more urgent transition to less reliable and more expensive renewable power sources.

“The bill is coming due for the extensive upgrades that National Grid needs to make to its electric transmission system across upstate New York....”

National Grid wants rate increase that will hike residential bills by 15%; energycentral (electric utility industry ‘closed network’ newsletter); May 30, 2024

The rate increase request will now be reviewed and eventually approved by the corrupt Public Service Commission (ref: Addenda 30 – January 2024, Re: Ch. 8, 2050 Net-Zero Emissions; Impossible!!) In the meantime, Governor Hochul will vilify National Grid, citing ‘corporate greed’ and call the rate increase “*outrageous and unacceptable*” and publicly call for the PSC to “*protect New York families from unjustified and unfair rate increases.*”

Note: These were actual comments governor Hochul has made in the past, each time utility companies applied for double-digit rate increases because of climate policies she has pushed. The last National Grid rate increase came in 2022, increasing electricity rates 5.2% and natural gas rates 5.6% over three years. The PSC at that time gave National Grid about 85% of what it asked for in higher electric rates and 60% of the requested increase on gas.

Consumer advocates say the trend is ominous, especially since a significant number of customers already can't afford the bills. Some 16% of Upstate residential customers and 7% of commercial customers are more than 60 days in arrears, according to data reported by National Grid. More than 6,600 customers were terminated for non-payment in April.... “I mean, it’s one of these things that we’re really worried isn’t going to stop,” said Laurie Wheelock, executive director of Public Utility Law Project, a group that represents low-income utility customers.

However, lower-income customers will receive financial assistance from New York state.

* In 2022, the New York state Climate Justice Working Group established a low-and moderate-income energy assistance affordability program, utilizing funds from the RGGI program and state taxpayer dollars, to help low-income utility customers with their bills.

* In January 2023, governor Hochul announced a \$672 million Utility Customer Financial Assistance Program to pay off past due utility bills.

* In February 2024, governor Hochul announced the \$200 million New York State Energy Bill Credit Program. This, one-time credit will be applied to lower-income customers’ utility bills to reduce their costs. (One time like the 2022 Financial Assistance Program?)

* And in 2023, NY Democrats proposed the NY HEAT Act, which would have capped utility bill charges for low-income customers, regardless of how much electricity or gas they used. This bill has yet to be passed by our elected leaders.

Note: “Disadvantaged communities” that will receive the benefit of between 35 and 40% of all spending including financial assistance, are scored on 45 “indicators” including;

Environmental Burdens and Climate Risks:

(1) *Potential Pollution Exposures*

(2) *Land Use Associated with Historical Discrimination or Disinvestment*

(3) *Potential Climate Change Risks*

Population Characteristics and Health Vulnerabilities:

(4) *Income, Education, and Employment*

(5) *Race, Ethnicity, and Language* [Black, Hispanic, Native American races specifically noted]

(6) *Health Outcomes and [cultural] Sensitivities*

(7) *Housing* [renters prioritized], *Energy, and Communications*

Indicators are highly skewed toward big city urban areas and indigenous communities.

<https://climate.ny.gov/Resources/Disadvantaged-Communities-Criteria>

Addenda #46 – May 2024

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

SDG 10.7 – Migration Policies

SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Homogeneity: the quality or state of being a similar kind or of having a uniform structure or composition throughout

Melting Pot: a place where a variety of peoples, cultures, or individuals assimilate (to absorb into the cultural traditions of a population) into a ‘cohesive whole’

Patriotism: love or devotion to one’s own country

Diversity: “diversity” refers to both an obvious fact of human life—namely, that there are many different kinds of people—and the idea that this diversity drives cultural, economic, and social vitality and innovation. Indeed, decades of research suggest that intolerance hurts our well-being—and that individuals thrive when they are able to tolerate and embrace the diversity of the world.

Greater Good Science magazine

Cultural diversity: “Cultural diversity” refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Multiculturalism: cultural pluralism or diversity (as within a society, an organization, or an educational institution)

Multiculturalism

Stanford University Encyclopedia of Philosophy; Revised, September 9, 2020

The idea of multiculturalism in contemporary political discourse and in political philosophy reflects a debate about how to understand and respond to the challenges associated with cultural diversity based on ethnic, national, and religious differences...

While the term has come to encompass a variety of normative claims and goals, it is fair to say that proponents of multiculturalism find common ground in rejecting the ideal of the “melting pot” in which members of minority groups are expected to assimilate into the dominant culture.

There are two primary objections to multiculturalism. One is that multiculturalism privileges the good of certain groups over the common good, thereby potentially eroding the common good in favour of a minority interest. National unity could become impossible if people see themselves as members of ethnic or racial groups rather than as citizens of a common country. The second is that multiculturalism undermines the notion of equal individual rights, thereby weakening the political value of equal treatment. Equal individual rights could be set aside or deprecated in favour of rights that are possessed by the group.

➤ *Naturalization Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America*

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God."

This is the oath that all lawful immigrants must take upon becoming American citizens. The process of becoming a citizen, *naturalization*, requires immigrants to learn about U.S. history, our Constitution and laws. It requires the applicant to be able to read, write and speak basic English, and be a "person of good moral character."

Becoming a citizen does not require people from different countries and cultures to abandon the use of their native language or cultural practices. It does, however, require prospective citizens to appreciate the country to which they have requested citizenship from, to be loyal to our country, to respect the rights, beliefs and opinions of others, and to respect and obey federal, state and local laws.

Nationalism is often linked to negative traits such as bigotry, xenophobia, and white supremacy. But nationalism really represents positive traits such as patriotism, good citizenship, maintaining sovereignty and self-governance and caring about and for the people and the welfare of the country you live in first, before spending resources on others. *Globalism*, on the other hand, emphasizes the sharing of technology, economy, cultural and political interests with all countries, while deemphasizing the strengths, interests and sovereignty of individual countries. Supporters of globalism believe people should be able to cross national borders without any restrictions and there should be no immigration laws.

➤ *A "Blueprint" For Change*

The United Nations has its own ideas on sovereignty of nation states and control over them.

Agenda 21 is "A comprehensive blueprint for the reorganization of human society..."

United Nations Promotion for Agenda 21

To achieve their *Sustainable Development Goals*, the U.N. must have complete cooperation from all member states, especially the United States. Global Elites see the *culture* and *nationalism* of the United States as the biggest obstacle in their path in achieving their plans. Unlike many other countries, Americans resist being told how we should live our lives, where we should live, what cars we should be driving, how to raise our own children, and what subjects we are allowed to talk about or protest about.

If the ‘traditional’ American culture is resistant to forced change of these things and resistant to having global Elites dictating our lifestyle habits, then traditional American culture; *homogeneity, patriotism, nationalism, and citizenship*, must be ‘changed’. Traditional American culture must be changed to *cultural diversity, multiculturalism and globalism*.



Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In the report we collate, and draw out key findings from, a series of twelve ODI policy briefings which analyse the interrelationship between migration and key development areas. Each briefing explores how the links between migration and these different development issues affect the achievement of the SDGs, and offers pragmatic recommendations to incorporate migration into the 2030 Agenda to ensure it contributes to positive development outcomes.

*Date of Publication
04 Sep 2018*



FOREWORD

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, and migration features prominently in this Agenda, a remarkable development considering that migration was absent from the Millennium Development Goals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The editorial team is grateful to the Government of the United States of America, specifically the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (Department of State), for its support of the project

INTRODUCTION

The international migration community is now faced with the challenge of implementing the SDG goals and targets, including the difficult selection and definition of indicators to measure progress. This will be a long and complex process requiring the cooperation of all stakeholders at the national, regional and global levels.

Note: From 2013 to 2017, John Kerry was Secretary of the U.S. Department of State that “supported” the U.N. migration policy. Kerry was and still is a globalist and a supporter of U.N. Agenda 2030 and all its Sustainable Development Goals, especially those having to do with climate change.

Kerry signed the Paris Agreement on behalf of the United States in 2015. In 2021, Kerry was appointed U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate by President Biden. He appeared regularly at U.N. climate meetings and at the World Economic Forum sessions to speak on the ‘climate crisis’.

➤ *Enforcement by Global Organizations*

Global Elites, as members and supporters of the United Nations *Agenda 2030* (or the World Economic Forums *Great Reset*) had an agenda to implement. They could not allow resistance of uncooperative nations or individuals stand in the way of that implementation. If the majority of a nation’s citizens were resistive to their plans, the opinions of that majority had to be changed... or overcome.

Enter the United Nations *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Immigration (A/RES/73/195), is the first, intergovernmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, to cover [regulate] all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

Note: The Global Compact is a “non-binding document”. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley voted against the compact along with four other countries, while 36 other countries either abstained or refused to vote in protest of the proposal.



**GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR
MIGRATION**

INTERGOVERNMENTALLY NEGOTIATED AND AGREED OUTCOME

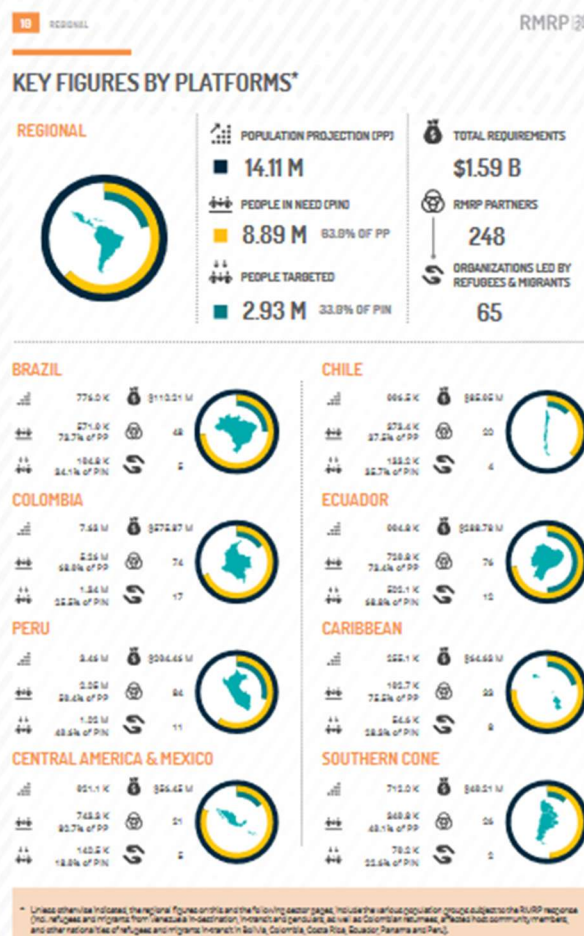
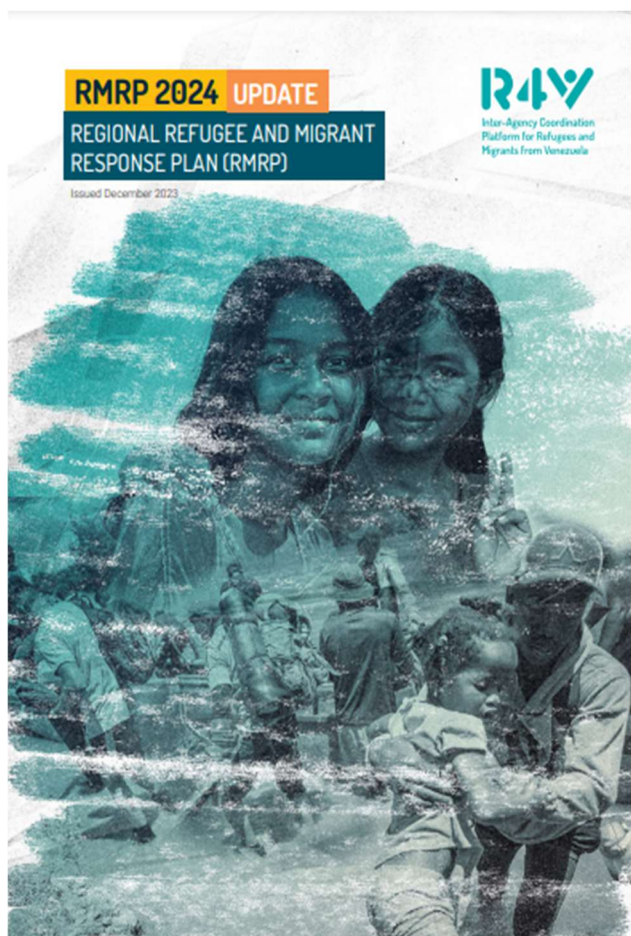
13 July 2018

We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting in Morocco on 10 and 11 December 2018, reaffirming the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and determined to make an important contribution to enhanced cooperation on international migration in all its dimensions, have adopted this Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration:

Let's look at these statements using *critical thinking*, and not accept them as strictly being designed for humanitarian purposes. The leadership of the United Nations consists of some of the most powerful, influential, and wealthy individuals in the world. The leadership, advisors and policymakers are deciding what is best for the entire world, writing policies all member states are expected to live by, "Our Common Agenda" as it is referred to.

Note: They're called member *states* and not *nations*, because they are supposed to be part of *the whole*, and not thinking and acting in their own interests.

Remember that member states pay "annual assessments", which help fund development and implementation of these policies. The U.S. paid \$12 billion in 2021 and \$18.1 billion in 2022. The U.N. then spends this money on policies like "safe, orderly and regular" global migration. According to the 2024 U.N. *Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan*, the U.N. budget (requirements) for enabling migration of 2.93 million "People in Need" from Mexico, Central and South America in 2024 is \$1.59 billion. But migrate to where?



Countries in the region have done an excellent job welcoming refugees and migrants. They must continue implementing and improving access to asylum procedures, migratory regularization, and documentation initiatives...

According to the United Nations, “implementing the SDG goals and targets” will “require the cooperation of all stakeholders.” Requiring cooperation, does not sound optional to me!

The U.N. *Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan* breaks down migration around the world, but especially in the Central and South American “region”.

Page 14 of the plan (below), details who migrants are, and where they will come from.



The U.N. has determined that 2.93 million “People in Need” is the target number of migrants the United States must accept into our country in 2024, in order to “cooperate” with the achievement of Agenda 2030 SDG goals and targets.

Fifteen U.N. agencies, in cooperation with 189 non-governmental organizations (NGO’s), provide “people targeted” for migration, maps, cash vouchers and debit cards to aid them on their journey to their new *host communities*.

RMRP 2024 REGIONAL II

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

	TOTAL	INTERNATIONAL NGOs	NATIONAL NGOs / CSOs ¹	UN AGENCIES	OTHERS ¹
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$1.59 B	\$273.40 M (17.2%)	\$70.22 M (4.4%)	\$1.20 B (75.5%)	\$45.64 M (2.9%)
ORGANIZATIONS	248	57 (23.0%)	132 (53.2%)	15 (6.0%)	44 (17.7%)

¹ Civil Society Organizations.
¹ Others include the Red Cross Movement, academia and faith-based organizations.

The list of organizations only includes appealing organizations under the RMRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RMRP activities.

For the better part of the past three years, hundreds of news articles and media reports have carried reports of Texas governor Greg Abbott and Florida governor Ron DeSantis bussing migrants to Democrat cities. The reports all criticized their “inhuman treatment” of those migrants, and the toll it took on the cities they were being sent to. But few of the mainstream media reports told the story of how the overwhelming majority of migrants were being moved into the U.S. on busses and flights provided by or funded by the U.S. government.

Stories in the news media blamed drug cartels for human trafficking by exhorting thousands of dollars from the poor migrants to finance these migrant trips to the U.S. border. This misinformation succeeded in deceiving the American public yet again as to who was really behind this mass migration. But in March 2023, an article appeared in the Daily Caller titled: *EXCLUSIVE: Red Cross Packets Show Migrants Where To Cross The US Border*.

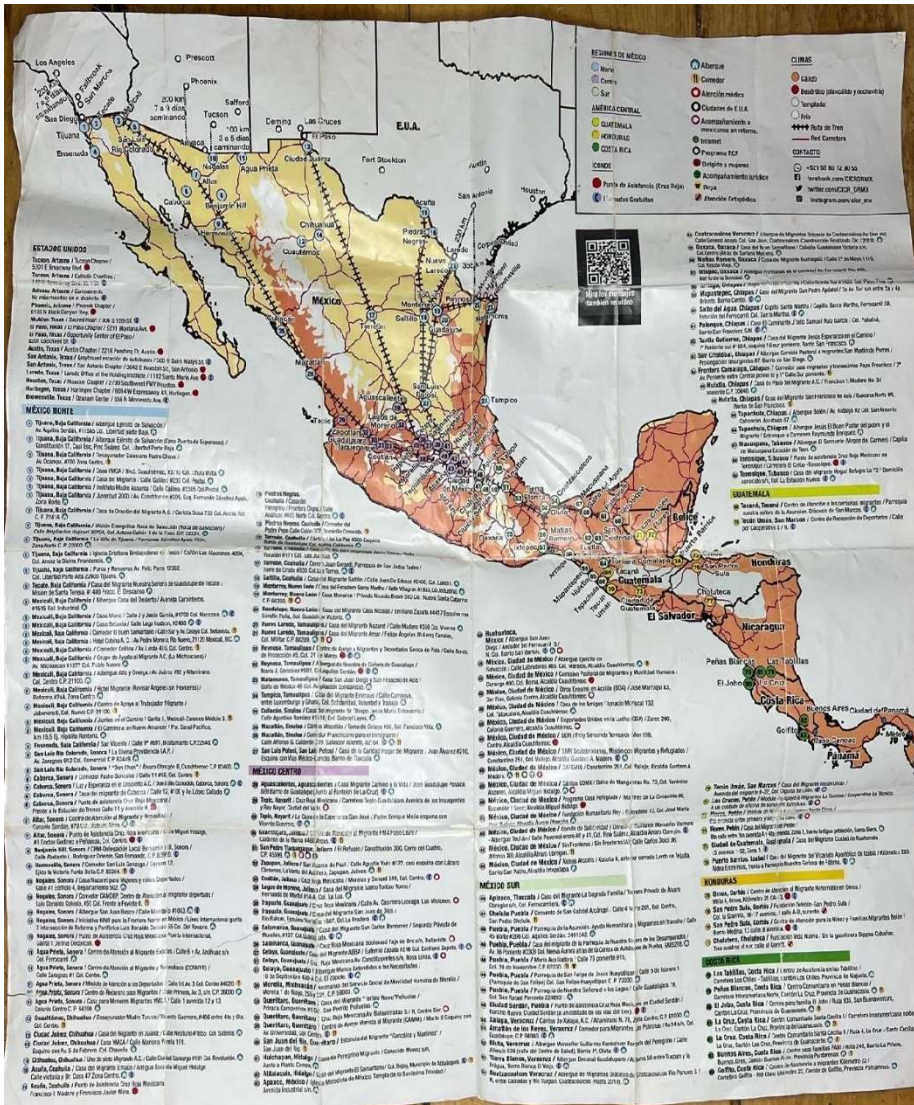
- *The Red Cross has guides for U.S.-bound migrants that include a map to the border, resources along the journey and a paper on what to do when encountering the dangers along the journey, according to documents obtained exclusively by the Daily Caller News Foundation.*
- *The American Red Cross sits on the board of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Food and Shelter program, which allocates millions of dollars in U.S. taxpayer funding to nonprofit groups supporting illegal migrants released into the U.S.*

The American Red Cross has maps and guides for migrants to make the dangerous journeys to the U.S.-Mexico border, according to documents exclusively obtained by the Daily Caller News Foundation.

The map, which is part of a packet stamped with the International Committee of the Red Cross and American Red Cross logos, shows a list of resources, including hotels, clinics and shelters

where migrants can get support in Mexico and Central America. The maps include clearly defined lines leading to cities along the U.S. border. The organization also has a guide to “self care” along the journey, which includes tips on how to survive the desert and disease, how to safely jump on trains, and how to obtain contraceptives.

The U.S. government tasks the American Red Cross, whose logo is on the guide for migrants south of the border, with allocating millions of dollars in taxpayer funds to support illegal migrants released into the country.



EXCLUSIVE: Red Cross Packets Show Migrants Where To Cross The US Border

The Red Cross has guides for U.S.-bound migrants that include a map to the border, resources along the journey and a paper on what to do when encountering the dangers along the journey, according to documents obtained exclusively by the Daily Caller News Foundation.

The American Red Cross sits on the board of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Food and Shelter program, which allocates millions of dollars in U.S. taxpayer funding to nonprofit groups supporting illegal migrants released into the U.S.

Daily Caller, March 9, 2023

Packets stamped with the American Red Cross logo revealed by the Daily Caller News Foundation include the locations of hotels and clinics, routes to American border cities and tips on “self care” and the use of contraceptives.

Arizona Sheriff Mark Lamb said the packets prove how treacherous the journey is. “They didn’t tell asthmatics to bring their inhalers. They didn’t tell diabetics to bring their diabetes medicine, but they did tell the women to bring contraceptives because they know that women are being raped.”

The Red Cross responded to the criticisms.

The Red Cross is committed to supporting the humanitarian needs of all individuals in accordance with our seven fundamental principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality. As a humanitarian organization, these principles guide our actions every day and compel us to alleviate suffering in the U.S. and around the world.

This may include supporting organizations with services for people in their care by providing training and relief supplies

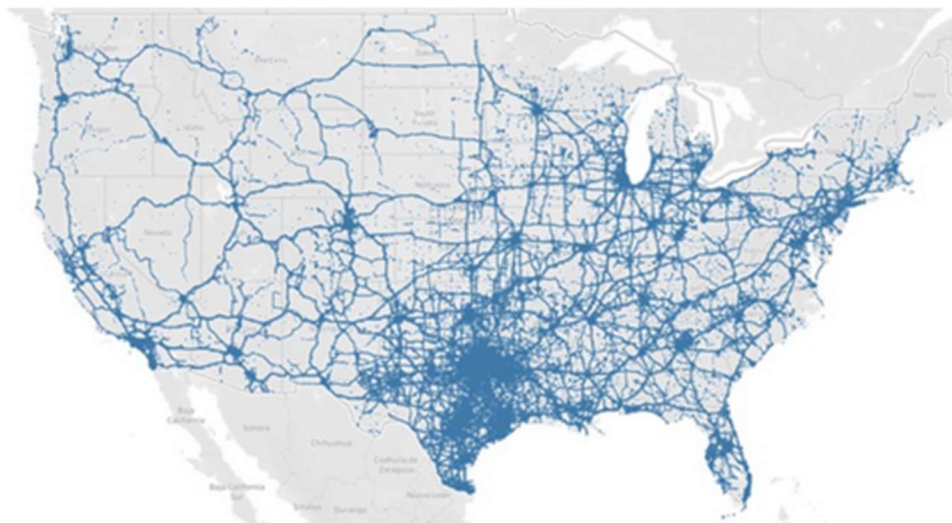
Tracking Movement of Illegal Aliens From NGOs to the U.S. Interior

Heritage Foundation; December 5, 2022

The Biden border crisis was sparked by the deliberate implementation of open-borders policies and the removal of Trump-era borders security policies by the Biden administration. While the Biden administration caused the crisis and allows it to persist, they are not the only party responsible for facilitating this crisis. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have played a substantial role in exacerbating the crisis by actively helping process and transport tens of thousands of illegal aliens into the interior of the United States.

In January 2022, the Heritage Foundation investigated mass movements of illegal migrants inside the United States from more than 30 NGO facilities at or near the Southern Border. By tracking approximately 30,000 cell phones given to the migrants by these NGO's, the Heritage Foundation Oversight Project tracked travel patterns, from NGO facilities to the eventual end location of the devices. The report stated:

“The findings are meant to show only a snapshot in time of the scope and scale of the border crisis. The purpose of the investigation was to test the anecdotal reporting that the movement of illegal aliens through the United States is being facilitated not just by the federal government under President Joe Biden and Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas, but also by NGOs. Are NGOs actively involved in helping illegal aliens travel from the border throughout much of the interior of the United States? The investigation provided evidence for this hypothesis.”



Phase Two: Devices Traced Nationwide

Despite high profile media stories about Texas Governor Greg Abbot and Florida Governor Ron DeSantis bussing and flying *hundreds* of migrants to Democrat controlled cities like New York and Chicago, NGOs like the Red Cross and Catholic Charities transported *tens of thousands* of illegal migrants to cities all over the U.S. in just ***one month*** during 2022!

The Heritage report continues...

*Phase Two of the investigation involved the geofencing of 20 NGO facilities. During the month of January 2022, more than 22,000 unique mobile devices were detected at these NGO facilities. **The devices were later traced to 431 separate U.S. congressional districts out of a total 435 congressional districts.***

Note” “Geofencing” is the ability to track GPS position of cell phones (given to migrants by the NGO’s) using readily available mobile apps. Wi-Fi or cellular data shows when devices exit or enter geographical boundaries, which are known as a geofence.

*Phase Three of the investigation involved geofencing 13 NGO locations located in close physical proximity to the border. These locations were selected based on human source intelligence that the facilities may be involved in the processing and transportation of illegal aliens into the interior of the United States. Over 5,000 unique mobile devices were identified as being on-premises at the targeted location. **Devices were later traced nationwide to 434 congressional districts out of a total of 435 congressional districts.***

*Phase Four of the investigation focused on geofencing Catholic Charities of the Rio Grande Valley, located in San Juan, Texas. **Nearly 3,400 unique mobile devices were identified as being on-premises. These devices were later tracked to 433 congressional districts.***

Future voters in state and federal elections, for when comprehensive immigration reform, amnesty and citizenship, is implemented!!

Conclusions

The investigation confirmed that a host of NGOs are actively facilitating the Biden border crisis. Overflow from Customs and Border Protection is being transferred to these organizations so that Border Patrol avoids overcrowded facilities. These organizations apply for, and receive, taxpayer money to provide processing and transportation services and infrastructure to facilitate the migration of illegal aliens into the interior of the country.

While the investigation was limited both in time and number of facilities, the results show that the national impacts of mass illegal immigration are extensive. Devices that were at these NGO facilities later appeared in all but one congressional district in the United States. The investigation confirms that Biden border crisis affects all of America and that NGOs are playing a central role in the mass resettlement of illegal aliens in the United States. Worse, this flow of illegal immigration helps enable cartels to bring terrorists, criminals, and deadly drugs like fentanyl into the United States.

<https://www.heritage.org/the-oversight-project/securing-americas-borders/tracking-movement-illegal-aliens-ngos-the-us>

➤ *Established Facts:*

1. The U.N. Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan budget for facilitating illegal migration into the U.S. in 2024 is \$1.59 billion.
2. U.S. taxpayer dollars are being given to the United Nations, which help fund this “safe, orderly and regular” migration into the United States; \$30 billion in 2021 and 2022.
3. U.S. taxpayer dollars are being given to NGOs like the American Red Cross, to fund transportation of hundreds of thousands of illegal migrants to cities all over the United States.
4. NGOs transported illegal migrants to virtually every congressional district in the U.S.

The American National Red Cross:

1. Received as much as \$64 million in federal funding in Fiscal Year 2023.
2. Received more than \$871 million in private contributions in FY2023.
3. Spent \$104.8 million on “International Relief and Development Services” in FY2023, a significant portion of that I’m sure, was used to fund illegal migration to, and into the United States.

The Catholic Charities Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston:

1. Received \$81.9 million in government grants in FY2022.
2. Received \$39.2 million in private donations and grants in FY2022.
3. Spent \$48.6 million on “Immigration and Refugee Services” in FY2022, a significant portion of that I’m sure, was used to fund illegal migration to, and into the United States.
4. Provided information, assessments, and legal representation to 5,811 illegal migrants.
5. Settled 8,717 illegal migrants in “our community.”

Catholic Charities Services USA:

1. Funded 119 local Catholic Charity agencies to provide services to illegal migrants.
2. Provided “services” to 627,860 illegal migrants. Their Mission Statement under “Immigration Services” is: *Help vulnerable people on the move.*

➤ *Predictable Results: Violence, Deaths and What the Future Holds:*

I have stated the position for several years now, that Democrats have a long-term plan to increase the number of party voters by enabling unchecked illegal migration into the U.S., specifically from Central and South American countries.

By the time Joe Biden took office in January 2021, an estimated 10.5 million illegal migrants were already living in the U.S. For the remainder of fiscal year 2021, an additional 1.438 million “encounters” were reported at all nationwide borders. Followed by 2.378 million in FY2022, 2.475 million in FY2023, and 1.981 million through April 2024.

Note: The “encounters” numbers include multiple apprehensions of same individuals, so overall numbers of individuals are slightly less than they appear.

In March 2020, President Trump reactivated public health order Title 42 during the early stages of the Covid pandemic, authorizing immigration authorities to quickly expel migrants and denying entry to asylum seekers. President Biden allowed Title 42 to expire in May 2023, allowing millions more illegal migrants to seek asylum in the U.S.

Since May 2023, virtually every illegal migrant encountered and apprehended has been processed by CBP agents and given tickets to appear at some date in the future for an immigration hearing. Since January 2021, an additional 5.8 million **known** illegal migrants have entered the United States. These numbers do not include millions more illegal migrants who have evaded Border Patrol agents (*known gotaways*) and entered into the U.S.

"I've never seen it as bad as what it is right now," said Brandon Judd, president of the union that represents Border Patrol agents. Agents spend hours handling paperwork for migrants who are allowed into the country to ask for asylum, Judd said in an interview. And that's distracting them from trying to stop smugglers from bringing drugs and other contraband into the U.S.

In addition to those seeking asylum from political oppression and violence in their own countries, CBP publishes data on apprehensions of illegals with criminal records. Since 2021, Customs and Border Patrol agents have;

- * Apprehended more than 86,000 “criminal noncitizens” having known warrants for or convictions of assault, battery, domestic violence, sexual offenses and murder.
- * Apprehended 2,033 illegal migrants affiliated with gangs. Gang members from Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador are now operating in many states, coming across the border with other asylum seekers and being released into the U.S.
- * Apprehended more than 1,200 individuals on the U.S. government Terrorist Watch List.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) released its annual National Drug Threat Assessment in May 2024. It painted a grim picture of the effects the open borders policy of the Federal government and United Nations have had on Americans.

Drug-related deaths claimed 107,941 American lives in 2022, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Fentanyl and other synthetic opioids are responsible for approximately 70% of lives lost, while methamphetamine and other synthetic stimulants are responsible for approximately 30% of deaths.... the more than 79 million fentanyl pills seized by DEA in 2023 is almost triple what was seized in 2021.

Nearly all the methamphetamines sold in the United States today is manufactured in Mexico, and it is purer and more potent than in years past.

Under the current administration, drug overdoses have claimed the lives of 323,106 Americans. Seizures of fentanyl and methamphetamines are at record levels. Drug cartels process chemicals they receive from China in Mexico and transport them into the United States, while law enforcement agencies are overwhelmed by processing as many as eight thousand migrants per day. Drug addiction and drug transactions have fueled shootings, murders, carjackings, assaults, and robberies in our communities.

Thousands of Sinaloa and Jalisco cartel-linked drug dealers in the United States bring illicit fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other drugs into American communities every day. A web of illicit drug wholesalers, only one step removed from the cartels in Mexico, operate in major cities throughout the United States, like Los Angeles, Phoenix, Houston, Chicago, Atlanta, Miami, and others. Smaller branches of the cartels spread the drugs further, often using social media platforms and messaging applications to advertise their deadly products and recruit couriers and dealers. They supply networks of local independent drug trafficking groups, street crews, and gangs whose main aim is to get the illegal drugs into the hands of users – selling on the streets, over apps and social media, and in schools.

<https://www.dea.gov/press-releases/2024/05/09/dea-releases-2024-national-drug-threat-assessment>

The entry of tens of thousands of “military age males” into the U.S. is also a concern to authorities. The CBP Data Portal shows that since January 2021, almost 80% of border encounters have been “Single Adults”. So far in FY24, more than 24,000 Chinese nationals have been apprehended illegally crossing the border. Encounters of Chinese nationals in March 2024 increased over 8,000 percent compared to March 2021, and have surpassed all of last fiscal year—just six months into FY24.

<https://homeland.house.gov/2024/04/18/startling-stats-factsheet-encounters-of-chinese-nationals-surpass-all-fiscal-year-2023-at-the-southwest-border/>

Remember, these encounters result in these illegals being released into the U.S. with nothing more than a ticket for a future immigration hearing. In the meantime, they are living among us.

The potential national security implications of this unprecedented influx are concerning, as a Chinese national in the U.S. illegally breached a military base in California and refused to leave on March 29. Unfortunately, reports from last year revealed Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas’ DHS had instructed Border Patrol agents to drastically reduce the number of vetting questions for Chinese nationals in order to more quickly process these aliens into the interior—potentially putting our homeland security at risk.

Quickly process them into the U.S.? WHY?? What does China have on Joe Biden??

On May 3, two Jordanian nationals attempted to enter the Marine Corps Base at Quantico Virginia, posing as Amazon subcontractors making a delivery. Military police apprehended the two men, one of whom had entered the U.S. illegally at the southern border the previous month. They were released on a notice to appear in court at a later date. Really?

In January, a journalist questioning a “military age male” illegal migrant who had crossed into the U.S. in Arizona, asked him where he was from. The man’s reply was “*If you were smart enough you’d know who I am. But you are really not smart enough to know who I am. But soon you’re gonna know who I am. Very easy.... You will see soon, Sir.*”

<https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/illegal-immigrant-brazenly-threatens-border-journalist-soon-youre-gonna-know-who-i-am/ar-BB1h6299>

All of this should make people extremely uncomfortable about U.S. support for the U.N. Migration Plan. Yet for the better part of the last three years, white, Progressive Democrats supported dismantling Trump era border restrictions and embraced sanctuary cities policies.

➤ *Demographics For Permanent Change*

Democrats keep calling for “comprehensive immigration reform” which includes amnesty and a “pathway to citizenship”, enabling them to vote in local, state and national elections. There is also an ongoing push by Democrats to allow non-citizens to vote in local elections. Municipalities in three Democrat states (California, Maryland, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia allow noncitizen voting. Ten other states have no “impediments” to noncitizen voting in local elections.

New York City will allow 800,000 noncitizens to vote in local elections

Lawmakers in New York City have approved legislation that will allow about 800,000 legal non-citizens to vote in local elections

New York City, once again, has put this issue on the map for folks around the country by restoring voting rights to the 1 in 3 folks in New York City who are foreign-born.

npr WAER Radio; December 15, 2021

Noncitizens’ Right to Vote Becomes Law in New York City

Mayor Eric Adams, setting aside prior misgivings, allowed a bill to become law on Sunday that would grant more than 800,000 noncitizens the right to vote in municipal elections.

New York Times; January 9, 2022

New York judge strikes down NYC law granting voting rights to noncitizens

A New York state judge on Monday struck down a new law that would allow noncitizens to vote in local elections in New York City...

State Supreme Court Justice Ralph Porzio, based in Staten Island, said in a written decision that the legislation is illegal and violates the state constitution, which only provides for citizens to vote.

The Democrat-controlled New York City Council passed the measure in 2021, knowing that the state Constitution prohibits noncitizens from voting. The prime sponsor of the bill was an immigrant from the Dominican Republic, Vdanis Rodriguez, who told reporters that the Constitution of New York should be “a live document”, providing us to always “look to make it better.”

Changes to the Constitution can **only** be made by first proposing an amendment to the state legislature and then having that amendment approved by the voters (lawful citizens) of the state. But Rodriguez didn’t care about the rule of law. He and other Democrat members of the city council decided to make their own law that would have given them an even larger voting base in future elections.

In 2023 the Democrat Council of the District of Columbia passed the *Local Resident Voting Rights amendment Act of 2022*. Under the now amended election law, all green-card holders and residents who entered or live in the country *without legal permission*, would be eligible to vote in D.C. elections.

The House of Representatives struck down the law in April 2024, with the majority of Democrats supporting the amendment to remain as law.

Since the 2000 Presidential election, the majority of Hispanic voters have cast ballots for the Democrat ticket, Republican candidates typically received less than 35% of their votes. Suddenly adding 7 to 10 million new adult Hispanic voters would have a profound change to the demographics of voters in the U.S., which would disproportionately benefit Democrat candidates, blocking out opposition in local, state and federal elections in the future.

The Hispanic or Latino population has increased by almost 12 million, or 23%, between 2010 and 2020, Hispanics accounting for 19% of the total population. IF immigration reform happened without any penalty to the 20 plus million illegal migrants in our country, this instant citizenship would have a profound effect on the *culture* of the U.S. Remember, Progressive Elites support cultural diversity, multiculturalism and globalism, and discourage assimilation and loyalty to individual countries, or nationalism. This big cultural change would fit nicely into the plan of globalism, enabling the kinds of changes the United Nations wants to see happen with their Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

EU should 'undermine national homogeneity' says UN migration chief

BBC News, June 21, 2012

The EU should "do its best to undermine" the "homogeneity" of its member states, the UN's special representative for migration has said.

Peter Sutherland told peers the future prosperity of many EU states depended on them becoming multicultural.

He also suggested the UK government's immigration policy had no basis in international law. He told the House of Lords committee migration was a "crucial dynamic for economic growth" in some EU nations "however difficult it may be to explain this to the citizens of those states"

Note: Peter Sutherland is known as “the father of globalization”

Sources:

Global Compact For Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration; United Nations

https://refugeemigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180713_agreed_outcome_global_compact_for_migration.pdf

UN Budgets Millions for U.S.-Bound Migrants in 2024; Center for Immigration Studies

<https://cis.org/Bensman/UN-Budgets-Millions-USBound-Migrants-2024>

U.N. RMRP 2024 Update: Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP)

<https://rmrp.r4v.info/>

Red Cross Packets Show Migrants Where To Cross The US Border, Daily Caller

<https://dailycaller.com/2023/03/09/red-cross-southern-border-federal-emergency-management-agency/>

Tracking Movement of Illegal Aliens From NGOs to the U.S. Interior; Heritage Oversight Project

<https://www.heritage.org/the-oversight-project/securing-americas-borders/tracking-movement-illegal-aliens-ngos-the-us>

The American National Red Cross Consolidated Financial Statements FY 2022-2023

<https://www.redcross.org/content/dam/redcross/about-us/publications/2023-publications/FY2023-ARC-Final-Issued-AFS.pdf>

Catholic Charities archdiocese of Galveston-Houston Annual Report, FY 2022-2023,

<https://catholiccharities.org/wp-content/uploads/CCGH-Annual-Report-FY23.pdf>

Catholic Charities USA, 2022 Annual Report

<https://www.catholiccharitiesusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2022-annual-report.pdf>

➤ *Final Thoughts:*

In 2020, Mike Gonzales wrote *The Plot to Change America*. The plot, as outlined by Gonzalez, is how the “Elites” seek to change our society and thereby gain total control; financially, politically and socially, over the rest of society. This strategy, “Identity Politics”, relies on the creation of multiple “groups of victimized people and giving them incentives to adhere to those groups. These incentives come in the form of financial benefits as well as special powers and protections under law that other groups do not share.

Note: Julian Samora was the first activist to push for an official racial designation for those with ‘Latin American’ roots in the early 1950’s. Samora, who co-founded the organization ‘La Raza’ in 1967, was a follower of Marxist theorist and anti-Capitalist Antonio Gramsci. Marx, of course, was all in favor of an organized revolution to bring down capitalism and society. People weren’t aware they were being oppressed, they had to be convinced of it.

Identity politics is being used to divide us socially, economically, and most important, *politically*. Those politicians who give the most benefits to these groups, receive the most votes in elections. This power these politicians accumulate from decades in office is self-serving only. It does nothing to empower those groups or enable them to achieve any kind of financial security for themselves and their families. It does, however, bring the rest of society down to their level over time.

A 2023 report by the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) found that American taxpayers shell out at least \$151 billion each year to cover the cost of illegal immigration, providing services and benefits to illegal aliens and their dependents. The report also noted that this was a 30 percent increase in spending from the previous report done five years before.

This money is being spent on people who entered this country illegally, not on legal citizens who are also in need of assistance.

"As America struggles to meet countless societal needs while facing the realities of our staggering \$31 trillion national debt, the costs of providing for millions of people who have no legal right to be in the United States continues to grow at an alarming rate,"

<https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/new-fair-cost-study-illegal-immigration-now-costs-american-taxpayers-at-least-151-billion-a-year-301765985.html>

Useful Idiots: originally coined as a term for Communist sympathizers and apologists, and defined as follows: “a citizen of a non-communist country sympathetic to communism, who was regarded by communists as naïve and susceptible to manipulation for propaganda or other purposes.”

Today, *useful idiots* are supporters and apologists for Progressive policies, still naïve as to their real intent, and still susceptible to manipulation by mainstream and social media propaganda, which they then repeat without caring to understand what they are being told.

Addenda #47 – June 2024

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

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

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

- *U.S. electric load is growing significantly faster than grid planners previously expected, led by new manufacturing and industry and the growth of data centers, according to a Tuesday report from Grid Strategies. Electrification, hydrogen production and severe weather are also contributing.*
- *Reports filed this year with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission show grid planners expect nationwide electricity demand to grow 4.7 % over the next five years — while 2022 estimates called for just 2.6% growth. Peak demand is expected to grow 38 GW over the next five years.*
- *The electric grid “is not prepared for significant load growth,” the report concludes.*

Artificial Intelligence, touted as being so beneficial for mankind, will also have extreme negative effects on society. In November 2017, a study from global management consulting firm McKinsey & Company estimated between 400 and 800 million jobs worldwide could be lost to automation due to AI by 2030, 16 to 54 million in the U.S. alone. ^[1]

A July 2023 update by McKinsey titled *Generative AI and the future of work in America*, predicted Generative AI and automation designed using AI, could take over tasks accounting for 29.5 percent of all hours worked in the U.S. economy by 2030. ^[2]

But a more real, near-term threat from Artificial Intelligence to global energy stability and Agenda 2030 net-zero emissions goals has been in the news in recent weeks.

➤ *Electric demand for data centers:*

Traditional *data centers* use a combination of computer servers, networking equipment, backup storage systems and cooling equipment, to provide computing, communications and data services to businesses and governments. Data centers vary in terms of size and power requirements, but larger data centers can consume as much electricity as a small town.

A typical 2,000 square foot housing unit (single family home or apartment) is wired for 24-kW electric consumption (100-amps) but uses about 8.5-kW of electricity on average.

A smaller 20,000 square foot data center can use up to 5-MW of power, the equivalent of 588 housing units.

[1 MW = 1,000 kW = 1 million watts]

A larger 100,000 square foot data center can demand 20-MW of power, the equivalent of 2,353 housing units

A “mega-data center” consisting of millions of square feet can demand more than 100-MW of electricity to power its equipment, the equivalent of 11,764 housing units.

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

Vast swaths of the United States are at risk of running short of power as electricity-hungry data centers and clean-technology factories proliferate around the country, leaving utilities and regulators grasping for credible plans to expand the nation's creaking power grid.

In Georgia, demand for industrial power is surging to record highs, with the projection of new electricity use for the next decade now 17 times what it was only recently. Arizona Public Service, the largest utility in that state, is also struggling to keep up, projecting it will be out of transmission capacity before the end of the decade absent major upgrades.

Northern Virginia needs the equivalent of several large nuclear power plants to serve all the new data centers planned and under construction. Texas, where electricity shortages are already routine on hot summer days, faces the same dilemma.

Consider this: California imports 29% of all the electricity it uses and power plants in Arizona and Utah provide 53% of all the electricity imported by California. Uh-Oh!!

AI could drive a natural gas boom as power companies face surging electricity demand

AI Commission; May 5, 2024

After a decade of flat power growth in the U.S., electricity demand is forecast to grow as much as 20% by 2030.... Power companies are moving to quickly secure energy as the rise of AI coincides with the expansion of domestic semiconductor and battery manufacturing as well as the electrification of the nation's vehicle fleet.

AI data centers alone are expected to add about 323 terawatt hours [TWh] of electricity demand in the U.S. by 2030.... The forecast power demand from AI alone is seven times greater than New York City's current annual electricity consumption of 48 terawatt hours. Goldman Sachs projects that data centers will represent 8% of total U.S. electricity consumption by the end of the decade.

*Note: This added load from data centers, will consume one-half of all the electricity that was produced by all "true renewables" in 2023 (663 TWh). Think about *that* for a minute!*

A New Surge in Power Use Is Threatening U.S. Climate Goals

A boom in data centers and factories is straining electric grids and propping up fossil fuels.

New York Times; March 14, 2024

Over the past year, electric utilities have nearly doubled their forecasts of how much additional power they'll need by 2028 as they confront an unexpected explosion in the number of data centers, an abrupt resurgence in manufacturing driven by new federal laws, and millions of electric vehicles being plugged in.

Many power companies were already struggling to keep the lights on, especially during extreme weather, and say the strain on grids will only increase. Peak demand in the summer is projected to grow by 38,000 megawatts nationwide in the next five years....

[Reference: Addenda #44, April 2024; NY Electric Grid Reliability-Resource Adequacy]

➤ *How Prepared is New York States Power Grid??*

In 2019, New York state Passed the *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act* to “confront the greatest threat facing life as we know it — a rapidly changing climate”. The CLCPA set the aggressive goal of reducing emissions statewide by at least 85% below 1990 levels by 2050. The CLCPA also set the goal to achieve 70% zero-emission electricity by 2030 and 100% zero-emission electricity by 2040. Cutting greenhouse gas emissions at this scale, will require the reduction and eventual elimination of virtually all fossil fuel energy consumption from personal vehicles, trucks, busses, and residential and commercial heating and cooking. To achieve this goal, massive amounts of zero-emission renewable energy production sources, wind and solar will have to be constructed and connected to the state’s electric grid.

New York utility companies commissioned a study on the states electrical grid in early 2020 in order to prepare for this transition to “electrification”. The *New York Power Grid Study*, published in January 2021, looked at all pieces of the grid: generation, transmission, and estimated future electrical loads due to the electrification required by the CLCPA legislation. ^[3]

The utility companies, in cooperation with the NY Independent System Operator, used a modelling scenario evaluating the impacts of 70 percent of energy produced from renewable resources by 2030 (70x30) for both *Transmission Security and Resource Adequacy*. (NYISO is responsible for ensuring a reliable power grid and competitive energy markets)

Section one of the report detailed assumptions on the amount of renewable electricity generation the grid would have to carry by 2030.

“Of the utility-scale wind and solar generation capacity assumed in 2030 in the CARIS analysis, approximately 2 GW consist of existing resources, with the remaining 28 GW assumed to be added over the next decade.” [1 GE = 1,000 MW = 1 billion watts]

Note: Again, only “true renewables”, wind and solar, are being considered in this plan. This additional generation will come solely from on and off-shore wind farms, utility-scale solar farms and private use “distributed solar” installations.

Section Two of the report identified and developed local transmission and distribution projects that would have to be upgraded to increase to handle the additional renewable generation loads.

These projects were divided into two phases. Phase 1 were projects that needed to be addressed immediately to *satisfy Reliability, Safety, and Compliance purposes* as well as upgrade sections of the grid not currently able to handle the additional renewable energy generation. These projects were upgrades to the high voltage distribution facilities and transmission lines that carry electricity within New York state.

Phase 2 of the Grid Study identified additional requirements to increase capacity on local transmission and distribution systems, to allow for interconnection and delivery of new renewable generation sources within the utility’s system.

➤ *Incomplete Assumptions and Updated Costs*

There were 113 projects identified as Phase 1 immediate requirements, totaling \$6.8 billion, the cost of which would be “recovered” from the utility customers through higher delivery service rates and fees. [4]

There were 71 additional projects identified under Plan 2. These projects were still in the initial design stages in 2020 and were not included in the utility companies’ capital plans, but the estimated cost at that time was just over \$10 billion.

The total cost for Plan 1 and Plan 2 projects came to \$17.3 billion in the 2020 estimate. [5]

Since the power grid study was completed, price increases of four to nine times have been reported in the past 3 years on utility distribution equipment and lead time from order to delivery has increased to as long as two years. Cost estimates calculated in 2020 are no longer valid for estimating the final costs of the projects listed in the grid study.

Just a four percent increase in equipment costs could add \$30 million, or more, in additional costs to that 2020 estimate to utility customers over the next decade. [6]

Note: These distribution and transmission upgrades are to be made on the high-voltage (115 kV to 345 kV) transmission levels, to handle increased loads between power generation sources to electric substations across the state.

These projects do not include upgrades to the medium-voltage (35 kV and below) transmission levels, found at the “street level” in local villages, towns and cities.

“The Study acknowledges that it does not capture the full extent of renewable curtailments and congestion due to the fact that it does not examine constraints at the lower-voltage local transmission facilities.”

Initial Report on the New York Power Grid Study, page 83

➤ *Incomplete Assumptions and Updated Load Requirements*

Artificial intelligence experienced significant growth between 2000 and 2019, but nothing like the surge in developments over the past four years. Generative AI, the ability to generate images, text, videos, and other media in response to inputted prompts, through programs like ChatGPT, was just emerging from the development stage in 2020. It has only been in the past two years that there has been an explosion in the construction of new data centers to support the growth in AI.

In 2020 when the Power Grid Study was being put together, total electric demand for new data center construction and leasing in the U.S. was 696 MW. In 2022, new construction and leasing had increased demand to 3,161 MW. In 2023, the demand reached 5,632 MW. The largest new developers will complete construction and become operational in U.S. markets over the next few years—with AI requirements driving further demand.

In 2022, Congress passed the CHIPS and Science Act, providing \$280 billion in funding for new research and manufacturing of semiconductors in the US. More than a dozen projects are in the planning or construction phases, including the Micron Technology semiconductor plant project right here in Central New York.

To provide enough power to run this plant, National Grid will have to expand an existing substation and run eight new 345,000-volt lines to the site. When fully built, the complex of four chip fabs could use as much power as 2 million households.

There are an estimated 8.6 million households in NY state as of July 2023, so this plant could consume as much electricity as one-quarter of all the households in the state! [7]

➤ *The Bottom Line: 70% Zero-Emission Electricity by 2030... Impossible!
100% Zero-Emission Electricity by 2040... Impossible!!*

The very first article cited in this addendum was a report published in December 2023 by *Grid Strategies*, a transmission and power market consulting group. Their report focused on the following issues:

- *Over the past year, grid planners nearly doubled the 5-year load growth forecast.*
- *The main drivers are investment in new manufacturing, industrial, and data center facilities.*
- *The U.S. electric grid is not prepared for significant load growth.* [8]

The calculations in the NY Power Grid Study were based on electrical load studies done by the New York ISO Electric System Planning Working Group. The “High-load Forecast” in the 2019 CARIS 70x30 report was modeled on the addition of 900,000 light-duty electric vehicles (EV’s) and transition to heat pumps for electrified space heating.

This projection showed electric demand increasing 5,000 GW by 2030. There was no factoring in for additional high-energy manufacturing or data center expansion. [9]

“The Utilities’ general approach was to assess the operation of their LT&D systems at the levels of renewable generation projected for 2030. The Utilities based their 2030 renewable generation assumptions on NYISO’s 2019 CARIS 70x30 scenario, which models approximately 30,000 MW [30 GW] of utility-scale renewable generation resources across the eleven NYISO zones by 2030...”

Initial Report on the New York Power Grid Study, page 15

The CARIS study also only projected resource needs out to 2030. The Power Grid Study stated that *“there is uncertainty as to what the resource generation mix and capacities will likely be in 2030 and 2040 and where the resources will be located. This uncertainty will have implications for the grid’s investment needs.”*

The Power Grid Study did project potential total installed renewable capacity, ranging from 53-66 GW by 2040, depending on future demand factors.

The New York Power Grid Study was based on the addition of just 28 GW of utility-scale wind and solar generation. The CARIS study also assumed imports of Canadian hydroelectricity of 1.3 GW dedicated for New York City, counted towards 70x30 goals. At the same time, this study assumed the retirement of four nuclear power plants in NY state by 2029, all remaining coal fired power plants by 2021, and all oil burning ‘Peaker plants’ in NY City by 2025, for a total loss of 5.7 GW of electric generation capacity. ^[10]

Even though New York state *had* a plan in place to deal with a large buildout of solar and wind power sources, and the increased loads required by electrification of all aspects of our lives, they were not prepared for the explosion of AI data centers and high-tech/clean-tech factories. These changes have rendered those plans obsolete.

“In summary, we conclude that the Zero Emissions Study’s projected 2040 installed total renewable generation capacity and transmission needs likely are at the low end of the uncertainty range. If more renewable generation is necessary to achieve CLCPA goals or renewable and storage development differs in mix and locations, more bulk transmission may be required than identified in the Study. In addition, the Study’s results for 2040 bulk transmission infrastructure needs should be viewed as only part of the overall power grid picture, because local transmission needs and CLCPA headroom associated with local transmission are addressed in the Utility Study as discussed earlier in this report.”

Initial Report on the New York Power Grid Study, page 84

Note: The 2020 New York Power Grid Study planned for a total of 30 GW of renewable energy generation to be operational by 2030. The Micron chip plant alone will require a minimum of 640 GW for its Clay, NY facilities. ^[11]

“Micron has promised to buy all that electricity from renewable sources, a promise that reflects New York state’s commitment to have an emission-free electric grid by 2040. But Micron could find it tough to keep that promise unless the floodgates open to new wind and solar farms.”

How would Micron’s electricity-hogging plant here live with NY’s war on fossil fuels?; Syracuse.com, February 28, 2023

Impossible !!

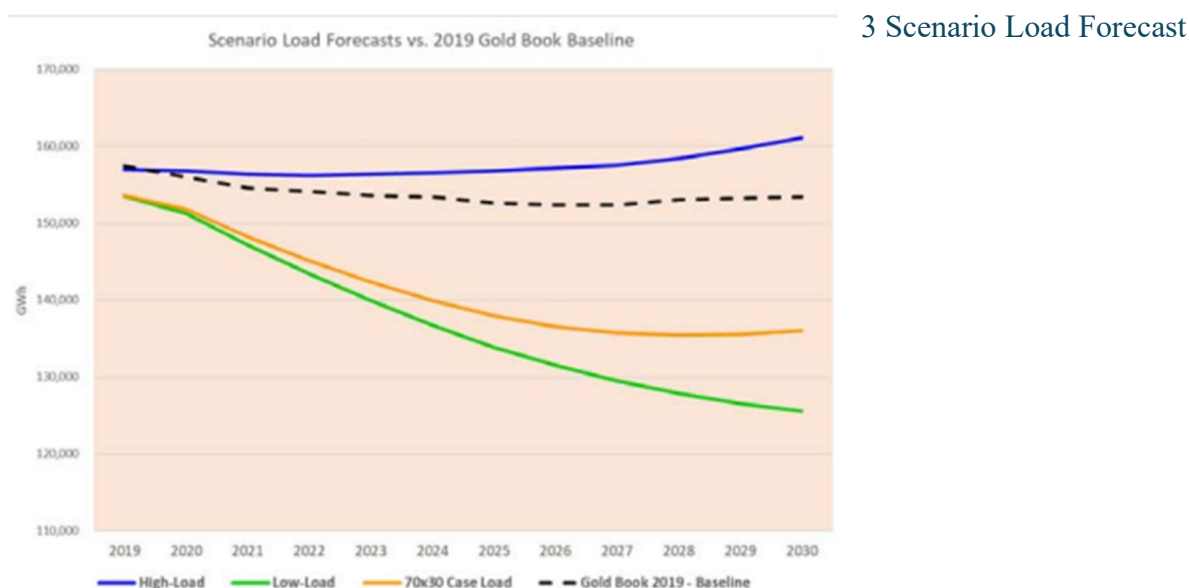
➤ Final Thoughts

1. This continual “moving of the goalposts” on projected energy demand, is not getting NY state any closer to achieving the emissions goals of the CLCPA or de-carbonization of the electrical grid.
2. Continued energy demand, whether from new industry or technology demands, only ensures continual electric grid transmission upgrades as more and more new sources of power are added. Continued double digit rate hikes as noted in Addenda #45 – May 2024, will be proposed every couple of years making our energy bills an even more burden on middle-class ratepayers: Just as it was designed to do!

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New York ISO 2019 CARIS 70x30



High-load Forecast

162,500 GWh

Higher penetration of Electric Vehicles (EV) and Heat Pumps for electrified Space Heating plus 'baseline' forecasts for EE & PV

Note: No distinction made between Air Source Heat Pumps and Ground Source Heat Pumps

Low-load Forecast

125,833 GWh

Reflects Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) targets with respect to behind-the-meter photovoltaic (PV) and Energy Efficiency (EE) plus 'baseline' forecasts for EV and no Heat Pumps

'70 x 30' Load Forecast

136,250 GWh

Incorporates scenario forecasts for EV, Space Heating, EE and PV

NYSERDA – New York Electricity Generation 2019

2019 Actual Net Generation	134,537 GWh	
Existing "true renewable" generation *	4,506 GWh	(utility-scale solar & wind)
Hydropower generation	30,724 GWh	
Other renewables generation	816 GWh	
Nuclear generation	44,788 GWh	
Total non-fossil fuel generation	80,834 GWh	60.0%
* True Renewables generation	1,139 GWh	3.35%
Natural Gas-Fired generation	49,451 GWh	
Petroleum-Fired generation	1,994 GWh	
Coal-Fired generation	426 GWh	
Other non-renewables generation (waste)	1,832 GWh	
Total fossil fuel generation	53,703 GWh	39.9%

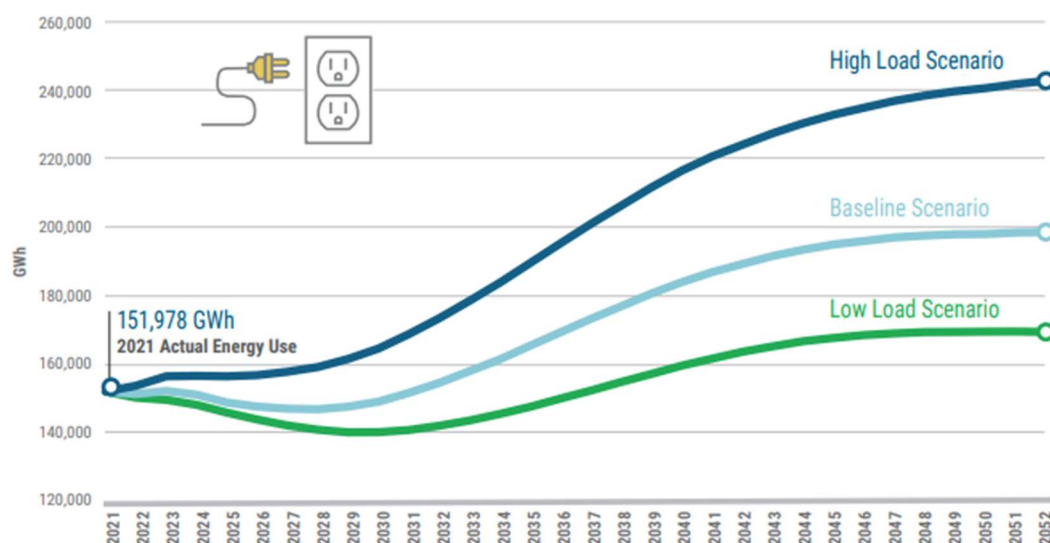
New York ISO – Power Trends 2022

Actual “energy use” 2021	151,978 GWh
a. “Low Load” Scenario, 2040	160,000 GWh
b. “Baseline” Scenario, 2040	185,000 GWh
c. “High Load” Scenario, 2040	215,000 GWh

2022 New York State Energy Profile – Net Electricity Generation

Existing “true renewable” generation *	1,020 GWh (utility & individual solar & wind)
Hydropower generation	2,425 GWh
Other renewables generation *	119 GWh
Nuclear generation	3.4 GWh
Total non-fossil fuel generation	3,567.4 GWh 42.4%
* True Renewables generation	1,139 GWh 13.5%
Natural Gas-Fired generation	4,824 GWh
Petroleum-Fired generation	12 GWh
Total fossil fuel generation	4,836 GWh 57.5%

Figure 6: Electric Energy Usage - Actual and Forecast: 2021-2052 (GWh)



- “Low Load” Scenario – increased adoption of “energy efficiency measures” plus BTM Solar. BTM solar is individual small-scale home or commercial solar installation that powers homes and businesses without requiring utility provided electricity.
- “Baseline Scenario” – expected rate of load growth.
- “High-Load Scenario” – assumes higher rates of adoption of electrification (EV’s and home heating), plus reduced adoption of energy efficiency measures and BTM solar.

Addenda #48, June, 2024

Re: Ch. 7, Carbon Emissions

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

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

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

The battle against climate change in the European Union is not going exactly as climate alarmist politicians had planned. The U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) set a target of limiting global warming to a total of 1.5° C above “pre-industrial levels” and reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

To reach this goal, the EU agreed in 2019 that it must reduce its carbon output by 55 per cent by the end of this decade, compared with 1990 levels.

The IPPCs first “scientific assessment” on Climate Change, published in 1990, used total net emissions of 4,649,770,440 kt (kilotons/1,000 tons) for a “baseline”. According to the EU agreement, by 2030 total emissions must decline 55% to 2,557,373,742 kt.

As of 2016, when the Paris Climate Accord was ratified, emissions were 3,486,374,250 kt., for a decline of 25% over 26-years. As of 2022, net emissions had fallen to 3,138,341,494 kt., a decline of 32.5% over 32 years from 1990. Since the Paris Climate Accord was ratified, and countries began taking emissions reduction more seriously, emissions have fallen by 9.98% over 6 years. That’s still only a reduction of 1.66% per year on average. Source: European Environment Agency website; “EEA greenhouse gasses data viewer”

At this rate of decline, reaching a 55% reduction by 2030 is impossible. And reaching net zero emissions by 2050, is also impossible.

But scientific facts don’t seem to matter to the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.

The Advisory Board recommends keeping the EU's greenhouse gas emissions budget (i.e. cumulative emissions) for the period 2030 to 2050 within a limit of 11-14 Gt CO₂e, in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C (with no or only limited and temporary exceedance of that temperature).

To achieve this, the EU must strive for net emissions reductions of 90-95% by 2040, relative to 1990 levels. These reductions are essential for mitigating climate risks and achieving a sustainable future.

EU climate Advisory Board recommends ambitious 2040 climate target and urgent transitions for the European Union: European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change, 14 Jun 2023

This even more unrealistic goal means that EU countries must reduce emissions more than 85% over an 18-year period. That’s a reduction of 4.7% per year, or 283% more than they have been able to achieve to this point.

The original “Renewable Energy Directive”, adopted on April 23, 2009, established that 20% of the EU’s gross final energy consumption and 10% of each EU country’s transport energy (vehicle) consumption must come from renewable energy sources by 2020. The directive required each EU country to develop their own plan for achieving their targets, submit their plans to the EU Parliament, and publish national renewable energy progress reports every two years.

In 2018, as part of the ‘Clean energy for all Europeans’ (European Green Deal) package, the Renewable Energy Directive was revised, establishing a new binding renewable energy target for the EU of at least 32% of gross final energy consumption by 2030, along with an increased target of 14% for the share of renewable fuels in transport by 2030. In 2023 the Parliament approved a new renewable energy target of 42.5% by 2030 but urged EU countries to “strive for a 45% share.”

According to a March 2024 report published by the European Environmental Agency, the share of energy consumed in the EU that was generated from renewable sources in 2022 was 23%; a 1.1% increase from the previous year. The analysis of the report stated: *Meeting the new target of 42.5% for 2030 will demand more than doubling the rates of renewables deployment seen over the past decade, and requires a deep transformation of the European energy system.*

Share of energy consumption from renewable energy sources in Europe; European Environment Agency, March 27, 2024

Less than half of the twenty-seven EU countries exceed the combined average for renewable production. Countries with the highest renewable source production; Iceland +80%, Norway +70%, and Sweden +60%, have abundant sources of hydropower. The rest of the EU member states have to rely on increased generation from wind and solar sources.

*Although this total RES share represents a historical high, the **growth rate** of renewables has slowed since 2020...*

Doubling the rate of renewable energy production at a time when their growth rates are slowing, will be no easy task to achieve. The expense to EU countries will be enormous, and levels of debt will have to rise in order to fund the construction of new wind and solar farms. At the same time, the European Central Bank (ECB), is calling for further sovereign debt reduction and a “shift to fiscal discipline.”

➤ *The EU emissions trading “scheme”*

The European Union “emissions trading system” (ETS) was launched in 2005. The *EU Emissions Trading Scheme* is described on the European Parliament website as follows:

“Launched in 2005, the emissions trading system (ETS), part of the Fit for 55 package, is one of the tools set by the EU to reach this goal. It specifically targets industry.”

The trading scheme forces EU power plants and factories to buy permits for each ton of CO₂ they emit, forcing them to pollute less and accelerate the construction and use of renewable energy sources.

“This should provide a financial incentive to pollute less: the less you pollute, the less you pay.”

But everyone knows that when businesses are faced with additional fees or surcharges, they will pass that increased cost of doing business onto their customers.

The original trading scheme had an allotment of “free allowances”. Those allowances were used in national emergency situations to temporarily halt those fees, and, to prevent manufacturing moving to other parts of the world (China, India, etc.) that have laxer emission constraints. When parliament passed the *European Green Deal* in 2022, they set a target for cutting industry emissions 62% by 2030.

Parliament reduced the number of emissions permits available thru 2030, forcing power companies and factories to speed up the transition to renewables, and making the remaining permits more expensive.

The EU Parliament also decided to phase out free allowances by 2034 and set up a “carbon levy” on imported goods, to prevent companies moving to other parts of the world. Specific imports from countries that have “less ambitious” climate rules than the EU, will be subject to “carbon leakage” tariffs to level the playing field with EU manufacturers. Energy-intensive industries; iron, steel, aluminum, cement and fertilizers, will be charged for greenhouse gases emitted when the goods are produced until they are imported into the EU.

European Parliament Topics – Carbon leakage: preventing firms from avoiding emissions rules

“Having a large surplus and low prices discourages companies from investing in green technology, thereby hampering the scheme's efficiency in combatting climate change”.

The EU government will collect the revenue from the tariffs and use it to help pay for renewable production. But tariffs also increase the price of imports, leading to higher prices for consumers. These increases will have a disproportionate effect on lower-income consumers, who will have to pay a higher percentage of their incomes on products made from those imported items.

Note: The EU also has a “Value Added Tax” (VAT) on nearly all goods and services that are bought and sold for use or consumption in the EU. A VAT is charged on all goods and services, at all stages from beginning to end of the production process. The consumer pays the final accumulated charge at the time of purchase.

Adding carbon leakage tariffs to the VAT burden will just make living in, and doing business with European Union countries more expensive in the future.

Addenda #49, July 2024

Re: *Ch.12, Sustainable Production*

SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Farmers create chaos outside an EU summit and wrest some promises of relief

AP, February 1, 2024

Farmers' protests have erupted across Europe. Here's why

CNN World, February 10, 2024

"We are no longer making a living from our profession," one aggrieved farmer in Paris told CNN.

Frustrated farmers are rebelling against EU rules. The far right is stoking the flames

AP, April 18, 2024

As Europe seeks to address the threat of climate change, it's imposing more rules on farmers like Ubels. He spends a day a week on bureaucracy, answering the demands of European Union and national officials who seek to decide when farmers can sow and reap, and how much fertilizer or manure they can use. Meanwhile, competition from cheap imports is undercutting prices for their produce, without having to meet the same standards. Mainstream political parties failed to act on farmers' complaints for decades

Across much of the 27-nation EU, from Finland to Greece, Poland to Ireland, farmers' discontent is gathering momentum as June EU parliamentary elections draw near.

The *European Green Deal*, approved by the European Union Parliament in 2020, is a series of climate policy initiatives to fight climate change and "environmental degradation" across all 27 member states of the European Union. These policies were written by the European Commission, a cabinet of 27 commissioners, each appointed by the political leaders of those member states for a five-year term. The Commission is overseen by a president, also elected by the heads of the EU member states. There is no oversight or accountability to the public.

When the Commission President Ursula von der Leyen unveiled the plan in late 2019, she vowed to "leave no-one behind". Interestingly, these same claims are found in the goals of the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda; agenda 2030.

"The Agenda remains the world's roadmap for ending poverty, protecting the planet and tackling inequalities. The 17 SDGs, the cornerstone of the Agenda, offer the most practical and effective pathway to tackle the causes of violent conflict, human rights abuses, climate change and environmental degradation and aim to ensure that no one will be left behind.

17 Goals for People, for Planet; The Sustainable Development Agenda, United Nations

"Our goal is to reconcile the economy with our planet... the way we produce and consume" President Ursula von der Leyen stated. Part of this reconciliation was the Commissions "Farm to fork strategy". "... *the new strategy will aim for a "green and healthier agriculture" system. This includes plans to "significantly reduce the use of chemical pesticides, fertilisers and antibiotics... New national strategic plans due to be submitted next year by member states under the Common Agricultural Policy will be scrutinised to see whether they are aligned with the objectives of the Green Deal.*

➤ *Sustainable “Alternative” Fuels*

The *Green Deal* included replacing diesel fuel, which farm equipment operates on, with “sustainable alternative fuels”, such as *biofuels*, which have emerged as an alternative to diesel in recent years. Biofuels can be produced from corn and soybean, as well as from animal fats and agricultural waste. Biofuels are sustainable compared to diesel fuel, but they come with significant disadvantages.

Land conversion required to produce plant base sources of biofuel affect natural habitats and loss of biodiversity. This conversion also incentivizes farmers to shift from growing food crops to growing biofuel crops, in order to cash in on government subsidies. This can lead to food shortages and food insecurity. Biofuels can also require significant amounts of water for irrigation and processing, leading to water depletion and shortages for other water uses, including water for households, or for food production. Biofuel crops, such as corn and sugarcane require high water demand as well as pesticides that protect them against insects, weeds, and diseases.

From 2006 to the summer of 2008, there was a global surge in agricultural commodity (crop) prices, leading to significant increases in high food prices, civil unrest and “food security crisis” in many developing countries. The World Bank published an assessment paper, which in part, cited the increasing use of biofuels as a factor in rising prices.

“Since many countries have announced more ambitious future targets for domestic biofuel use, implying the need for further expansion in global biofuel production going forward, a key question is how much future global biofuel expansion could lead to longer-term increases in food scarcity and hunger, especially among regions and populations at risk. A second concern has emerged regarding the environmental impact of biofuels, and in particular, their local and global impact on land-use and carbon release. Many stakeholders now question the urgency of further developing biofuels because of this triple global interface between food, bioenergy and the environment.”

The Impacts of Biofuel Targets on Land-Use Change and Food Supply – A Global CGE Assessment;
The World Bank Development Research Group, December 2010

The effects of conversion to biofuels; affecting natural habitats including deforestation and loss of biodiversity, overuse of and shortages of water, increased food prices, increased land values (and taxes paid on that land), food scarcity and hunger, and... goes directly against at least 4 of the 17 U.N. Sustainable Development Goals in order to solve one other goal.

At this point, biofuels are not compatible with all types of farm vehicles and equipment, without modification to both the equipment and fueling infrastructure, to prevent damage to both. Researchers are working on developing biofuels that will be more compatible for use, but this may take years to achieve, and to produce in quantities that will be required to power the entire fleet of farm equipment over the entire European Union.

Biodiesel fuels are also fairly energy intensive to make and many of the steps used to create biofuels may emit CO₂ and other greenhouse gases even before the fuels are burned.

Ref: Advantages and Disadvantages of Biofuels; Greentumble, Jan. 13, 2023

Ref: Biofuel; MIT Climate Portal, Sept. 3, 2020

➤ *Sustainable Organic Fertilisers*

Chemical fertilizers are synthetically made using nitrogen, phosphate and potash (potassium). They provide immediate nutrients to the soil, promoting rapid plant growth and higher crop yields. Incorrect or overuse of chemical fertilizers can cause environmental pollution, soil degradation and disrupt natural microorganisms in the soil. Production and use of nitrogen fertilizers also produces greenhouse gas emissions and may be responsible for 2% of all global CO₂ emissions.

Organic fertilizers are derived from natural sources. They are supposed to improve soil fertility and release nutrients more slowly, reducing over-fertilization and the risk of nutrient leaching. Organic fertilizers can be “plant-based”: alfalfa, corn, or soybean meal, seaweed and kelp. They can also be “animal-based”: chicken, cow or horse manure, bat guano, fish meal or fish emulsion from leftover fish “parts” and decomposed fish, or bone meal and blood meal made from the blood of butchered animals.

Organic fertilizers require larger quantities to provide the same nutrients and take longer to release them, resulting in delayed growth and as much as 10 to 20% lower crop yield. This does nothing to help reduce “food insecurity” in a growing population.

Plant-based organic fertilizers may contain weed seeds that harm plant growth and require additional labor to control their spread. Animal-based organic fertilizers may contain bacterial or fungal “soil pathogens” which can cause serious human infections or diseases; no surprise considering what they are made from.

In addition to the larger quantities required to fertilize crops and the additional labor required to control weeds, organic fertilizers are also more costly to manufacture, which increases the prices of organically grown crops. It also costs farmers a considerable amount of time and money to have the government approve them as an organic farm.

Buying organically grown food comes at an increased cost to consumers, often twice as much as purchasing food grown using chemical fertilizers. This is a significant problem for many families already struggling with higher prices

Ref: Organic vs Chemical Fertilizers: A Comparison; The Farming Insider; July 8, 2024

Ref: Our List of the Best 15 Common Organic Fertilizers; The Gardening Channel

➤ *Agricultural Emissions*

Gassy cows and pigs will face a carbon tax in Denmark — a world first

Denmark will tax livestock farmers for the greenhouse gases their animals emit, starting in 2030.

NBC News, June 26, 2024

Note: Methane emissions are a significant contributor of GHG emissions and trap about 87 times more heat in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide. Methane emissions from livestock account for about one-third of all human-caused methane emissions.

The “Taxation Minister” of Denmark, Jeppe Bruus, said the goal of this carbon tax is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70% from 1990 levels by 2030.

According to the European Environment Agency, 1990 GHG emissions of Denmark were 78,332 kt (kilotons), so that 2030 target would be 23,500 kt.

Emissions in Denmark for 2022 are shown as 41,674 kt, a reduction of 46.7% over 32 years, or 1.46% per year on average. To reach the Taxation Ministers goal, Denmark must reduce emissions another 43.6% in just 8 years. That’s double the rate of decline since GHG emissions peaked in 1996.

Denmark will begin taxing farmers on livestock emissions in 2030, beginning at the equivalent of \$17.2 per ton (after income tax deduction) in 2030, increasing to \$43.2 per ton within five years.

Here’s where I get to exercise my napkin math again...

The “typical” Danish cow produces 6.6 tons of CO₂ equivalent per year.

6.6 tons x \$17.20 = \$113.52 per cow in 2030, \$285.12 per cow in 2035.

The number of dairy cows in Denmark is 110 cows per herd.

The “typical” Danish dairy farmer will pay a carbon tax of \$12,487 in 2030, and \$31,363 in 2035.

What was U.N. Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goal #2 again?

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

According to the Danish Agricultural & Food Council, exports of dairy products, in particular cheese, preserved milk products and butter, account for more than 20 percent of all Danish agricultural exports. The largest market for Danish dairy products is the other EU countries. It looks like dairy products in Denmark and the rest of European Union countries will get significantly more expensive over the coming years. And this helps achieving food security, how?

Note: Bruus is a member of the Party of European Socialists (PES). The PES “Mission Statement” is to “make Europe work for its people... We fight for a Europe that leaves no-one behind.” Now where have we heard that statement before??

➤ *Consumer Backlash and Voter Unrest*

Other measures to implement the European Green Deal that impact farmers, include a tax on carbon, pesticide bans, nitrogen emissions curbs, restrictions on water and land usage and

cuts in diesel fuel tax breaks. Governments have granted concessions, but farmers say they do not go far enough and are calling for continued action. The protests have also fueled backlash against the candidates running in European Parliament elections in June.

Last year the *Farmer-Citizen Movement* or BoerburgerBeweging (BBB) grew out of mass demonstrations against the government's environmental policies. The BBB received 20% of the vote in the March 2023 elections, winning 15 of the Senate's 54 seats. The BBB vowed to fight government plans to slash nitrogen emissions by dramatically reducing livestock numbers and buying out thousands of farms.

In the June 2024 elections, “far-right” populist candidates won major gains in the 720 European Parliamentary seats, shifting control to those candidates who had campaigned against the Green Deal as well as uncontrolled migration. Support for Germanys Social Democrats fell to a post-World War II low, while the environmentalist Greens fell to a five-year low support of 12%. The Christian Democrat Union party shifted farther right on immigration and climate change in order to stave off the threat of the far-right Alternative for Germany Party, which took 17% of the national vote.

In Italy, the national-conservative and right-wing populist political party, Brothers of Italy won 29% of the European parliamentary election vote, more than four times the number of seats it took in the 2019 election.

Especially notable were the elections in France on June 9th, where the rebranded nationalist National Rally party received 31% of the vote of the French contingent of the EU parliament. French President Emmanuel Macron immediately dissolved the national parliament and called for new elections to be held, saying they were needed to “clarify” the political situation.

Yes, this is Democracy in action in the European Union. The government puts radical climate change policies in place without voter discussion or approval... Voters express their disapproval and replace their elected leaders... Leaders cancel the votes of the people.

Legislative Update.... In Frances “snap election”, political bargaining between left-wing and centrist candidates to give voters more moderate choices led to a different result. The left-wing New Popular Front party received 32% of the vote while the National Rally party fell to third place, taking only 24%. This resulted in a politically divided French parliament, and doubt of being able to effectively govern the French people. The results also prompted a warning by rating agency Moody about the country's credit rating, and ability to bring the countries deficit spending under control.

Addenda #50, July 2024

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

SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

“With just under ten years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, world leaders at the SDG Summit in September 2019 called for a Decade of Action and delivery for sustainable development, and pledged to mobilize financing, enhance national implementation and strengthen institutions to achieve the Goals by the target date of 2030, leaving no one behind.”

The Sustainable Development Agenda; United Nations Sustainable Development Goals web page

On 24 April 2024, the European Parliament voted to adopt the *Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive* (CSDDD). The CSDDD imposes “due diligence” reports on how company activities adversely affect human rights: slavery, child labor, and labor exploitation, of every European Union company and non-EU company doing business in the EU. Every corporation with more than 1,000 employees and certain income thresholds, will be required to investigate each and every company they do business with, to ensure there are no violations of human rights in accordance with EU Parliament guidelines.

The directive also applies to companies that rely on franchise or license models. McDonalds and Starbucks are examples of franchisers, selling the right for others to use their name and sell their products, while Walt Disney Company and Iconix International are licensors giving other companies the right to market consumer brand name products.

Every company up and down that primary companies supply chain: producers, vendors, warehouses, transportation companies, distribution centers, and retailers selling the final product(s), every single company and organization that handles a product along the way from providing source materials to retail stores selling the finished product will have to provide an accounting of the goods and services they provide, to ensure there are no human rights violations occurring anywhere in that supply chain. 3

Each company doing business in any of the 27 EU nations, will have to provide that detailed information through a CSDDD portal to their own government. That governments “supervisory authority” will then be responsible for examining the information (due diligence) and impose penalties against any company found to have violations of human rights anywhere along its own supply chain, or for failing to provide the information (failing to cooperate). If companies are in violation of the due diligence obligations, they will be required to “fully compensate” their victims. All companies meeting the employment and income thresholds of the CSDDD will have between 2 ½ and 4 ½ years to do their due diligence and resolve any violations before the penalties begin.

Just think of the immense task each company will have in just sending out questionnaires to supply chain members, compiling that information and then submitting it to the government supervisory authority. And then enforcing the same standards on each of those supply chain

companies to remain in compliance with the CSDDD. Each company will have to have a due diligence division to handle all the data collection and a supervisory division to keep their supply chain companies in compliance, increasing the cost of doing business in the EU and requiring additional revenues through the sale of their goods and services to fund these new divisions.

Companies not in compliance will face “*significant financial penalties and civil liability.*” The cost of doing business in the EU is about to get more expensive for the companies who sell goods and services, and the cost of living is about to get more expensive for the consumers who purchase those goods and services.

There is a second part to the *Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive*. It also creates a new obligation for companies to adopt and put into effect a “climate transition” plan, to ensure that each company as previously described, doing business in the EU will meet the objectives of the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, known as the Paris Agreement. Each company and all of their supply chain partners will be required to commit to the net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050, and all interim targets for 2030 and 2040.

Each company’s climate transition plan must include “science-based”, time-bound targets covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions for 2030 – and every five years after until 2050.

Scope 1 emissions are greenhouse gasses that the company itself puts into the atmosphere in the course of doing business.

Scope 2 emissions come from the electricity the company itself buys from the electrical grid. Even though that electricity purchased comes from a power plant in a neighboring nation, the company itself is held solely responsible for their emissions. The company can reduce its own responsibility burden, for example, it can use less electricity.

Scope 3 emissions include all other *indirect sources* of greenhouse gases from the company’s operations. These might be connected with the day-to-day running of the company: for instance, if a company’s employees drive to work, the gasoline they burn falls under scope 3. These emissions are also connected with their supply chain partners, which include the eventual purchaser, like when a car company sells a car, which someone then fills with gas, creating more scope 3 emissions.

In this new dystopian world of doing business in the European Union, everyone will be responsible for the transgressions of everyone else their businesses and lives touch.

Reporting transgressions and putting pressure on others to conform will be the new normal in the European Union.

So what, you think, how does what happens in the European Union affect me living here in the United States? Every company headquartered in the U.S. that does specific levels of business in the EU is included in the regulations of the *Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive*. PepsiCo is an American company that sells its products in countries all over the world, including EU nations.

In its Annual Report for fiscal year 2023, PepsiCo reported total revenue of \$91.4 billion, 15% of which (\$13.7 billion) came from sales in Europe. This level of revenue puts PepsiCo in the top tier of CSDDD requirements, meaning they must begin the due diligence process NOW, in order to prepare for those obligations beginning in 2027.

Every company in the PepsiCo supply chain will be affected by this directive, from farms that supply the crops for food brands (Frito-Lay, Doritos, Tostitos, Quaker, etc.) and beverages (Pepsi, Mountain Dew, Dr Pepper, 7Up, Gatorade, etc.), companies that package their products, rail and trucking companies that deliver them, and stores that sell them. Pepsicos own due diligence and supervisory divisions will begin contacting each of the supply chain partners (“stakeholders”) and impose reporting requirements on each of them. The greenhouse gas emissions targets will also heavily affect PepsiCo as they and all stakeholders will be faced with meeting those emissions targets previously detailed. This will not be optional for the downstream and upstream partners if they are to keep doing business with Pepsico.

You can go to the investment research website Morningstar and look at PepsiCos current “Sustainability” ESG Risk Rating Assessment to see where they currently stand on these issues. (Reference A Clear and Present Danger, Threat #3 – The Great Reset: Ch. 7) PepsiCos risk assessment level is noted as “significant”, with top issues being human rights in its supply chain and overall “resource usage.” PepsiCo will have to make significant changes to reduce these risks as well as its “carbon footprint.” These changes will likely have significant effects on the companies financial situation, which will impact company employees, supply chain workers, those who have money invested with PepsiCo in retirement plans and consumers that buy their products.

“The aim of this Directive is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour in companies’ operations and across their global value chains. The new rules will ensure that companies in scope identify and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts of their actions inside and outside Europe.”

“If you want a picture of the future, imagine a boot stamping on a human face—for ever.”
George Orwell - 1984

Addenda Reference Information:

- * EU Adopts Mandatory Rules on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence That Will Apply to Many US Companies; Cooley Alert - Cooley Law Firm, April 24, 2024
- * Due diligence: MEPs adopt rules for firms on human rights and environment; European Parliament – Press Release, April 21, 2024
- * Corporate sustainability due diligence – Fostering sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour for a just transition towards a sustainable economy; European Commission website
- * UN Group Releases Investor Guidance For EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Law; Forbes magazine, April 30, 2024
- * Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions; MIT Climate Portal

Addenda #51, July 2024

Re: Ch. 11, Vehicle “Electrification” by 2050, Impossible!!

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

➤ *EV Transition Problems*

President Bidens \$2.1 trillion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act included \$5 billion in funding for states to build a national EV charging network, and an additional \$2.5 billion for communities and neighborhoods to build local networks of EV chargers. The White House’ goal at that time was to have a nationwide network of high-speed chargers, no more than 50-miles apart, on the nation’s busiest highways by 2032.

The Infrastructure Act was signed into law in November of 2021. By December of 2023, the Department of Transportation had authorized more than \$2 billion in funding sent to states. Fewer than half the states had even started taking bids from contractors to begin construction of charging projects, and no charging station projects had been installed.

New York state has plans to have 130 plus Level 2 and Level 3 chargers installed at 30-mile intervals along the NY State Thruway by 2025. A total of eighteen Level 2 chargers, which can fully charge an EV in 4 to 6 hours, will be located at nine of the thirty-three Commuter Park and Ride Lots adjacent to thruway entrances.

Additional Level 2 and Level 3 chargers (which can fully charge a fast-charge-capable EV within 30-minutes) will be located at Thruway Service Areas and Welcome Centers.

By June 2024, just seven EV charging stations had been put into operation through the federal funding program. Most of the other 64,000 plus public EV charging installations have been the result of local community programs and utility company grant programs. But, just how reliable are the public access charging stations that many commuters and recreational drivers will have to rely on?

The state of EV charging in America: Harvard research shows chargers 78% reliable and pricing like the ‘Wild West’

Harvard Business School report, June 26, 2024

A pioneering scholarly review of 1 million EV charging station consumer reviews [globally], led by a Harvard Business School fellow, reveals widespread dissatisfaction with the current state of EV charging infrastructure. Among other things, the deep dive into tomorrow’s gas station network estimates that drivers can successfully recharge their cars using non-residential EV equipment only 78% of the time, highlighting critical issues with reliability.

The Harvard report shows a deep consumer frustration with the lack of charging stations, erratic pricing and unreliability of existing charging stations. These factors only add to EV drivers “range anxiety”, the common fear that EV batteries won’t maintain enough charge to reach a destination. Charging stations in the U.S. have an average reliability rating of 78%, meaning that about one in five don’t work.

EV drivers often find broken equipment when they arrive at a charging station, because no one is maintaining the chargers once they're installed. Charger vandalism is also becoming a factor, as thieves steal the charging cables to scrap the copper they contain for cash. Public charging stations, owned by a mix of providers, all have different pricing models and don't disclose pricing information the way gas stations do on their pumps. This leads to unpleasant surprises *after* charging is complete.

A January 2023 report by S&P Global titled: *EV Chargers: How many do we need?*, stated even when home-charging is taken into account, "charging infrastructure in the US is not robust enough to fully support a maturing EV market." The report estimated that in addition to in-home chargers, there is a need for 1.2 million public charging stations nationwide by 2027 and almost twice that by 2030. Remember, there are just a little more than 64,000 public charging stations currently installed in the U.S. We need, according to the S&P Global report, an additional 1.136 million additional public charging stations to be installed in the next two and a half years.

The lack of available and reliable public charging stations makes electric vehicle adoption by the American public difficult, as indicated by reports of slowing EV sales by auto manufacturers and cutbacks in investments in production plants for EVs and batteries. Ford Motor Company reported a loss of \$1.3 billion, or \$132,000 for each of the 10,000 electric vehicles it sold in the first quarter of 2024.

General Motors does not break out financials for EV's but said in 2022 that it expected to continue losing money on electric vehicles until sometime in 2025. Earlier this year GM executives began reevaluating their electrification program, considering producing more plug-in hybrids instead of pure EVs.

Electric SUV maker Fisker, which said in February 2024 that it might not have enough money to survive another year, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in June. Fisker hopes it can "reorganize" and find additional financial backers to resume operations at some point.

Note: The Obama-Biden administration Department of Energy awarded Fisker Automotive a \$529 million loan in 2011. It received \$192 million in taxpayer dollars before the credit line was frozen in 2012, after the company failed to meet fuel economy and production goals. Fisker Automotive filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 2013 and defaulted on the outstanding balance. (the loan balance was eventually paid off by Fisker and the company that purchased its assets in 2014.) In 2016, Henrik Fisker then started another electric car company, Fisker Group Inc, the company that filed for bankruptcy protection in 2024.

Fisker Group Inc. is the second electric vehicle company to file for bankruptcy in the past two years. Electric bus maker Proterra filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in August, 2023 (see Addenda #7)

Phoenix Motor, a light-and-medium-duty electric vehicle manufacturer acquired Proterra's electric bus division in November 2023, adding its heavy-duty bus manufacturing line to its business.

Addenda #52 – July 2024

Re: Ch. 15, Sustainable Living – Smart Cities (Control by Authorities),
Smart Thermostats (Control by utility companies)

SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Energy Saver Guide: Tips on Saving Money and Energy

U.S. Department of Energy website

By following just a few of the simple tips in the Energy Saver guide, you can make your home more comfortable and easier to heat and cool--while you save money... This guide shows you how easy it is to cut your energy use at home and also on the road.

Ch. 26 – Save Electricity and Use Renewable Energy

The Smart Home and Your Energy

Smart tools, appliances, and utility programs can help you automate, monitor, and control your home's energy use and make informed decisions about your energy consumption. Some tools you can install on your own; other web-based tools allow you to work with your utility to save energy and money. Check with your utility to find out what options are available in your area.

This Department of Energy brochure, encourages homeowners to “work with your utilities to save energy...” It notes that many utility companies offer programs that “encourage” customers to use energy during off-peak hours, instead of when you would normally want or need to use it.

This section also encourages the use of *smart meters*. (see Ch. 15 Sustainable Living – Smart Homes, and Addenda #14 National Grid Smart Meters)

“They provide two-way communication between you and your utility... This communication helps utilities maintain more reliable electric service.”

The DOE brochure promotes consumer monitoring their energy usage so they can “*make better-informed decisions about changing your usage patterns and lowering your energy use.*” This changing of usage patterns includes the utility being able to “*remotely adjust your thermostat or operate appliances...*”

“Smart Appliances” are Wi-Fi enabled appliances that can connect to an app, enabling consumers to control and monitor their use remotely. (Smart appliances can also communicate with the utility company) Smart appliances include larger appliances like ovens and ranges, refrigerators and freezers, dishwashers, washing machines and dryers. They also include devices like coffee makers, televisions as well as thermostats.

Utility companies are pushing customers to join programs allowing them to communicate with, and control, Smart devices in their homes.

Southern California Edison (SCE), for example, has a “Summer Discount Plan”, which involves the utility to install a remote-controlled device on or near the customers air conditioner. This device enables SCE to turn off or cycle the customers air conditioning unit

during “energy events”. This earns the customer “bill credits” for allowing the company to turn the A/C off during extended periods of high usage when the weather is hot. SCE lists four different levels of “Comfort Level.” The Maximum Savings level allows SCE to turn off you’re A/C unit for up to 6 hours per event. For this level of utility control, SCE pays the customer up to \$160 per event, based on how long the shutdown lasts. Other savings levels allow the customer to override the A/C control but pay out less money each time that occurs.

What is an energy event and when does it happen?

An SCE Energy Event is a designated time when SCE limits air conditioning usage in participating homes to reduce demand on the energy grid.

Extreme heat events in California are a common occurrence. In 2017 7.3 million residents were affected over two periods totaling 15-days. In 2018, 18.7 million affected over one 8-day period. In 2019 one 13-day period affected 28.8 million residents, in 2021 one 11-day period affected 8.6 million residents and in 2022 one 9-day period affected 3 million residents. These are an example of extreme weather events that would trigger an automatic shut down of your air conditioning for six hours, at least one time each day, for several days at a time.

In chapter 9, I detailed the Progressive climate goals of the Democrat leadership forced the closure of all coal fired power plants and made plans to close the states remaining natural gas power plants by 2030, which provide 30% of all the state’s electricity generation, and the last remaining nuclear power plant. California is also the nations largest importer of electricity, 30% of all the electricity consumed by residents is imported from other states.

“True” Renewable power sources (solar & wind) only provides one-third of all electricity produced in the state and just one-quarter of all the electricity used. The state already has major problems bringing enough new (unreliable) renewable power sources online that it has had to delay closure of three natural gas plants and the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

Shortages of electricity during extreme weather events not only in California but in other Progressive states will force utility companies to continue to “encourage” their customers to cooperate with remotely limiting electricity use as the imbalance between fossil fuel plant closures and renewable plant openings continue to widen.

Addenda #8 & 11 update – July 2024

Re: Ch. 13, Sustainable Consumption – Plant Based Alternatives

SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

McDonald's Plant-Based Burger Was A Huge Failure – Here's Why

McDonalds and Agenda 2030 proponents had such high hopes for the “McPlant” burger, but in June 2024 McDonalds pulled the plug on it after it flopped in two U.S. test markets. The McPlant consisted of peas, rice and potatoes, served on the iconic sesame seed bun with condiments. The McPlant debuted in November 2021 and the company expanded the project to 600 locations in four states. Sales dropped from more than 500 burgers per day before the expansion to about 20 per day, and as few as three per day in rural areas.

“I don’t think the U.S. consumer is coming to McDonald’s or looking for McPlant or other plant-based proteins from McDonalds right now” said McDonalds USA president Joe Erlinger. Sales in European markets are “thriving” according to Erlinger however.

Funny that American consumers don’t like to be told (yet) what foods they should or shouldn’t eat!

Addenda #8, 30 & 34 update – July 2024

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

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

Vineyard Wind: Blade debris recovered after offshore “incident”

WWLP.com, July 16, 2024

Nantucket Current, July 16, 2024

Developers of a power project in the waters off Massachusetts disclosed Monday afternoon that an “incident” Saturday night led to blade damage on a wind turbine that required the establishment of a safety perimeter and the issuance of notices to mariners in the area. On Monday evening, project officials confirmed that large pieces of debris have been recovered.

The “incident” involved one of its five wind turbines experienced a blade being damaged and breaking into pieces, then washing ashore along Nantucket beaches. “The water is closed to swimming on all south shore beaches, due to large floating debris and sharp fiberglass shards”, Nantucket Harbormaster Sheila Lucey said.

The GE Vernova Haliade-X wind turbine has three 351-foot fiberglass blades, one of which “failed”. A spokesperson said there was no evidence of engineering design flaw, and indicated it may have been a “manufacturing issue”, originating in its manufacturing factory in Canada.

GE Vernova’s turbines have made headlines for similar incidents in Germany, Sweden and the U.K. Each incident had a different root cause, including manufacturing issues, transportation and handling.

In October 2023, a turbine blade snapped and partially broke off at the Alfstedt-Ebersdorf wind project in Germany. It was the second time a turbine blade had failed at the site in two years.

In May 2024, a single blade on the same model of GE turbine at the Dogger Bank A offshore wind farm off the northeast coast of England also sustained damage, which officials claimed was caused by an installation error.

At the Odal Vind wind farm in Norway, a Siemens Gamesa wind turbine blade weighing 22 metric tons fell off the machinery in April. Odal Vind had already stopped 15 of the wind farm's 34 turbines because of blade damage linked to a production problem a month before this incident happened.

Following the blade failure, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) issued a suspension order directing Vineyard Wind to halt any power production operations and new construction activity.

A wind turbine breaking is “highly unusual and rare,” said GE Vernova spokesperson Roger Martella, but Martella couldn’t provide officials with the precise number of times something similar has happened at other wind farms around the world... not surprising!

Addenda #53 – July 2024

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

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

Germany passed its first national climate law in 2019 and amended it in 2021, setting a timetable to become “greenhouse gas neutral” by 2045. The *Climate Action Law* set strict emissions targets for industries and transportation to achieve emissions targets. The Climate Action Law set the target to reduce GHG emissions by at least 65% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, at least 88% by 2040, net GHG neutrality by 2045 and negative GHG emissions after 2050.

According to the German Environment Agency, GHG emissions in 1990 equaled 1,251 million tonnes (mmt) of carbon dioxide equivalent. A 65% decline would bring emissions down to 437.85 mmt by 2030. As of 2023, GHG emissions in Germany were reported as 674 mmt; a reduction of 577 mmt over a 33-year period. Since 1990 emissions have decreased 17.48 mmt per year on average. At this rate by 2030 they should drop to roughly 551 mmt, still 6 years’ worth of emissions shy of the target.

Of course, politicians that dreamed up the Climate Action Law, had plans to address the eventual failure of achieving emissions targets. In case of target miss or overshoot, the difference would be “evenly spread over the remaining annual emissions budgets of the sector” until 2030/2040/2045.

In other words, when Germany fails to achieve its stated goal for 2030 emissions, it can kick the can down the road claiming they will aggressively reduce emissions in future years to make up for the shortfalls. You might question exactly how committed Germany is, to achieving those stated GHG emissions cuts...

In Germany, wind turbines are being torn down to make way for a coal mine — and RBC is financing it

Wind turbines are being dismantled to make way for a massive coal mine expansion in Germany, and Canada’s largest bank RBC is helping pay for it using “sustainable” finance.

Canada’s National Observer, September 20, 2023

The Garzweiler coal mine has been an active surface mine for more than 100 years. Lignite, a soft coal composed of naturally compressed peat, and the most harmful of all coal to human health and the atmosphere, is used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power plant generation.

The mine sprawls across around 14 square miles (35 square kilometers) in North Rhine Westphalia (NRW) – a huge, jagged gouge in the landscape.

It has slowly expanded outwards over the years, swallowing villages through court approved eminent domain seizure, where families have lived for generations.



Garzweiler mine, North Rhine-Westphalia Germany

In 2013, the owner of the mine, RWE AG, a German energy company, announced plans to expand the mine yet again. This expansion would result in displacement of hundreds of people and the destruction of several villages that dated back to the 1100's. It was thought that 1.3 billion tons of lignite were in this area and RWE planned a huge open mining operation for its removal.

Interestingly, considering Germany's emissions targets, an eight-turbine wind farm also needed to be demolished to make room for the expansion. Government subsidies for the profitable operation of the wind farm, commissioned in 2001, have since expired and the wind farm capable of supplying 2,400 megawatts were deemed to be expendable. Both the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia and RWE has said that they have plans to phase out the mining and use of coal from the mine by 2030. So in six more years, RWE claims it will shut down a profitable coal mine with more than a billion tons of reserves.

I don't believe it for a second.

And now, as Paul Harvey used to say, the rest of the story...

The Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) is financing the expansion of the coal mine with a \$5.4 billion loan. I find this rather odd since Canada also has climate policy pushing net-zero emissions by 2050 and Canada voted to end direct international public finance for coal, oil and gas by the end of 2022 at the United Nations climate change conference, 2021 COP26. A 2023 report from a coalition of environmental groups, the annual Banking on Climate Chaos report, shows that Royal Bank of Canada was the biggest fossil fuel financier in the world last year after providing over US\$42 billion in funding.

But climate change policies are nothing but a hoax and a sham anyway, so the RBC used a loophole to get around the 2022 mandate and make a nice profit on this loan to RWE, known as "sustainable finance."

Sustainable finance is defined as investment decisions that takes into account the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors of an economic activity or project, and rewards borrowers meeting these criteria with more favorable interest rates.

RWE receives more favorable terms for its financing this debt if it meets certain targets. These include upping the share of renewable energy versus fossil fuels in its generation portfolio; reducing the carbon dioxide intensity of its plants; and reaching a certain level of capital spending classified as sustainable within the European Union's definitions. Nowhere in RWE's sustainability criteria is it required to actually reduce the amount of planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions it's responsible for, including from the coal the mine expansion will be responsible for!

RWE can continue to mine the most harmful coal for the planet and humans and receive favorable loan terms by claiming they will close the mine by 2030, invest \$55 billion in renewable energy projects between 2024 and 2030, and be climate neutral by 2040.

Climate change is real, and it is caused by the actions of humans. We do need to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but we need to do it in a carefully planned and financially responsible way. The actions of companies like RWE, the Royal Bank of Canada and the German government which allowed Lützerath to be demolished, only highlight the sham that climate policy has resulted in.

Addenda #54 – August 2024

Re: Ch. 8, Net-Zero emissions; Impossible!! / Land requirements for renewable power sources

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

In chapter 8, I detailed the tremendous amount of land that will be required to build the solar farms, wind turbine farms and battery storage facilities required to achieve Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goal for “sustainable and modern energy” and net-zero emissions. Typically, when politicians and the media talk about Greenhouse Gas (CO₂) emissions reductions, everything is focused on retiring fossil fuel power plants and replacing them with wind and solar generation.

But I think by now, most reasonable and logical people realize this cannot be accomplished within the timeframe of Agenda 2030, using only green energy sources. In fact, U.N. Secretary General Antonio Guterres stated in his Pact for the Future: “... *the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is in peril. Progress on most of the goals is either moving too slowly or has regressed below the 2015 baseline.*”

(See A Clear and Present Danger 3, Addenda 22 for more on the Pact for the Future)

The 2024 U.N. Sustainable Development Goals report states: “*To achieve universal access to clean energy by 2030, robust policies are needed to accelerate electrification, enhance energy efficiency and increase investments in renewable energy. These efforts, coupled with fostering innovative solutions and creating supportive regulatory frameworks, are pivotal to advance towards Goal 7 and meet climate objectives.*”

In order for us to reach net-zero emissions, other technologies and methods will have to be used and “supportive regulatory frameworks” are key to meeting climate objectives.

Note: Regulatory frameworks are a set of requirements (laws or executive orders) that are often mandatory when imposed by governments.

“Innovative Solution” #1: Carbon Credits / Carbon Offsets

Carbon credits or *carbon offsets* are one of the innovative solutions currently being used to achieve reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, but these credits are a scam. One example is *forest carbon credits*, where a business, group of individuals or landowners pledge to plant new trees or not to cut existing trees down. (Trees remove CO₂ from the atmosphere, which counts toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions)

One Tree Planted, is a non-profit environmental charity that plants trees around the world, focusing on reforestation in areas affected by over logging and forest fires. When you donate to One Tree Planted, you receive a personalized tree certificate and updated reports showing the project your contribution supported.

Forest Carbon Works, another non-profit organization, partners with landowners to preserve and care for existing forests. Landowners apply for a membership, and have their forest inspected and qualified for acceptance to the program. If accepted, members are given an estimate for annual payment they will receive for maintaining and caring for their trees for the 5-year membership period.

After the initial 5-year period, landowners have to reapply for Membership again. As the environmental group Greenpeace says: *“Carbon offsetting is truly a scammer’s dream scheme. It’s a bookkeeping trick intended to obscure climate wrecking-emissions. It’s tree planting window dressing aimed at distracting from ecosystem destruction.”*

Carbon credits or offsets do nothing to reduce the source of greenhouse gas emissions, it’s just a bookkeeping entry that allows the climate activists to claim progress is being made. In some instances, trees are not being planted. In other cases, renewable energy projects that are already being funded are being counted as new projects that businesses or individuals pay to buy carbon credits against.

In January 2023, *Verra*, a Washington D.C. based not-for-profit carbon credit certifier, was the subject of an investigation by multiple news media companies. The result of a nine-month investigation revealed that more than 90% of their rainforest offset credits – among the most commonly used by companies – are likely to be “phantom credits” and do not represent genuine carbon reductions. The report stated that only a handful of Verra’s rainforest projects showed evidence of deforestation reductions, according to two studies, with further analysis indicating that 94% of the credits had no benefit to the climate. It also stated that the threat to forests had been overstated by about 400% on average for Verra projects, according to analysis of a 2022 University of Cambridge study.

Verra responded that the conclusions reached by the studies were incorrect and questioned their methodology. Verras’ response was refuted by a peer review by science and technology journalists from ScienceAlert, but fellow carbon credit organizations immediately spoke out in support of Verra, and other forest-based carbon credit programs.

“Innovative Solution” #2: Carbon Capture Technology

Another innovative solution being promoted today is carbon capture technology. Advocates claim that this technology is a way to reduce CO₂ emissions, reducing global warming. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) involves the capture of CO₂ emissions from industrial processes, such as steel and cement production, or from the burning of fossil fuels in power generation. This CO₂ is then transported from where it was produced, via ship or in a pipeline, and stored deep underground in geological formations.

At the point of production, CO₂ gasses are separated from other gasses, then the CO₂ is compressed and transported thru pipelines, tanker trucks or ships to a storage site. The compressed gas is then injected into rock formations deep underground for “permanent storage”. There are many such storage sites around the world, including several in the U.S. The Citronelle Project, north of Mobile Alabama, has been in operation since 2012. The storage facility is the site of a salt-cored anticline, an underground geological dome, that has stored hundreds of thousands of tons of CO₂ from the Plant Barry coal-fired power generating plant. Impermeable shale and clay prevents the upward release of CO₂, and the facility is constantly being monitored for gas leaks after it closed.

Summit Carbon Solutions is a new carbon capture and storage venture in the United States. They have an agreement with 57 ethanol manufacturing plants across the Midwest, to capture carbon dioxide produced during the manufacturing process, then ship it to a site in North Dakota for permanent storage.

The massive underground system of carbon dioxide pipelines will span 2,500 miles across several states and under hundreds of people's homes and farms and will sequester up to 18 million tons of CO₂ each year. Summit Carbon Solutions stands to earn tax credits of over \$1.5 billion for construction of the project. Ethanol plants that sign up for the project stand to receive billions in federal funding.



Map of Summit Carbon Solutions proposed \$5.5 billion carbon pipeline. The pipeline extends across five states

Landowners, environmentalists and community legislators spoke out against the pipeline in those states, and the use of “eminent domain” to seize land for the pipeline to be built.

Note: In chapter 8, I gave examples of the massive amount of land that will be required to build solar farms, wind farms and battery storage facilities. I also noted landowner protests of many of these projects, and that climate alarmists would be suggesting that government use “eminent domain” to provide the land necessary to complete these projects.

“For renewable energy to power the United States, the country will need ambitious politicians, public buy-in, and billions of dollars in investment. But there’s a slightly less flashy tool that will also play a key role in the renewable energy transition: eminent domain law.”

Over the protests of their citizens, government, Public Service Commissions in Iowa, Nebraska and North Dakota have approved the project and the use of eminent domain to seize the required properties saying state rules supersede local zoning regulations when the public benefits of the project outweigh the private and public costs.”

The North Dakota Republican Party voted on a resolution backing the rights of landowners and objecting to using eminent domain for carbon capture pipelines at the North Dakota Republican Convention in April 2024. The resolution fell 2 votes short of the two-thirds majority required for passage.

In February 2024, the South Dakota Senate approved Senate Bill 201. The bill set in place new regulations for “linear transmission facilities” (a fancy name for pipelines) and allowed counties to impose a surcharge on pipeline companies. SB201 also removed the rights of local municipalities to establish “setback rules” for carbon pipelines within their borders and allows the state to “declare an emergency” upon signature from the Governor, thus taking away the citizens’ right to a referendum.

South Dakota governor Kristi Noem signed the bill into law on March 26, 2024.

Note: Kristi Noem, allegedly a Conservative Republican, and at one time potential vice-president candidate for the 2024 election, approved SB201, stripping the rights from local municipalities to set restrictions on the pipeline, and allowing herself to take away her constituents’ rights to hold a referendum on the project.

Approval for the pipeline still may depend on a proposed ballot initiative this November. Pipeline approval is still pending in Minnesota, but the use of eminent domain is not allowed by state law.

The Heartland Institute published an article on August 9, 2024 titled: *Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Battle: Seize Land for Green Energy?* The article detailed the process in which utilities and state governments intend to seize land over landowner protests for the pipeline. The article also talked about the reliability of carbon capture technology.

Supporters claim the project will deliver environmental benefits in the fight against climate change. Summit says the annual CO2 emissions savings will be equal to removing 3.9 million vehicles from our roads. But the project is fraught with feasibility and cost, environmental, and safety problems.

The feasibility and cost track record of CO2 capture is poor. There are 47 major carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) plants operating in the world today, and most are money losers even with heavy subsidies. Ethanol plants that pursue CCS will likely lose money, along with the taxpayers who provide the subsidies.

The environmental benefits from the Summit project will be tiny. CO2 captured from Midwest ethanol plants will do little to affect global temperatures. Today, all of the world’s operating CCS facilities capture only 0.1% of industrial emissions. Even the Sierra Club opposes the Summit pipeline and calls CCS efforts “false climate solutions.”

... not everyone sees CCUS as part of the climate solution. Some countries are moving ahead with CCUS deployment, while others are skeptical of its use. Some nongovernment organizations and other stakeholders oppose CCUS, arguing that it creates a moral hazard and that it’s only a band-aid over what they see as the real problem: ending use of fuels. They point to a mixed record of success, high costs and disproportionate impacts on vulnerable communities among reasons to not rely on the technology.

World Resources Institute, November 13, 2023

Despite the concerns, the 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and 2022 Inflation Reduction Act provide billions of dollars to support carbon capture, utilization and sequestration (CCUS) development and deployment.

Addenda #55 – August 2024

Re: Ch. 8, Net-Zero emissions; Impossible!! / Renewable Power Sources are NOT reliable
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**

APS battery energy storage facility explosion injures four firefighters; industry investigates
Last Friday evening in Surprise, Arizona, a storage facility owned by Arizona Public Service (APS) exploded, injuring four firefighters. Reporter for azfamily.com, Maria Hechanova, visited the scene yesterday and reported that the explosion had happened while four hazmat firefighters from Peoria were working to extinguish a battery fire at the facility.

The utility is investing heavily in battery storage, to help shore up solar energy. Last month it issued an RFP for up to 500 MW of storage.

“It’s a learning process and we will continue to apply those lessons going forward,”
Renewable Energy World, April 23, 2019

Fire Shuts Down East Hampton Energy Storage Batteries

A fire broke out inside the battery energy storage facility at the East Hampton electrical substation last week. The fire was extinguished by the buildings internal fire suppression system and there were no injuries, but the storage facility... has been shut down indefinitely.

The Southampton Press, June 7, 2023

Toxins found in air-quality tests at lithium-ion battery fire site in Warwick considered within 'normal' range

County, town and village officials said toxins were detected during the three-day blaze at Convergent Power and Energy's site on County Route 1 but wouldn't reveal what those toxins were. "There were a multitude," said Jason Brasler with Orange County Fire Services...

News 12 also learned Friday that the lithium-ion batteries being used to store energy for Orange and Rockland Utilities are newly designed by the Oregon-based company Powin, according to Convergent, and being used for the first time in Warwick.

News12 Hudson Valley, June 30, 2023

Note: According to the Environmental Protection Agency website, “Lithium-ion battery fires generate intense heat and considerable amounts of gas and smoke.” The article goes on to state that “the emissions of toxic gases can be a larger threat than the heat...”

Commercial lithium-ion batteries release a various number of toxic substances including Hydrogen Fluoride HF, Phosphorus Pentafluoride (PF₅) and Phosphoryl Fluoride (POF₃). At the least case scenario, these gases are extremely irritating to skin, eyes and mucus membranes. At the worst, these gases can damage lung tissue and cause pulmonary edema.

As 2 lithium-ion battery site fires smolder in Warwick, more questions raised over Staten Island facilities

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. -- Fires at two lithium-ion battery energy storage sites (BESS) in Warwick, N.Y., have been smoldering for more than a week, after officials say a storm-related issue caused the newly installed units to ignite and burn in two separate incidents on June 26.

Located in residential areas – one near three schools, a bus garage and some athletic fields – the sites were constructed and developed by Convergent Energy, a provider of energy storage solutions that was awarded an opportunity to build similar storage sites on Staten Island in 2021.

Silive.com, July 9, 2023

Residents told to shelter in place due to potentially toxic smoke from solar farm fire

TOWN OF LYME, New York (WWNY) - Potentially toxic smoke is coming from a fire at a Jefferson County solar farm.

A large battery fire in Jefferson County has caused significant damage and is emitting large amounts of smoke that may pose health risks. Residents within a 1-mile radius of the fire are being told to shelter in place due to the smoke from the fire.

The county's hazmat team and numerous fire departments are on the scene.

WWNYTV News, July 27, 2023

Officials: solar farm fire is contained; neighbors worry about contamination

TOWN OF LYME, New York (WWNY) - Officials say the fire at the solar farm in the town of Lyme was contained late Sunday morning.

Four lithium battery storage trailers caught fire at the Convergent Energy solar farm on County Route 179 on Thursday afternoon. Local fire departments had been pouring water on trailers since the fire broke out. They ended water operations at around 11 a.m. Sunday.

Local officials said last week that there were no toxic byproducts in the air, and there was no indication of any groundwater or runoff contamination that would pose health risks.

WWNYTV News, July 31, 2023

East Hampton battery-storage site that caught fire to be offline for a year

A barn-sized battery-storage facility in East Hampton that experienced a fire in May will be out of commission for more than a year as developer NextEra works to remediate the site...

Newsday, October 31, 2023

After three fires this summer at commercial battery storage facilities in N.Y., Hochul creates working group for safety investigation

The governor's announcement came the day after fire erupted at a battery energy storage system in the Town of Lyme, in upstate Jefferson County on July 27. Hochul cited that fire and others at battery energy storage facilities in the Town of Warwick, in Orange County on June 26 and in the Town of East Hampton in Suffolk on May 31.

Energy storage is a vital component in a power grid that relies on renewable energy resources, such as solar and wind power. Battery systems store power produced by renewable energy systems for deployment during peak times of consumption, when wind and solar systems are often not at peak production.

Riverhead Local, August 4, 2023

Otay Mesa battery facility fire could take weeks to put out entirely

SAN DIEGO (FOX 5/KUSI) — A stubborn fire at a battery storage site in Otay Mesa is burning for a sixth day. Fire officials are preparing for it to potentially take weeks to put out.

“We’re not sure. We’re preparing for the worst and making plans to be here for a long time, two to four weeks and will reevaluate then,” said Captain Brent Pascua with Cal Fire San Diego.

The fire began last Wednesday at the Gateway Energy Storage facility and flare-ups over the weekend put evacuations warnings for the surrounding area back in place.

Pascua said things began to reignite Friday night. “You have to put water on it to keep the fire confined, but that water damages the batteries also allowing them to arc starting another fire.”

We’re just trying to keep the public safe and keep the fire contained to the building,” he said.

KUSI News San Diego, May 22, 2024

*Note: * Remember that, when you go to purchase an electric vehicle!!*

Battery Storage Fire in California Sparks Widespread Safety Concerns

Fire crews took 24 hours to “get a handle on” the flare that erupted May 15 at the 250-megawatt Gateway Energy Storage Facility in Otay Mesa near San Diego, reports Fox 5 News. Two days later it reignited—and then smouldered for more than a week.

Surrounding businesses were evacuated and a 600-foot safety barrier was established to keep civilians away from possibly dangerous levels of hydrogen near the facility.

“The fire is what we call ‘thermal runaway’—(meaning) the lithium-ion batteries are kind of ignited in their burning, so what we are doing right now is trying to contain the toxic fumes and the smoke, and the fire obviously,” said Cal Fire Battalion Chief Patrick Walker, during the response to the second fire. “But it’s one of those processes that could be long-duration.”

The facility’s lithium-ion batteries are believed to be the source of the fire. They are prone to thermal runaway, a chain reaction that results in the battery producing heat more rapidly than it can dissipate. Internal battery temperatures can spike to around 400°C (752°F) in milliseconds, and the intense heat driving the fires make them extremely difficult to put out.

EnergyMix, June 7, 2024

Fire in Otay Mesa puts battery storage projects under scrutiny and neighborhoods on edge
A fire at a battery storage facility in Otay Mesa is out — but the stubborn nature of the blaze has sparked opposition from some residents about the relative safety of at least three other battery projects that developers want to build in other parts of San Diego County.

Renewable energy supporters say battery facilities are essential to meet California’s goals to develop a carbon-free electric grid. State policymakers and battery companies say the risk of future fires will decrease over time, counting on technological improvements in battery chemistries and better designs at the facilities housing the batteries.

San Diego Union-Tribune, June 20, 2024

Claims vs. Facts: Energy Storage Safety

Utility-scale battery energy storage is safe and highly regulated, growing safer as technology advances and as regulations adopt the most up-to-date safety standards.

American Clean Power Association: “the leading voice of today’s multi-tech clean energy industry”

Addenda #56 – August 2024

Re: Ch. 8, Net-Zero emissions; Impossible!! / Renewable Power Sources are NOT reliable
SDG 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Stumbles for Embattled Solar Firm SunPower End in Bankruptcy

After a drawn-out saga involving a restructuring and a management shakeup, one of the most prominent names in US solar, SunPower Corp., has now filed for bankruptcy.

Over the course of less than two years, the once-darling of the industry was forced to fire workers to cut costs, restate earnings and default on a credit agreement.

Industry headwinds added to the woes: High interest rates and subsidy changes in California — the US sector's biggest market — have been a drag for solar firms that expected big growth from President Joe Biden's signature climate law of 2022.

"SunPower has faced a severe liquidity crisis caused by a sharp decline in demand in the solar market and SunPower's inability to obtain new capital,"

Note: SunPower, once among the largest solar manufacturers in the country, closed its last U.S. factory in 2021. In 2008, SunPower signed an agreement with the Department of Energy to receive \$8,469,998 in initial funding. Total potential funding from the DOE under the *Solar America Initiative (SAI)* is up to \$24.7 million for this three-year project.

Fast Forward...

Biden is marking Earth Day by announcing \$7 billion in federal solar power grants

President Joe Biden is marking Earth Day by announcing \$7 billion in federal grants for residential solar projects serving 900,000-plus households in low- and middle-income communities. He also plans to expand his New Deal-style American Climate Corps green jobs training program.

The grants are being awarded by the Environmental Protection Agency, which unveiled the 60 recipients on Monday. The projects are expected to eventually reduce emissions by the equivalent of 30 million metric tons of carbon dioxide and save households \$350 million annually, according to senior administration officials.

The awards came from the Solar for All program, part of the \$27 billion "green bank" created as part of a sweeping climate law passed in 2022.

Addenda #57 – August 2024

Re: Ch. 8, Net-Zero emissions; Impossible!! / U.S. Power Grid

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

➤ *The U.S. Power Grid Facts*

The U.S. power grid is made up of over 7,300 power plants, nearly 160,000 miles of high voltage power lines, and millions of miles of medium-voltage power lines and distribution transformers, connecting 145 million customers throughout the country.

1. There are 3,150 utility companies in the U.S. Each utility must receive approval from state regulators to raise capital to upgrade and install new transmission lines.
2. Landowners and municipalities have to agree on right-of-way access for new lines.
3. Transmission lines crossing multiple states must receive permits from many local and state agencies to build new transmission lines.
4. A single county can block the construction of a new transmission line that would benefit the entire region.
5. High voltage and medium voltage distribution and transmission equipment will have to be upgraded along with cabling.

Americans for a Clean Energy Grid and Grid Strategies Release New Report on Declining Large-Scale Transmission Construction in the U.S.

Americans for a Clean Energy Grid, July 30, 2024

Today, Americans for a Clean Energy Grid (ACEG) and Grid Strategies released the report “Fewer New Miles: The U.S. Transmission Grid in the 2020s.” The report details the alarming slowdown in the construction of high-voltage transmission lines across the United States.

The new report reveals a contrast between transmission spending and the dwindling expansion of new infrastructure, posing significant challenges to the nation’s energy future.

- *Construction of new high-voltage transmission in the U.S. has slowed to a trickle over the past decade, with only 55 new miles built in 2023.*
- *Projected load growth has doubled in the last year and serving that load will require expanded transmission capacity.*
- *Despite this decline in new construction, annual transmission spend has risen to more than \$25 billion in 2023. Ninety percent of this spend is driven by reliability upgrades and the replacement of aging equipment, which does not increase delivery capacity.*
- *The U.S. only builds 20% as much new transmission in the 2020s as it did a decade ago in the first half of the 2010s.*

The Transmission Grid report noted that there needs to be a 57% growth in transmission infrastructure by 2035 compared to today’s system, but “utility companies are not responding.”

“... a significant increase in federal funding and utility investment in new greenfield high-capacity projects is still needed to truly move the needle on transmission expansion and ensure a reliable and affordable transition to a cleaner grid.”

The Biden administration announced a Federal-State initiative in April 2024, launching a public-private mobilization to upgrade 100,000 miles of existing transmission lines over the next five years.

The *Federal-State Modern Grid Deployment Initiative*, supposedly has commitments from 21 leading states (including New York) to “prioritize efforts that support the adoption of modern grid solutions to expand grid capacity and build modern grid capabilities on both new and existing transmission and distribution lines.”

Utility companies in New York began a decade long project to upgrade the state electric grid in 2021. Phase 1 projects to upgrade transmission lines was estimated (in 2019 dollars) to cost \$4.164 billion. Distribution upgrades to go along with the transmission lines was estimated to cost \$2.652 billion, so the total cost of 113 planned upgrades for Phase 1 to “address reliability, asset condition or compliance needs” was estimated to cost \$6.816 billion (in 2019 dollars).

Phase 2 “Local Transmission Headroom” upgrades are upgrades at the “street and local levels” for connection of new renewable sources to the grid, and distribution directly to utility customers.

These 71 projects will cost NY rate payers an additional \$9.777 billion to \$10.428 billion to complete. These projects are not fully “conceptualized” or designed at this time, so it is likely that the cost of Phase 2 is “understated”.

[Ref: Addenda #24, November 2023]

Since the power grid study was completed, price increases of four to nine times have been reported in the past 3 years on utility distribution equipment and lead time from order to delivery has increased to as long as two years. Cost estimates calculated in 2020 are no longer valid for estimating the final costs of the projects listed in the grid study.

Just a four percent increase in equipment costs could add \$30 million, or more, in additional costs to that 2020 estimate to utility customers over the next decade.

[Ref: Addenda 47, June 2024]

Note: There are over 11,000 miles of transmission lines serving utilities and customers in New York state.

➤ *Landowners and communities' resist*



Long Range Transmission Plan
Electric Transmission Line Projects

Michigan's Future Grid: Long Range Transmission Plan Projects

Project Background

Responding to the needs of the changing energy landscape, the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), the grid planning organization that includes Michigan, has devoted several years of an intensive, collaborative effort to develop a Long-Range Transmission Plan (LRTP) to build needed high-voltage transmission infrastructure across the region. ITC was actively involved with this process and advocated for the LRTP projects.

Helix-Hiple

Approximately 55 miles of new 345 kilovolts (kV) lines will be constructed from northern Indiana to a new ITC substation, named Helix located southwest of Lansing. This will be the first new interstate connection to Michigan's transmission system in nearly 50 years.

Transmission Lines and Eminent Domain: What Property Owners Need to Know

Ackerman & Ackerman, P.C.
988 S. Adams Rd., Suite 207
Birmingham, Michigan 48009

Our firm has recently received many phone calls and emails from property owners about the International Transmission Company's (ITC) \$850,000,000 project across Calhoun, Branch, Eaton, Clinton, Gratiot, and Ionia Counties (specifically, U-21471, which goes from ITC Oneida Substation to Nelson Road Substation and U-21472, which goes from ITC Helix Substation to Hipple Substation). The project will place several hundred property owners—primarily engaged in agriculture—in the difficult position of potentially losing control of all or part of their land. We have also received several inquiries from residents in Roscommon County, where Consumers Energy plans on placing high-voltage transmission lines on residential properties.

What to expect when a utility company decides to take your property:

The utility company approaches you and asks you to grant it an easement (typically for a small sum):

At an early stage, utility companies compare routes for transmission lines and decide where to place them based on several factors, such as minimizing costs and environmental impact.

Utility company submits a written offer based on an appraisal report:

If property owners do not voluntarily acquiesce to the utility company, the utility company has to sue the owner to acquire the property via eminent domain.

The utility company files an eminent domain lawsuit:

Finally, if the utility company cannot resolve its case with you, it will need to file an eminent domain lawsuit.



PacifiCorp – The largest grid operator in the Western United States, serving 2.1 million customers through Rocky Mountain Power and Pacific Power utility cos.

PacifiCorp's Energy Gateway Transmission Expansion Program represents plans to build over 2,300 miles of new high-voltage transmission lines, with an estimated cost of over \$8 billion, primarily in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Oregon.

PacifiCorp Gets OK for Two Sections of Energy Gateway Lines

North Dakota NewsData, May 13, 2022

PacifiCorp has been given the final regulatory green light to begin construction on two segments of its \$8 billion Energy Gateway transmission project.

The Wyoming Public Service Commission on May 10 granted certificates of public convenience and necessity, which followed on the heels of approvals from the Utah PSC on April 8.

Note: A “certificate of public convenience and necessity” is a compliance certificate allowing private companies to provide “essential public services”.

On June 29, 2021, the United States Supreme Court ruled in a 5-4 decision that the federal government’s power to take property for public use could be delegated to private parties and that such power included taking land whether owned by private parties or States. The Court decision upholds the right of eminent domain authority by the Federal government can be transferred to private parties, like PacifiCorp, ITC or Summit Carbon Solutions.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) or any Public Service Commission, can issue a certificate of public convenience and necessity to private companies, to build oil and gas pipelines or electric transmission lines. If the company cannot acquire the necessary rights-of-way by contract at an agreed compensation to landowners, to acquire the property by the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

“Permitting reforms are desperately needed to allow investment to be done in any kind of timely way. We may even need to evoke eminent domain – we simply are not getting the adequate investments fast enough for grid, solar, wind and pipeline initiatives.”

Jamie Dimon, CEO JP Morgan Chase, 2023 [Dimon is a World Economic Forum Agenda Contributor]

What remains completely unexplored, however, is the potential for state property law reform—most notably eminent domain law—to limit the development of fossil fuels and promote the growth of alternative energy to support these new clean energy policies.

Eminent Domain Law as Climate Policy; Alexandra B. Klass, University of Minnesota Law School, 2020

Note: Professor Alexandra Klass was appointed to serve as Deputy General Counsel for Litigation, Regulation, and Enforcement at the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) by President Biden in 2022. Klass is a Member Scholar for the left-of-center political research and activist organization *Center for Progressive Reform*. The CPR advocates for economic and social policies, including a “clean energy economy” and “advancing the concerns of marginalized groups by centering racial and economic justice in climate policy.”

Addenda #58 – August 2024

Re: Ch. 8, Net-Zero emissions; Impossible!! / U.S. Power Grid

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

In chapter 9, I gave a brief description of Climate Policies that have been enacted in the countries two most Progressive states, California and New York.

California enacted the “*California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2016*”, requiring the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels (360.2 MMTCO_{2e}) by the year 2020, a reduction of 40% below 1990 levels by the year 2030 and an 80% reduction by 2050.

In 2022, California released an updated *Scoping Plan*, which included even more aggressive reduction targets; reducing GHG 48% by 2030, 85% by 2040 and achieving “carbon neutrality” (zero emissions) by 2050.

California’s 2020 reduction goal to 1990 levels, equates to a target emissions rate of 431 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO_{2e}).

California’s 2030 reduction goal of 40% below 1990 levels equates to a target emissions rate of 258.6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO_{2e}) by 2030.

So how has California progressed in achieving their targets?

California reduced emissions to the 1990 level in 2014 and the rate has continued to decline. In 2021, the most recent year emissions data are available for, California was responsible for GHG emissions of 381.3 MMTCO_{2e}.

But that’s only a reduction of 11.5% from 1990 levels, with just 9 more years to reach the 48% reduction target by 2030.

Can California hit emissions goals by 2030? A new report casts doubt

Los Angeles Times, March 18, 2024

California’s goal was ambitious: The state vowed to reduce, by 2030, greenhouse gas emissions by 40% compared with 1990’s levels.

But according to a new report, the rate at which emissions are being reduced has put us more than 15 years behind schedule. The authors of the latest [California Green Innovation Index](#) now project we won’t hit our reduction goal until 2047.

The Progressive media has been blaming wildfires over the past several years, for California failing to meet further greenhouse gas emission reductions.

Wildfire Emissions are Erasing California’s Climate Gains;

Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago, October 17, 2022

Up in smoke: California’s greenhouse gas reductions could be wiped out by 2020 wildfires

ScienceDirect, October, 2022

California wildfires offset greenhouse gas reductions

Los Angeles Times, October 20, 2022

This conclusion is plausible, but let’s investigate a little further...

New York enacted the “*Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act*” in 2019, requiring the reduction of greenhouse gasses to 40% below 1990 levels by the year 2030 and an 85% reduction by 2050.

New York's 2020 reduction goal to 1990 levels equates to a target emissions rate of 403.9 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂e).

The 2030 reduction goal of 40% below 1990 levels equates to a target emissions rate of 242.4 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂e).

So how has New York state progressed in achieving its targets?

New York reached 1990 level emissions in 2016 and the rate has continued to decline.

In 2021, the most recent year emissions data are available for, New York was responsible for GHG emissions of 367.9 MMTCO₂e.

But that's only a reduction of 8.93% from 1990 levels, with just 9 more years to reach the 48% reduction target by 2030.

Report: NY might miss its 2030 climate goals

Public News Service, July 15, 2024

A new report shows New York will have to delay its 2030 climate goals. The report from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority showed the state will be a few years off from its climate goals despite a fervent push toward renewables, due to pandemic-era inflation and growing clean energy demand.

Five years into New York's climate law, the state needs a bold cap-and-invest program to bring emissions goals into reach

Environmental Defense Fund, July 25, 2024

This month marks five years since New York State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) was signed into law. At the time of its enactment in 2019, the groundbreaking climate law set New York apart as a national and global climate leader.

Five years in, however, New York does not yet have the rules in place to deliver on the climate law and all the promise it holds for New Yorkers.

Well, New York state doesn't have the wildfire problems California has, so that excuse for failing to reach climate goals can't be used here. Let's explore a little further...

The Virginia “*Clean Economy Act*” was signed into law in 2020. A little late coming into compliance with Agenda 2030, but then the state Senate and House were under Republican control... until 2020!

The *Clean Economy Act* did not set emissions goals but instead required the states two utility companies, Dominion Energy Virginia and Appalachian Electric Power, produce 100 percent renewable electricity by 2045 and 2050, respectively. The Act established schedules for retiring fossil fuel electricity generating plants and replacing them with solar and wind generation.

Each utility is also required to achieve incremental annual energy efficiency savings that starting in 2022. The energy efficiency programs include weatherization, home assessments and appliance rebates for Dominion customers.

Failure to meet those targets would result in paying a specific *deficiency payment* (read: penalty or fine) or purchase renewable energy certificates.

The Act also established goals for installing energy storage capacity (to back up renewables when they fail to produce electricity).

So how have utility companies in Virginia progressed in achieving their targets?

Dominion miss on Virginia efficiency target could impact gas peaker approval

The Virginia Clean Economy Act set Dominion energy savings targets through 2025. “It seems very probable they won’t hit any of the targets,” said Nate Benforado, senior attorney at SELC.

UtilityDive, July 31, 2024

The first energy savings goal under the Clean Economy Act, was for Dominion to achieve a 1.25% energy savings in 2022. They couldn’t pull that off; their energy efficiency programs were only able to reach a savings of 1.23%. As a result, they had to forfeit a \$6 million “performance bonus” and were held liable for that deficiency payment.

“We thought there was a chance they might meet the first year based on prior proceedings, but it seems very probable they won’t hit any of the targets through 2025,”

Dominion’s failure to reach climate targets jeopardizes plans to install an additional 1 gigawatt of new gas-fired peaking generation, that the utility says it needs for system reliability and meet the growing demand from data centers and electrification.

The Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA), with its demand to eliminate hydrocarbon fuels for electricity in Virginia, will soon take a deeper bite out of bank accounts for many Virginia families and businesses.

As of September 1, Dominion Energy Virginia residential bills will rise 11%. Adding to that, next summer the cost of back-up generation from outside that utility’s network jumps 1400%. A [previous article](#) warned Virginia might run out of “other people’s power” to meet customer demand, and this sudden jump in the price of “other people’s power” proves the point.

Thomas Jefferson Institute for Public Policy, August 19, 2024

Virginia in Real Danger of Running Out of Other People’s Power

An electricity drought is looming, not only for Virginia but also for much of the United States, if the political hostility toward the most reliable forms of electricity generation is not reversed. Warnings that wind and solar power alone will not be sufficient resonated like a drumbeat from the podium of a two-day conference on Virginia’s energy future last week.

Thomas Jefferson Institute for Public Policy, July 22, 2024

California failed to meet its goals. New York state failed to meet its goals. Now Virginia utilities fail to meet their goals.

As I stated in chapter 8: “2050 Net-Zero Emissions; Impossible!”

Addenda #59 – August 2024

Re: Ch. 8, Net-Zero emissions; Impossible!! / U.S. Power Grid

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

Ref: Addenda #44 – April 2024 New York states electrical grid

New York could see electricity demand grow 90% by 2042: ISO

Long-duration batteries, small modular nuclear reactors, hydrogen and fuel cells may be needed to replace 25 GW of fossil generation by 2040.

2023-2042 System & Resource Outlook; New York Independent System Operator, July 23, 2024

Key Findings: Demand

- ✓ *Electric Energy consumption is projected to increase significantly in response to the economic development and decarbonization energy policies. The resources and transmission system necessary to meet the changing energy demand needs to evolve accordingly.*

New York is projected to increase electric energy consumption by roughly 50% - 90% and become a winter-peaking system over the next 20 years. This drastic change is largely driven by the electrification of essential energy-consuming systems, primarily building heating and electric vehicle charging.

In response to the passage of the *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA)*, the New York Independent System Operator (ISO) prepared a report detailing electric load assumptions and calculations based on the additional renewable electricity generation that would be required to achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The report was titled *2019 Congestion Assessment and Resource Integration Study*, or *2019 CARIS 70x30*. (See Addenda #47, June 2024, for NYISO CARIS information)

The 70x30 load scenario accounted for the additional demand that would be required for the “electrification” of our society: EV’s replacing gas powered cars and trucks, electric school buses replacing diesel, and electric heating replacing gas, oil and propane space heating. It also accounted for the retirement of New York states six remaining nuclear reactors (because nuclear power is not recognized by climate advocates as a “true renewable” power source), all of New Yorks natural gas and methane-fired power plants and forty-nine fuel oil-kerosene- and gas-fired “peaker (peak demand) plants.”

[Ref: Addenda #44 – April 2024 “Deficit of Resources”]

Renewable power sources required for electrification included an estimated 11,564 GWh (gigawatt-hours) of electricity imported from hydroelectric power plants in Canada. The final 70x30 scenario *High-load forecast* estimated a gross load of 165,500 GWh.

The CARIS report analyzed the effects of additional electricity generation to the existing grid system and found that all five regional areas lacked transmission capability to deliver the power required by electrification. These findings resulted in the *New York Power Grid Study*, published in January 2021.

Based on the findings of the CARIS report, the Power Grid Study identified 113 “Phase 1” projects requiring immediate upgrades, replacements or additions to maintain the reliability and “compliance needs” of the electrical grid transmission and distribution system. The Grid Study also identified an additional 71 “Phase 2” projects that would be required for connection and delivery of new renewable power generation within the grid.

At the time I did my initial comparisons, I noted that New York is already in the process of building new solar and wind farms to increase the supply of renewable electric power, but it has a long, long, long, long way to go to meet those 2030 and 2050 targets for renewable energy production. I also reported two months ago in Addenda #47, on the preparedness of the electrical grid in New York in regarding achieving electrification goals outlined in the 2021 New York Power Grid Study.

The 2019 CARIS report showed net generation of 134,537 GWh of electricity in 2019.

The Power Grid Study called for an additional 30 GW of renewable electricity the electrical grid would have to carry by 2030.

This was the capacity the states transmission lines and electrical distribution equipment would have to be upgraded for.

An electricity demand increase of 50% to 90% as that July ISO report noted, would mean a revised net generation of between 201,805 and 255,620 GWh by 2042. Since the Power Grid Study is only planning for 134,567 GWh of grid capacity, it seems like those 184 projects the Study called for at a possible cost of \$17.2 billion is *vastly understated*.

In fact, the Power Grid Study does address the potential for further demand increase in section V of the report, under the *Summary of Zero Emissions Study Results*;

“The Zero Emissions Study found that New York’s 2030 goals could be met at low levels of curtailment and congestion without significant bulk-power transmission upgrades beyond those already planned and under development, and a new HVDC line delivering dispatchable renewable energy into New York City that is assumed to materialize as a result of the State’s new Tier 4 procurement. However, by 2040, high levels of congestion and some curtailments point to a need for additional bulk transmission upgrades.”

On June 6, the NY Independent System Operator (NYISO) released its annual *Power Trends* report for 2024. The report went into great detail about the state power grid slowly becoming a “winter peaking system” in the 2030’s “primarily driven by electrification of space heating and transportation.” The report also detailed ten new “large load” projects currently in the planning phases or under construction, in New York state.

In Addenda #47, I noted that new manufacturing and industrial facilities and data centers are projected to add significantly to existing electric loads. These projects will add a combined load of 1,846 Megawatts to New Yorks electric grid. These manufacturing and data facilities depend on a *reliable* and *balanced* electrical grid. (See Addenda #44, April 2024) But the Power Trends report states that the electric grid continues to show “declining electric system reliability margins across the state”, as “traditional fossil-fueled generation is retiring faster than renewable and other clean energy resources are entering service.”

The NYISO Power Trends report goes on to state: “A reliable transition of the grid requires a significant increase in capital investment delivered at an unprecedented pace... the need to invest in the transmission system has never been greater.”

NYISO 2024 Power Trends, Annual grid and markets report, June 2024.

Again, New Yorkers (and Americans as a whole) have been sold on the idea of net-zero emissions and affordable renewable energy, without being presented with the full cost of the transition, which includes the electric grid. Remember that the New York *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act* mandated the 100% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Act did not specify the electrification of vehicles, industries, homes, lawn mowers and leaf blowers! Instead, it was a politically calculated *first step* to get the public on board with a just cause: “*how to confront the greatest threat facing life as we know it — a rapidly changing climate.*”

Once the hook was set, the CLCPA was followed by additional mandates that were never discussed by the public or our legislators but signed into law thru executive orders or buried in state budgets. Example;

The New York “*All-Electric Building Act*”, was “introduced” into the legislature in 2021, sponsored by 23 Democrat Senators. The bill failed to get enough support to make it to the floor for legislative vote, and was reintroduced into the Senate in 2022, 2023 and 2024, each time failing to gather enough support to be voted on. This is the legislative process working. The public elects’ representatives. They come up with ideas, supposedly for the good of their constituents, and sponsor a bill. The bill is assigned to a committee for study. The committee either releases the bill to be voted on or it dies due to lack of support.

Governor Kathy Hochul also included her own version of the bill in her 2022 and 2023 “State of the State” addresses, but the *All-Electric Building Act* still could not gather enough support in a state legislature with both houses having a Democrat supermajority. Instead, in January 2023, Governor Kathy Hochul included the All-Electric Building Act into the Fiscal Year 2024 New York state Budget. In this way, the governor allowed the legislation to be voted on without public comment or legislative debate, holding the budget hostage for a successful vote and passage of the bill along party lines, 42-21.

- The 2019 NY Power Grid Study vastly understated the scope and cost of grid upgrades.
- The 2019 CARIS 30x30 report did not take into account large load requirements of industrial and data center projects.
- New Yorks electrical grid is expected to have continued “declining reliability margins”, leading to load disruptions as early as the winter of 2027-2028.
- New York Democrat politicians continue to impose emissions mandates responsible for the electric grid problems.

Addenda #60 – August 2024

Re: Ch. 11, Vehicle “Electrification” by 2050; Impossible!!

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

Ford Scraps Electric SUV in \$1.9 Billion Hit to EV Ambitions

Bloomberg, August 21, 2024

Ford Motor Co. is recalibrating its electrification strategy yet again, canceling plans for a fully electric sport utility vehicle in a shift that may cost the carmaker around \$1.9 billion.

In addition to scrapping an all-electric three-row SUV that already had been delayed, Ford will further postpone a next-generation electric pickup and reduce spending on EVs to 30% of its annual capital expenditures, from about 40% previously...

As a result of this change of plans, Ford will take a special non-cash charge of about \$400 million related to writing down the value of manufacturing assets it will no longer use. The Canadian plant where the electric SUV was going to be built is now slated to produce highly profitable, combustion engine-powered pickups... Ford expects its EV division to lose as much as \$5.5 billion this year.

Production Plans Downshift as EV Sales Stall

Microsoft News, August 28, 2024

GM will delay the opening of a planned EV factory after similar postponements and cancellations of new models by other U.S. car makers.

Big U.S. automakers continue scaling back ambitious plans for producing and selling electric vehicles (EV), amid increasing signs consumers aren't giving up gas-burning cars as fast as expected...

... though sales of battery-powered cars continue to rise, adoption rates by buyers aren't as strong as many manufacturers, suppliers, and observers expected. As a result, producers are delaying scheduled capacity expansions, and in some cases cancelling models that had been planned, but which demand doesn't justify. Just last month, GM said it would postpone development of an EV line it had expected to add to its Buick brand, and reschedule the opening of a factory that will produce electric trucks--the second time it has done so.

Market headwinds force LG Energy Solution, others to pause EV manufacturing projects

Financing woes, soaring material prices and waning demand are causing auto and battery makers to delay projects, even those that have already started.

UtilityDive, August 28, 2024

Growth rates around EV sales have decelerated this year, according to data from the International Energy Agency. Carmakers across the board, such as Ford and GM, are slashing production plans amid this demand slowdown.

LGES cuts sales target on weak EV demand, flags US election risk

South Korean battery maker LG Energy Solution said on Thursday its revenue would plunge more than 20% this year and that it would ease capacity expansion due to a sharper-than-expected slowdown in global electric vehicle (EV) demand.

Reuters, July 25, 2024

Although EV sales in the U.S. grew 52% and crossed the one million mark in sales for the first time, they represented just 7.6% of the total 15.6 million light-duty vehicles sold in 2023. The rate of growth in EV sales was lower than automakers had anticipated, causing several to adjust timing of near-term investment plans as noted above and in Addenda #42 – April 2024. In fact, automakers put significant pressure on the Biden-Harris administration to “soften” its EPA mandate to sharply cut vehicle emissions through 2032 saying it is "neither reasonable nor achievable."

Under the initial EPA proposal covering 2027-2032, automakers were expected to aim for EVs to constitute 60% of their new vehicle production by 2030 and 67% by 2032 to meet stricter emissions requirements. The final regulation, revised in March 2024, is expected to result in EVs accounting for about 56% of new passenger vehicles sold for model years 2030 through 2032.

Despite federal and state mandates on zero-emissions vehicles, mainstream consumers are not buying *all electric* vehicles. Car shoppers cite two main reasons for the hesitancy: uncertainty about the availability of reliable chargers, and the price.

The Chevrolet Equinox is an affordable value SUV and the best-selling vehicle in the Chevrolet lineup. The 2025 Equinox LT FWD base model lists for \$29,995. The 2024 Equinox 2LT FWD EV base model lists for \$34,995.

The Equinox EV qualifies for the full \$7,500 Clean Vehicle Federal Tax Credit, reducing the MSRP to \$27,495.

Only the Tax Credit makes the Equinox EV affordable compared to the gas-powered model. The tax credit is income based with additional restrictions on the sale price and battery sourcing, so not every light-duty EV purchase qualifies for the full or partial tax credit. If two-thirds of all purchases qualified for the full tax credit, the Department of Treasury would have spent \$5.8 billion in 2023 on those tax credit reimbursements.

The tax credit is a “nonrefundable credit” which means that the amount of the credit you receive can reduce the amount of tax you owe on your federal tax return to zero but can not result in a refund to you. Any amount remaining from the credit rolls over into the next year, and you have to remember to input the remaining credit towards future tax year liabilities. Internal Revenue Service data for the 2023 tax filing season shows that about 65% of filers receive a refund of overpaid taxes. If the EV buyer is already receiving a refund, then they are not allowed to use any of that Clean Vehicle Tax Credit on their return: they have to specifically plan to owe money on their return to benefit from the credit.

In order to boost EV sales, the Treasury Department began allowing purchasers to sign over their tax credit directly to auto dealers beginning in January 2024. In this way, the buyer gets a discount on the purchase price up front, and the dealer receives the \$7,500 directly from the Treasury Department. This will make electric vehicles more affordable for future buyers but will also increase the government’s deficit spending and national debt.

Addenda #61 – September 2024

Re: Ch. 11, Vehicle “Electrification” by 2050; Impossible!!

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

In Chapter 11, Vehicle “Electrification” by 2050, Impossible!!, I noted several of the challenges that prevent consumers from adopting electric vehicles in mass.

Besides sale price, tax credit issues (which look like they’re being dealt with now), insurance, repair, and charging availability and performance, I also noted the potential for fire hazards of lithium-ion battery packs in electric vehicles.

National building and fire codes have been revised to account for potential fire and safety hazards as well as design loads.

“EV vehicle fires are less common of an occurrence, but more complicated of an event, since EVs fires can last longer and have the potential for electrical shock and reignition.” [90] [91]

EV battery fires take tens-of-thousands of gallons of water to extinguish. New York city responded to more than 200 e-scooter and e-bike battery fires in 2022 alone

In February 2020, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued this regulation regarding lithium-ion batteries being taken on airplanes: “Lithium batteries, which power everyday devices, can catch fire if damaged or if battery terminals are short-circuited. Devices containing lithium metal batteries or lithium ion batteries, including – but not limited to – smartphones, tablets, cameras and laptops, should be kept in carry-on baggage.”

The FAA revised regulations on batteries being carried onto planes in their *PackSafe* policy in 2023, following several incidents with batteries overheating. Regulations about the transportation of lithium-ion batteries are now listed under the *Dangerous Goods* section. FAA definition of Dangerous Goods is as follows: “Dangerous goods, also known as Hazardous Materials, and other cargo and luggage can contribute to catastrophic incidents when things go wrong.”

The section titled *PackSafe for Passengers*, gives the new FAA regulations regarding lithium-ion batteries on planes, which include cell phones, laptops, and portable chargers: “... all lithium ion batteries are capable of overheating and undergoing a process called thermal runaway. Thermal runaway can occur without warning as a result of various factors, including if the battery is damaged, overheated, exposed to water, overcharged, or improperly packed. Thermal runaway can also occur on its own due to manufacturing defects... Spare (uninstalled) lithium ion and lithium metal batteries, including power banks and cell phone battery charging cases, must be carried in **carry-on baggage only**.”

The FAA website webpage *Lithium Battery Incidents*, lists “545 Total Verified Incidents” between March 2006 and July 2024, including “37 Year-to-Date Verified Incidents”.

“Incidents” include batteries overheating, smoking and bursting into flames in the cabin.

https://www.faa.gov/hazmat/resources/lithium_batteries/incidents

Lithium batteries are being touted as “safe” by manufacturers and Green Energy advocates, but FAA statistics show the other side of the story. Other than 2020, when air travel was temporarily suspended due to the pandemic, lithium battery events on board planes have increased each year. If current trends continue, there will be 90 events onboard airplanes this year, averaging close to two events every week.

Note: Lithium-ion batteries continue to generate their own fuel from ‘thermal runaway’ that can burn even when submerged in a pail of water.

Advocates claim that EV battery fires are “very rare”, and the data appears to support their claim. Data from the website EV FireSafe shows that between 2010 and June of 2024, there have been just 511 “verified” EV battery fires globally. But the numbers rise each year as more electric vehicles are sold. From January 1st, 2023, to March 31st, 2023, FireSafe lists 23 passenger EV battery fires resulting in 8 injuries and 4 fatalities. That’s an average of roughly 100 EV fires and 16 deaths per year in a year where just 3% of all vehicles in use were electric.

As more electric vehicles enter service, there are more stories about electric vehicle fires in the news as well, including electric buses.

* In May 2021, four electric shuttle busses on a campus of Guangxi, China, burst into flames.

* In April, a fire at the Rheinbahn depot in Düsseldorf, Germany caused damages totaling several million euros. Thirty-eight buses were destroyed in the fire, prompting officials to remove all e-buses from service for inspection.

* In June 2021, a series of fires resulted in halting the use of electric buses in Hanover, Germany. Five e-buses, two hybrids and two combustion engines were destroyed, as were also the building and the charging station.

* In September 2021, an electric bus triggered a fire in Stuttgart, Germany while charging. The fire completely destroyed 25 buses in the depot, including two with electric drives, causing damage worth millions of euros. The Stuttgart transport company, SSB, has also halted the use of electric buses in the city.

* In July 2022, a battery electric transit bus owned by the Connecticut Department of Transportation caught fire at a maintenance facility. Fire department personnel responded three times before the fire was finally extinguished for good. Moisture in the high voltage lithium-ion battery system led to battery damage resulting in the fire. The entire fleet of electric buses had to be pulled from service and inspected.

* In May 2023, a Wichita Transit electric bus caught fire causing \$650,000 in damage. Fire department personnel had to cut open the top of the bus to get access to the battery compartment, to allow the water to actually reach parts that needed to be cooled down. It took around 90 minutes of continuous water flow from two hose lines to cool the batteries below a point where it would stop the chain reaction that causes these types of fires.

* In January 2024, a battery electric bus caught fire inside a Putney London bus garage and a hybrid bus burst into flames in North Woolwich London.

Fully electric buses have an electric motor and a large battery pack for propulsion which charges at 600-volts DC. All Lithium-ion battery cells have a safe window in which they operate. If they are outside this window, they can self-heat and eventually go into what is called a ‘thermal runaway’ and potentially cause fire.

“The source of the gasses that are creating the flames is confined within a cell battery that will not allow water in,” said Ofodike Ezekoye, a fire scientist and professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Texas at Austin. “When firefighters are responding to these types of incidents, it takes a lot longer to be able to control the fire because it requires so much more water.”

Nearly one-fifth of sold EVs recalled over battery or charging issues

ConsumerAffairs, September 3, 2024

Carmakers have recalled close to one-fifth of all electric vehicles sold in the U.S. over the last 10 years because of battery or charging issues, including risks of explosive fires, showing the safety challenges the industry faces in the shift away from gas power.

As of the end of July 2024, battery or charging problems have caused automakers to recall roughly 17% of EVs and 11% of plug-in hybrid EVs sold since 2015, according to a ConsumerAffairs analysis of data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and sales estimates from Edmunds.

In total, nearly 645,000 EVs and more than 81,000 plug-in EVs have been recalled.

Battery fires are the most serious issue among the EV recalls, automotive experts say.

A warning to “park outside,” due to a risk of sparking a fire, was placed on 28% of EV recalls and 69% of plug-in EV recalls related to battery or charging issues.

With the number of fires caused by lithium batteries increasing across the U.S., firefighters and other experts say the training needed to fight them effectively is lagging in many places. Firefighters and city officials are also imploring the manufacturers to redesign the batteries so that, when they fail, the resulting fires can be put down more easily.

These new technologies, as important as they are, they make it out into the field before we know all the possible consequences that could come from them.

All though electric buses, when properly built and maintained, are safer than gas-powered vehicles, accidents do happen, and the consequences can be deadly.

Just remember this, when your local school district proposes purchasing electric buses for their fleet!

Ref: Addenda #37 – February 2024

New York state electric school bus mandate

Addenda update – September 2024 [Ref Addenda #30, 34, 38 & 40]

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

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

Equinor scraps Spain, Portugal offshore wind plans as costs rise

Reuters, August 28, 2024

Norwegian energy company Equinor has cancelled its offshore-wind projects in Spain and Portugal, in addition to its previously announced exit from Vietnam, and could withdraw from more countries to rein in spending, an executive told Reuters on Wednesday.

"We have been actively pursuing early-phase opportunities in a series of markets around the world, in different geographies, and we confirm that we are exiting Vietnam, Spain and Portugal," Equinor's head of renewables, Paal Eitrheim, said.

"It's getting more and more expensive, and we think things are going to take more time in quite a few markets around the world," Eitrheim said, adding Equinor may pull out from more markets.

State-controlled Equinor needs to prioritise capital more than in the past given rising costs in the offshore wind sector, due to inflation, high interest rates and supply-chain delays.

"I'm not building 12 to 16GW if that is at the expense of profitability."

Cancellations reduce expected U.S. capacity of offshore wind facilities

eia.gov, July 9, 2024

The amount of offshore wind generating capacity that is under construction or planned in the United States is in flux after two projects in New Jersey were canceled last year. Of the 7,200 megawatts (MW) of capacity reported in May in EIA's latest Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory, projects totaling about 2,400 MW have been canceled since last December while others totaling 4,800 MW remain active in various stages of development.

The 924-MW Sunrise Wind project is one of two active projects that New York State awarded in February, and developers Orsted and Eversource expect to bring it on line in 2026. Equinor has yet to report to EIA the second active project, the 810-MW Empire Wind 1, as a planned project.

Note: One June 4, 2024, New York Governor Hochul announced the finalization of a new contract for Empire Wind 1. The original Empire Wind 1 contract was terminated by Orsted in October 2023. Orsted cited "supply chain problems, higher interest rates and not being able to obtain the amount of tax credits the company wanted" as the reason for backing out of its contract. Orsted and new partner Eversource apparently received a significant enough increase in its new contract with New York state to allow the project to move forward.

Planned and scaled down or on hold

Other projects in Maryland and Ohio, which developers still report as active, have faced some setbacks.

In January, Orsted withdrew from commitments to the Maryland Public Service Commission to build the Skipjack 1 and 2 projects, totaling 966 MW, but is still continuing with advanced development and permitting.

Late last year, the developer of the 20-MW Icebreaker Wind project on the Ohio coast of Lake Erie halted the project amid rising costs and loss of funding.

A couple of observations...

U.N. Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goal promised to “*Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy for all.*”

As we’ve been finding out, renewable, green energy is neither reliable or affordable!

At the September 2023 SDG Summit, U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres admitted the lack of progress on achieving those SDG’s: only 15 percent are on track, while many (including affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy for all) are going in reverse. This should come as no surprise considering while emissions have decreased in the U.S. [5%] and European Union [15%] in the ten-year period ending 2022, emissions have increased in both China [16%] and India [46%] over the same period.

Global Elites in attendance vowed “accelerated action” to achieve the 17 goals, which means spending however much is necessary to “mitigate climate change” and reduce global emissions which Elites admit continue to rise. This policy will achieve one thing, and it is not the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that Agenda 2030 was supposed to achieve.

Remember from Chapter 7, Carbon Emissions: *The Green New Deal*, the conservative issue advocacy group, American Action Forum, published an initial analysis with an estimated cost of \$51.1 to \$92.9 trillion, and a 10-year estimated cost *per household* of \$361,000 to \$653,010. This kind of spending will tip the United States over the brink on deficit spending and lead to a reduction in the standard of living of our population. It will have little effect on the wealthy, who can afford more expensive EV’s and drastically higher utility costs from the electrification of their homes. And the poor will just receive more government subsidies to make up for their increased cost of living.

This will, however, dramatically impact the ability of the middle class to live the lifestyle they have worked hard to achieve. In the end, there will be fewer of them; fewer of the one economic class of people that pose a legitimate threat to the total reign of control desired by Global Elites.

This is the reason the global Elites desperately want to impoverish the middle class and make America (and the world) a society of extremes: Extreme poverty (us) on the one hand, and extreme wealth (them) on the other.

“... *Isn't the only hope for the planet that the industrialized civilizations collapse? Isn't it our responsibility to bring that about?*”

“Current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle class – involving high meat intake, use of fossil fuels, appliances, air-conditioning, and suburban housing – are not sustainable.”

Maurice Strong, “self-confessed socialist” and Secretary-General of the U.N., Earth Summit, 1992

Agenda 21 is “A comprehensive blueprint for the reorganization of human society...”

United Nations Promotion for Agenda 21, 1992

Addenda Update: Addenda #47 – June 2024

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

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

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

➤ *Electric demand for data centers:*

In Addenda 47, I detailed the coming demand for electricity to power new manufacturing facilities and data centers. I cited multiple opinions that we would soon be running out of the ability provide both the additional electricity from existing and planned power sources, and the transmission lines it will take to carry these new loads to these facilities.

The idea of running short of, or out of power, paints a dire situation for utilities and their consumers.

Dominion Energy Inc. is a utility company supplying electricity to residential and commercial customers in parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. It has the resources to provide 27,000 megawatts of power generation to its customers from eighty-one different generation facilities. Virginia is also known as the World's Data Center Hub, home to 300 data centers scattered across Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William counties, handling more than a third of the world's online traffic. Many more data centers are in the planning stages or currently under construction. In 2023, 20% of the electricity produced by Dominion Energy was consumed by these data centers.

Dominion Energy admits it can't meet data center power demands in Virginia

The high-voltage lines simply can't handle more power, says the utility

DataCenterDynamics Magazine; July 29, 2022

In July 2022, Dominion admitted that its transmission infrastructure had not kept pace with the proliferation of data centers, warning that it might not be able to meet their power needs going forward. A “temporary pause” was put on new data center connections to their grid.

Dominion could halt power delivery for new data center developments until 2025 or 2026, according to a warning that emerged in a note from Wells Fargo analysts to clients this week

Note: In 2018 Dominion and Duke Energy broke ground on the 600-mile *Atlantic Coast Pipeline*, running between West Virginia and North Carolina. The pipeline was designed to meet the increasing need for natural gas for home heating *and* power generation in utility service areas. The project was capable of moving 1.5 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas, and 20-year agreements with five utilities have secured more than 92% of the capacity. The demand was there!

In July 2020, Dominion and Duke announced they were abandoning the pipeline and the future electricity generation from it, due to ballooning costs, which included lawsuits by numerous environmental groups.

But the power was not!

It was only a matter of time for the consequences of halting the pipeline to become apparent.

Data Centers Face Seven-Year Wait for Dominion Power Hookups

Bloomberg, August 30, 2024

Dominion Energy expects the time it takes to connect large data centers to the electric grid to increase by one to three years amid a surge in requests, bringing the total wait time to as long as seven years.

The longer wait time applies only to large data centers that need more than 100 megawatts of electricity and won't affect projects that have already been evaluated, according to a letter the company's transmission arm sent its regulated utility as well as co-ops and local utilities. Almost all loads that large in Dominion's territory are data centers.

Because additional gas-fired power generation was not available, PJM Interconnection, the regional grid operator, made plans to construct several hundred miles of new high voltage transmission lines to carry power from coal-fired power plants to Data Center Alley, to the displeasure of residents and farmers in the path of those lines. Those coal-fired power plants, that were scheduled to close in order to meet emissions targets of the *Virginia Clean Economy Act*, will remain open to provide the electricity needed to keep existing data centers open and connect to new ones.

Internet data centers are fueling drive to old power source: Coal; The Washington Post, April 17, 2024

Note: The *Virginia Clean Economy Act* was passed by the Democrat majority state House and Senate and signed into law by Democrat Governor Ralph Northam in 2020. In addition to setting energy efficiency standards for the two utilities in the state, Dominion Energy Virginia and Appalachian Electric Power, the Act also mandated that they produce 100 percent renewable electricity by 2045 and 2050, respectively.

Of course, in order to meet that mandate, the utilities would have to shut down all coal-fired, fuel oil-fired and natural gas generating stations by those dates and replace them with solar and wind generation.

Note: Constellation Energy announced plans to restart the 835-MW Three Mile Island Unit 1 nuclear generating station in Pennsylvania in 2028. Microsoft will purchase electricity from the reactivated power plant over 20 years to match power consumed by its data centers in the PJM service area, which stretches over thirteen states, including Virginia.

The irony of all this should be apparent to anyone who follows this news.

Democrats mandate 100% renewable clean energy.

Democrats and environmentalists force the shutdown of coal and oil-fired power plants.

Environmentalists and residents protest plans to increase cleaner natural gas supply to power plants and build new transmission lines.

Utility companies are forced to pause/delay hookups to new data centers that will provide hundreds of millions in tax revenue and thousands of good paying jobs.

Addenda #62 – September 2024

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

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

Renewable energy solutions are becoming cheaper, more reliable and more efficient every day.

7. Affordable and Clean Energy; United Nations, The Global Goals

PJM capacity prices hit record highs, sending build signal to generators

Consumers across the PJM Interconnection footprint will pay \$14.7 billion for capacity in the 2025/26 delivery year, up from \$2.2 billion in the last auction...

Prices in the PJM Interconnection's latest capacity auction hit record highs, which should provide incentives for power plant companies to build new generating resources and keep existing ones operating, according to the grid operator.

UtilityDive, July 31, 2024

Power plants generate electricity that you use in your home—and they need to be paid for that electricity. In the *energy market*, electricity is like any other commodity; bought from generators at wholesale prices and resold to consumers at retail prices. But some grid operators are experimenting with capacity markets, or “forward markets,” which estimate electricity need a few years ahead of when it actually needs to be delivered.

In a *capacity* market, power plants receive compensation for capacity, or the power that they *will provide* at some point in the future. The price is based on the actual cost to produce that electricity plus profit. The price each individual power plant bids into the market can vary dramatically. A 30-year-old nuclear plant could bid very low, while a new windfarm that has zero fuel costs but high construction recovery costs, could have a much higher bid. The operator of the regional transmission grid (RTO), PJM Interconnection, makes an agreement to purchase a certain amount of electricity from some or all of the future suppliers. The average cost of that electricity to be purchased in the future, or the *clearing price*, is used to cover the capacity the grid will need for stability during *peak-load* situations.

The much higher prices in the recent PJM capacity auction reflect tighter electricity supply and higher demand, due to fossil fuel power plant retirements and increased loads. These factors have resulted in a 568% increase in prices for reserve capacity electricity in just one year! It is unclear how the jump in capacity prices will affect customer bills in 2025 and future years, but in 2023, capacity costs accounted for roughly 8% of customer electric bills. In 2023, *my* total electric utility bill was \$1,067.50... and eight percent of that total would be \$85.40. Doesn't sound like much, right? But a 568% increase in *that* cost would equal \$485.07, resulting in a total electric bill of \$1,552.57. That's an increase of more than 45% in my total electric bill for *one year*!

Tighter electricity supply is the result of mandatory fossil fuel plant closures and new renewable energy replacement sources not keeping pace of the closures. Higher demand is the result of a growing economy, new manufacturing and industrial facilities and data centers, and electrification of our society due to “net-zero” emissions mandates.

Addenda #63 – September 2024

Re: Ch. 8, 050 Net-Zero Emissions; Impossible!

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

➤ *Landowners and communities’ resist*

Carrots, sticks or both: State efforts to combat anti-renewables NIMBYs

[Not In My Back Yard]

In pursuit of zero-emissions electricity goals and tax windfalls from utility-scale renewables, states are taking a range of approaches to disarm opponents.

UtilityDive, August 22, 2024

Utility-scale renewables development has ground to a halt in at least 15% of U.S. counties due to a combination of bans, moratoriums, and overly strict zoning and land-use restrictions, according to a February analysis by USA Today.

Lawmakers in Michigan, New York, Illinois and other states with 100% carbon-free electricity goals are pushing back with policies that centralize renewables permitting at the state level, provide financial incentives for more permissive local ordinances, or both.

<https://www.utilitydive.com/news/states-renewable-energy-permitting-siting-incentives-wind-solar/724815/>

Rotterdam locals oppose large solar array plan due to rural identity, environmental fears

WRGB News, Rotterdam NY, February 1, 2024

As New York State accelerates its transition to renewable energy, many rural residents are pushing back on plans.

In Rotterdam, town officials extended a moratorium on large-scale solar projects through June, but residents fear it won’t be enough.

In June 2022, East Light Partners was awarded a contract for a 20-megawatt solar farm to be built on 100 acres of forested area just south of Amsterdam, New York. But the project was halted when the Town Board of Rotterdam adopted a moratorium on large solar projects in January 2023. The vote followed “weeks of input from residents, who urged lawmakers to adopt the measure over concerns about the long-term impact solar arrays pose for the town.” The law would ensure that only after careful review, the Town would approve construction as long as “safeguards” were in place. Local control over local projects that could impact local citizens: exactly what we elect our local officials to do!

Municipalities across New York and other states have enacted more than 200 laws, ordinances and policies have been enacted in 35 states to restrict renewable energy projects.

Observation: A mature forest typically has around 100 trees per acre. 20-acres of forested land would contain around 2,000 trees, each capable of absorbing between 10 and 40kg of CO₂ per year on average. This solar farm project would destroy those trees.

Trees and forests play an essential role in mitigating the impact of climate change. Planting trees is one of the most important things we can do to contribute to the health of the planet.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres, March 21, 2018

After the passage of the *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act* (CLCPA) in 2019, then Governor Andrew Cuomo inserted the *Accelerated Renewable Energy Growth and Community Benefit Act* in his Fiscal Year (FY)2020 state budget. This Act added a new section to state law, Section 94-C, which then created the *Office of Renewable Energy Siting* (ORES).

The purpose of ORES was to review and grant siting permits for the large-scale renewable energy projects that would be required to satisfy the renewable energy mandates in the CLCPA. The permitting process was designed to expedite approval of these renewable energy projects, but still required ORES to engage other state agencies and local municipalities during the decision-making process.

The Section 94-C Permitting Process included the following two points of consideration for project approval,

- *Projects must be designed to avoid or minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, potentially significant adverse environmental impacts.*
- *ORES also requires that state agencies are consulted and subsequently review and approve decisions involving wetland and stream delineations, threatened and endangered species, and archeological and cultural resources, if appropriate.*

When Rotterdam proposed the moratorium and restrictions on solar farms, they used these directives of the Section 94-C law, and the New York state *Municipal Home Rule Law*. The *Municipal Home Rule Law* states: *every local government shall have power to adopt and amend local laws not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution or not inconsistent with any general law relating to its property, affairs or government...*

New York Consolidated Laws, Municipal Home Rule Law - MHR § 10.

The key here is the phrase “inconsistent with any *general law*”. Section 94-C under the 2021 *Government Transparency Initiative*, was apparently too liberal for Governor Hochul when it came to the approval of renewable energy projects. In fact, it gave too many powers to local governments, which began to stand in the way of project approvals. Progress on the CLCPA climate goals began to stall...

Municipalities who receive notice of a Section 94-c application shall submit a statement to ORES indicating whether the project complies with local law.

New York Renewable Siting Law, 2020 version

Why New York’s ambitious climate goals are drifting away

Growing costs and canceled projects are putting New York’s climate goals at risk.

Politico, February 7, 2024

ALBANY, New York — New York has long pushed to rely on 70 percent renewable electricity by 2030. [70x30] It’s clear now the state is no longer on track — derailed by growing costs, canceled projects and regulators’ refusal to provide more ratepayer-funded subsidies.

The governor could not let anything stand in the way of the states’ renewable energy goals, so things had to change. But change was already in the governors’ plan for New York state.

➤ *Government [takes] Control*

Governor Kathy Hochul today announced a comprehensive energy affordability plan and actions to accelerate New York's clean energy future as part of the 2024 State of the State. The proposal lays out several actions that will save half a million New York households up to \$500 each year on utility bills and facilitate New York's transition to clean energy. In addition, Governor Hochul introduced the RAPID Act which will streamline the buildout of transmission infrastructure for a flexible, reliable and clean grid.

2024 State of the State; Office of Governor Kathy Hochul, January 9, 2024

Now it didn't matter what local municipalities decide is in the best interests of *their* citizens and environment, Government will take any steps necessary to achieve its own SDG goals. Included in the 395-page FY2025 New York State Budget was a proposal called the *Renewable Action Through Project Interconnection and Deployment Act. (RAPID)*

To address the urgent need to achieve the State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act targets, build out electric transmission, and improve the interconnection process, Governor Hochul is proposing the Renewable Action Through Project Interconnection and Deployment Act. The RAPID Act creates a one-stop-shop for the environmental review and permitting of major renewable energy and transmission facilities within the Office of Renewable Energy Siting at DPS.

The RAPID Act repealed existing Public Service Laws and Executive Law, Section 94-C. The RAPID Act also transferred ORES from the New York Department of State to the Department of Public Service, giving it new "functions, powers and duties", relating to proposed electric transmission and renewable energy projects. This new version of the Section 94-C *Major renewable energy development program* cuts through protections of the original document to allow a "more timely review" of new renewable energy projects, **and** puts the final decision on approvals in the hands of the Public Service Commission (PSC)*

"The RAPID Act is flying under the radar in Albany, but you should know about it. It stands for Renewable Action through Project Interconnection and Deployment and seeks to streamline the permitting process for major renewable energy projects. Know what else it does? It allows for private property, and conserved lands, to be forcefully taken by eminent domain for these energy facilities. This is beyond egregious and I'll keep fighting to stop it."
New York State Senator Pamela Helming, April 4, 2024

RAPID ACT: Bill streamlining transmission line buildout leaves rural NY uneasy
CBS 6 Albany NY, April 18, 2024

New York lawmakers have begun passing parts of the state's late budget, but one bill included in the final deal is leaving some rural communities on edge. The RAPID Act... will streamline the approval process for transmission lines to connect renewable energy sources to the grid. But many in rural communities, where renewable energy projects are mostly being built, want state lawmakers to pump the brakes on the RAPID Act. They fear the measure gives the state the power to override local laws.

The new Certification Review Process for renewable energy projects includes a special nine-month expedited process for the PSC* to approve the application process. It also includes changes to the settlement process of resolving concerns between local authorities and ORES for project approval. By tying this bill to the state budget Governor Hochul assured its passage, something the governor has done multiple times since taking office in 2021, because the state Senate has had a “veto-proof” Democrat supermajority since 2020. All 42 Democrat Senators voted for the budget. State taxpayers had *no review*, no vote.

* Note: This is the same PSC that collaborated with NYSERDA, first to deny renegotiation of contract pricing for the Empire Wind offshore wind project, then when the developers cancelled the project, NYSERDA allowed them to successfully rebid the same project eight months later at a significant increase in the cost of electricity it will produce, when the wind farm becomes operational in 2027. (Ref: Addenda #30 – January 2024)

* In the 439-page FY2024 New York state budget, Governor Hochul pushed through her “*Building Decarbonization*” plan. The decarbonization plan included requirements for advancing zero emission construction in new buildings seven stories or lower, except large commercial and industrial buildings, by December 31, 2025, and all other new buildings by December 31, 2028. This plan banned all natural gas connections and mandated the use of electric space heating and household appliances. (Also passed on a party-line vote)

* In the 465-page FY2023 New York state budget, Governor Hochul pushed through her mandate that all new school bus purchases be zero-emissions by 2027 and all school buses on the road be zero-emissions by 2035. This requirement for electric school buses would require massive upgrades to bus garages, and installation of charging stations to service New York states fleet of 50,000 school buses.

The budget did not contain funding for the governors’ electric bus mandate, so she then pushed through a \$4.2 billion Environmental Bond Act, which included \$500 million for the purchase of those new electric buses and charging equipment. Funding the Environmental Bond Act required the taxpayers of New York to add \$4.2 billion (plus interest payments) to the states existing \$62.8 billion debt, second highest in the nation behind only California. The FY2025 state budget projects total state-related debt to exceed \$90 billion by FY2029, a stunning 44.6% increase in debt outstanding in just six years.

The FY2023 state budget also included the governors *Cap-and-Invest* Program to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Combat Climate Change. (Ref: Ch. 9. Progressive States Climate Policies) The Cap and Invest program forces utilities, industrial and commercial companies to purchase “carbon credits” in the amount of CO₂ emissions they produce annually.

Note: As an example of what to expect here in New York state, California has had a Cap-And-Trade Program in effect since 2011. Since the program’s inception, the state has collected more than \$30 billion from industries and businesses.

https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/proceeds_summary.pdf

Back to the ELP Rotterdam Solar project...

In December 2023, the developer of the Rotterdam solar project filed a required environmental “work plan” which noted environmental concerns on the proposed solar project site, which contains areas identified as “emergent/scrub shrub wetland habitats”. The work plan also noted that “no Endangered or Threatened species are known to occur in the area, however, several SC [Special Concern] species have been documented in the area.” In particular, the work plan noted that “Surveys will utilize the “NYSDEC Survey Protocol for State-listed Wintering Grassland Raptor Species”.

https://orespermits.ny.gov/Public/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId=c0cc638c-0000-c51c-9b05-82c224ce23b8&DocName=Rotterdam_Solar_Site_-_Winter_Raptor_survey_work_plan_12-12-23.pdf

Migratory raptor species include eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures, ospreys, harriers, and owls that use wetlands for hunting, nesting and breeding during the summer months. In the fall they migrate to warmer climates, often stopping to rest and feed in areas of New York state that have open water for fishing, and scrub wetlands for hunting. Environmentalist organizations like the Audubon Society and government offices like the Department of Environmental Conservation promote good management of natural resources, and protection of the environment for wildlife.

There are eleven species of grassland birds in New York state that are listed by the DEC as endangered or threatened, unless protected from habitat loss. Five of them are raptors.

The NY state Department of Environmental Conservation *Strategy for Grassland Bird Habitat Management and Conservation* states its purpose in the introductory paragraph:

Conservation partners throughout New York State have been involved in efforts to maintain and restore grasslands (early successional upland habitats) to address concerns about long term and continuing declines in grassland breeding and wintering birds and other associated wildlife... This document is the strategic plan for implementing priority actions for creating, managing, and maintaining grassland bird habitat within New York State...

<https://dec.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2024-04/grasslandbirdsstrategyfinal.pdf>

A U.S. Department of the Interior bulletin on Emergent Wetlands describes them as follows: *Wetlands are important natural resources that provide numerous benefits to our society and contain many cultural resources that help us understand the past. Wetlands provide vital habitats for many species of plants and animals that are threatened and endangered. Rare flora and fauna like these depend on a wetland environment to survive.*

<https://www.nps.gov/ocmu/learn/historyculture/upload/Accessible-Emergent-Wetlands.pdf>

Both the federal government and New York state government have expressed their concern about maintaining forests and wetlands for the protection of biodiversity and animal species. East Light Partners has a very environmentally conscious statement on its website; to show the public just how much it cares about these things...

“East Light is committed to developing best-in-class projects that are welcomed within our host communities and make meaningful long-term contributions to a sustainable future. We support principles of low-impact development and work to ensure our projects avoid impacts to sensitive ecological, agricultural, and scenic resources.”

Advancing a Clean Energy Future / Right Sites, Right Approach; East Light Partners webpage

Note: East Light Partners currently has four utility-scale solar projects under construction or in the permitting process and seven community solar projects in operation in New York state, with a combined 115.1 MW of installed capacity. Like every other clean energy developer, they are an important “partner” in the plan to achieve the CLCPA 70x30 goal. Remember the definition of public-private partnerships? *Public-Private Partnerships* – “A collaboration between a government agency and a private-sector company...”

Special partners, collaborating with the government, receive special considerations, considerations that other businesses or entities do not receive.

On May 6, 2020, NY Green Bank (“NYGB”) provided a 24-month senior secured \$3 million bridge loan facility (the “Bridge Loan”) to ELP BV I, LLC (“Borrower”), owning projects developed by East Light Partners PBC (“East Light”). Bridge Loan proceeds will finance late stage development costs for community distributed generation (“Community DG”) and Large Scale (“LSR”) solar photo-voltaic projects. The projects supported by this transaction are expected to provide New York State (“NYS”) residents and businesses with lower-cost clean energy opportunities.

NYSERDA NY Green Bank transaction notice, May 2020

On December 22, 2021, NY Green Bank (“NYGB”) provided a \$5.0 million interconnection bridge loan facility (the “Bridge Loan”) to ELP BV II, LLC (“Borrower”), owning projects developed by East Light Partners PBC (“East Light”). Bridge Loan proceeds will finance late stage development costs for community distributed generation (“CDG”) and large-scale solar photovoltaic projects.

NYSERDA NY Green Bank transaction notice, December 2021

Special Partners... Special Considerations... Special Terms

Note: New York states Green Bank was established by the PSC in December 2013. The “Bank” was funded with \$218.5 million from clean energy surcharges on utility customer bills and auction proceeds from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). See SBC (Systems Benefit Charge) and ESRM (Electricity Supply Reconciliation Mechanism) on your latest utility bill charges for electricity. My September electric service bill totaled \$115.00, out of which \$19.76 (17%) were charges for “mandated public policy programs...”

➤ *Protecting the Environment, Protecting and Halting Biodiversity Loss??*

The New York state Department of Environmental Conservation is part of the permitting process of every renewable energy project. Based on the project classification, the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) requires all local, regional, and state government agencies to equally examine the environmental impacts along with the social and economic considerations for a certain project, or *action*, during their discretionary review. Solar projects as being discussed in this Addenda are typically classified as Type II or Type I actions.

Type II actions do not significantly impact the environment or are otherwise precluded from environmental review under SEQRA.

Type I actions are more likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and may require a Draft Environmental Impact Statement. (DEIS).

After the environmental review has been completed, the DEC then publishes an *Environmental Notice Bulletin* on its website, announcing the *Notice of Complete Application* or a *Negative Declaration* when their review has been completed.

I've looked at many final Environmental Notice Bulletins on the DEC website.

<https://dec.ny.gov/news/environmental-notice-bulletin>

Most of the Bulletins have been Type II actions and are listed as a *Negative Declaration* with the description that the project “*will not have a significant adverse environmental impact.*”

Several of the Bulletins are Type I actions listed as *Notice of Complete Application*. These Bulletins deal with environmental impacts on adjacent forest land, wetland areas and nesting or habitat areas. A few deal with Article 11 of NY State law Endangered and Threatened Species.

Dolan Solar Project, Woodward Rd Fort Edward NY:

Permit(s) Applied for: Article 11 Endangered/Threatened Species (Incidental Take)

The applicant has requested a Part 182 Incidental Take Permit from the DEC for unavoidable impacts to rare, threatened or endangered species or their habitat associated with the installation of a new 20-Megawatt solar electric facility.

Project is a Type I action and will not have a significant effect on the environment.

Urbanski Solar Farm, 444 Big Island Rd, Goshen NY

Permit(s) Applied for: Article 11 Endangered/Threatened Species (Incidental Take)

An Incidental Take Permit is required because the Department has determined that the project may result in a "take" or "taking" of state-listed species Northern Harrier (NYS Threatened Species) and Short-eared Owl (NYS Endangered Species) pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law Section 11-0535 and 6 NYCRR Part 182.

The Department has determined that the loss of 18.34 acres may result in the loss of suitable foraging habitat for these rare birds.

Project is a Type I action and will not have a significant effect on the environment.

Norbut Solar Farm, CO RTE 13 - W SIDE, Snyder Rd - N Side, Bath NY

Permit(s) Applied for: Article 11 Endangered/Threatened Species (Incidental Take)

*A Section 401 Water Quality Certification is required for the culvert replacement in jurisdictional waters of the United States. An Incidental Take Permit is required because the Department has determined that the project may result in a "take" or "taking" of state-listed species Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*; NYS Threatened Species) pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law Section 11-0535 and 6 NYCRR Part 182.*

Project is a Type I action and will not have a significant effect on the environment.

Observations:

#1 I find it peculiar that these environmental reviews specifically note the presence of endangered or threatened species that will be affected by the project and/or the loss of habitat, yet the DEC has approved the review with the note, *“will not have a significant effect on the environment”*.

#2 Notice the phrase “Incidental Take”. Endangered and threatened species of fish and wildlife are protected under New York state Environmental Conservation law. Part 182 of Miscellaneous Regulations in this law has a section 182.12 labeled Incidental Take Permits. Even though a species may be endangered, threatened or of special concern, the DEC has the ability to allow developers like East Light Partners to “take” or kill some of them, as long as *“... the taking of a species listed as endangered or threatened in this Part is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the activity.”*

This is the same phrase used in permit applications for offshore wind projects, when referring to the unavoidable deaths of fish and whales during construction of turbines and cabling. Virtually every offshore wind farm project has been issued an Incidental Take Authorization by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries department during the permitting process. Even when challenged by federal or state agencies, federal district courts have dismissed the challenges and allowed the projects to continue. (Ref: Addenda #35 – January 2024 & Addenda #41 – February 2024)

These Incidental Take Permits categorize the “harassment” and “taking” (killing) of fish and marine mammals as either Level B harassment or Level A harassment.

Level B harassment consists of “behavioral disturbance” or temporary hearing impairment.

Level A harassment consists of permanent hearing impairment, non-serious injury, serious injury or death.

Note: The NOAA is a government agency involved with weather, climate and helping to protect our “precious resources.” The NOAA Fisheries Mission Statement claims *NOAA Fisheries is responsible for the stewardship of the nation's ocean resources and their habitat*, so I find it ironic that they give their approval to every offshore wind farm regardless of size and issue “Incidental Harassment” or “Incidental Take” permits.

➤ U.N. Agenda 2030 30 x 30 Plan



Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

In 2021, the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity proposed a global initiative to “preserve and protect nature and its essential services to people.” The plan proposed conserving “at least” 30% of all land and sea areas globally.

Not to be outdone by the United Nations, thirty-eight days after taking office President Biden released his administrations *America the Beautiful* initiative, a 10-year “voluntary” plan “for how the United States can work collaboratively to conserve and restore the lands, waters, and wildlife that support and sustain the nation.”

Governor Hochul Signs Legislation to Conserve 30 Percent of Land and Water by 2030

Governor Kathy Hochul Press Release, December 23, 2022

Governor Kathy Hochul today signed legislation (A.5390B/S.6191A) that sets the goal to support and contribute to national efforts to conserve at least 30 percent of U.S. land and water by 2030. This legislation will promote biodiversity and preserve New York's wildlife, forests, and clean water sources, which are all essential to New York's health and economy.

"New Yorkers rely on our clean water for recreation, forests to provide wildlife habitats, and the outdoor spaces for jobs and adventures," Governor Kathy Hochul said. "It's more important than ever to safeguard these resources and setting the goal to conserve 30 percent of public land by 2030 will ensure we're protecting our State for future generations."

Passed! Historic Wetlands Protections Included in New York State Budget

Critical reforms will protect more than 1 million acres of freshwater wetlands, and millions of migratory and nesting birds.

Audubon New York, April 8, 2022

This historic legislation will allow the Department of Environmental Conservation to protect over one million acres of critically important freshwater wetlands that are currently unmapped and tens of thousands of smaller wetlands that are of 'unusual importance' to our environment.

Opinion: Look for private property seizure under the guise of “conservation” of those smaller wetlands in the future.

The 2022 “conservation” amendment to the state environmental conservation law shows Governor Hochul to be as good Agenda 2030 follower. First Net-Zero Emissions, now land conservation. Governor Hochul “talks the talk”, but does she “walk the walk”??

In 2020, 14,636 solar projects were completed in New York state. In 2021 that number increased to 18,512, in 2022 it increased to 23,381, and in 2023 29,450 solar projects were completed in New York state. That is a total of 59,479 solar projects completed in the four years since the passage of the *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act*.

The *NY-Sun Program* calls for “at least 10,000 MW of Solar Energy by 2030. At the end of June 2024, New York state had a total installed capacity of 4,536.5 MW: that calculates to approximately 27,220 acres of land just for installation of solar panels alone. This installed capacity is 45% of the NY-Sun goal, with just 6-1/2 years remaining to achieve the governors’ distributed solar goal.

The *NY-Sun Program* 2022 Operating Plan showed total funding for the “Advancement of Distributed Solar” of \$3.266 billion through 2030.

NY-Sun 2020-2030 Operating Plan; New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) Effective 5/31/2022.

The governors legislative agenda “*to accelerate* New York’s clean energy future”, and her embracing of the U.N. 30 x 30 conservation plan are at direct odds with each other. But given the governors past actions, this should come as no surprise to anyone who pays attention.



Fact: On average, a 1-megawatt solar installation requires about six acres of land to install 3,000 to 4,000 individual solar panels in a 1 MW array.

Fact: The total installed solar capacity as of June 30, 2024, equals approximately 27,200 acres of land. The NY-Sun Programs 2030 goal of 10 GW equals approximately 60,000 acres of land.

Fact: Every year the United States loses more than 80,000 acres of wetlands that are important to waterfowl and wildlife. New York state is facing the loss of more than half of its existing wetlands by the end of the century.

<https://pulitzercenter.org/stories/us-coastal-wetlands-are-rapidly-disappearing-heres-what-itll-take-save-them>



Between the 2019 *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act*, the 2024 *RAPID Act*, NYSERDA and the Public Service Commission, there is nothing standing in the way of 100% approvals of every large-scale and community solar project in New York state. Regardless of the environmental impact on forests, wetlands, scrub wetlands and grasslands. Regardless of the impact on endangered or threatened species. Regardless of the impact on smaller wetlands currently owned by private landowners. Remember, Agenda 21 and 2030 is according to the United Nations itself, “*A comprehensive blueprint for the reorganization of human society...*”

Addenda #64 – September 2024

Re: Ch. 8, 050 Net-Zero Emissions; Impossible!

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

5 insane Biden-Harris appliance regulations heading your way

Furnaces, air conditioners and even light bulbs are all being attacked by Biden-Harris administration

Fox News Opinion, September 20, 2024

It took an angry public reaction against proposed federal restrictions on gas stoves to get the Biden-Harris administration regulators to reconsider. But that was last year, and in the meantime, Washington bureaucrats have quietly continued their meddling over many other home appliances, with potentially negative consequences for consumers in the years ahead.

1. Furnaces — *A new Department of Energy (DOE) efficiency regulation will effectively prohibit new non-condensing gas furnaces by 2028. Owners of many older residences rely on these non-condensing models, and those in need of a new one would usually be best off with a straightforward replacement rather than face potentially costly installation challenges from switching to a condensing gas furnace with very different venting requirements. Even the agency admits to an \$867 price increase for more difficult installations, but others think this a lowball estimate given all that the changeover from a non-condensing to a condensing unit can entail.*

The Department of Energy first proposed this rule in June 2022 to make residential, natural gas furnaces more energy-efficient. Condensing furnaces have two heat exchangers, which absorb more of the heat created from the furnace's combustion chamber. Condensing furnaces are at least 10% more efficient than the most recent non-condensing furnaces on the market, and as much as 34% more efficient than older furnaces in use in homes. Condensing furnaces also require sealed venting and intake air from the outside of the home. The combination of efficiency and venting can add up to \$3,050 more to the cost of replacing an existing non-condensing furnace with a condensing one. (\$2,250 to \$5,500) Over the 15-to-20-year lifespan of a new furnace, you can save as much as 50% on the cost of your natural gas bill and take advantage of eligible tax rebates. You just have to be able to afford shelling out all that money upfront.

2. Water Heaters — *Anyone interested in a new electric water heater might want to buy one before 2029, when another DOE efficiency standard will raise prices by an agency-estimated \$953. As with the furnace rule, DOE claims homeowners will earn back the higher up-front cost of these newfangled water heaters in the form of energy savings. In reality, the rule will probably be a net money-loser for many homeowners, especially if the installation costs turn out to be higher than the agency's often-rosy estimates.*

This rule proposed in July 2023, would require electric water heaters to contain an integral heat pump. Traditional electric water heaters heat the water in the tank with electric heating coils. Heat pump water heaters contain electric heating coils as well as a heat pump.

The heat pump draws ambient air from the area it is installed in, absorbs heat energy from the air, which then warms the water in the tank. The heat pump then expels the cooler air back into the room.

Question... if the heat exchanger removes *warm air* from a heated room during the winter, and replaces it with *cooler air*, doesn't this make your heating system work harder to warm the cooled air? Doesn't this negate energy savings from the heat pump water heater?

A standard 50-gallon hot water heater can cost anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 (not including installation) while a heat pump water heater can cost between \$1,500 and \$3,000. Purchasing an Energy Star-rated heat pump water heater may qualify you for state-sponsored rebates and federal tax incentives and can save you hundreds of dollars. You just have to be able to afford shelling out all that money upfront.

3. Central Air Conditioners — *DOE isn't the only federal agency inflicting pain on homeowners. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized a rule requiring that all new central air conditioners manufactured after Jan. 1, 2025, must use new agency-approved refrigerants deemed sufficiently climate-friendly. Manufacturers predict equipment price increases of 10% or higher — well into the hundreds of dollars. Installation costs could rise even more, since the new refrigerants are classified as slightly flammable, necessitating additional safety measures. Homeowners in need of a new cooling system will be in for some sticker shock once these supposedly eco-friendlier versions become the only available option.*

New A2L refrigerants cannot be used with existing air conditioning equipment. A service call resulting from a leak in the refrigerant system on an older compressor used to be able to be fixed by installing fresh refrigerant. Under the new rules, this will no longer be possible. The entire compressor will have to be replaced.

Also, the new A2L refrigerant is "slightly flammable", so leak detection sensors to mitigate any flammability hazard should a refrigerant leak occur must be part of the equipment. For homeowners with a "split-system" air conditioning unit, an outside compressor and inside air handler with a refrigeration coil, both the outdoor compressor and the indoor refrigeration coil will have to be replaced. Depending on the existing equipment, the entire indoor air handling unit may have to be replaced as well as the refrigerant piping between the two units.

With the new refrigerant requirement, all refrigerant-using equipment (air conditioners & heat pumps) is forecasted to see a price increase of 10-30%.

4. Dishwashers — *It is not that DOE's latest dishwasher regulation will make things significantly worse when it takes effect in 2027, it is that dishwashers have already been badly overregulated. Thanks to multiple rounds of successively tighter rules requiring energy and water use limits, machines today take over two hours to clean a load of dishes, more than twice as long compared to models predating the government red tape. Cleaning*

performance and reliability have also suffered. But rather than seek ways to undo the damage from existing measures, the agency is blindly tightening the screws.

On January 8, 2024, the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the Biden-Harris Department of Energy attempts to prohibit manufacture and sale of “faster dishwashers”. Background: In 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) put into place new standards for how much water dishwashers should use. The new 5-gallon per load standard gave dishwashers an *Energy Star* certification and was promoted as saving almost 5,000 gallons of water per year.

The unintended result was that those loads took longer. In their final rule technical support documentation, the Department of Energy stated: “To help compensate for the negative impact on cleaning performance associated with decreasing water use and water temperature, manufacturers will typically increase the cycle time.”

The Obama-Biden administration DOE admitted that in the process of saving water, their new rule would result in dishwashers using more electricity.

Why It's the Government's Fault Your Dishwasher Cycle Is 2 or 3 Hours Longer

To save eight cents of hot water, federal mandates led to wash cycles taking much longer to complete. Two- and three-hour cycles, virtually unheard of 20 years ago, are commonplace today.

The Daily Signal, July 15, 2015; David Kreutzer, senior economist at the Institute for Energy Research

The Competitive Enterprise Institute is a non-profit libertarian think tank based in Washington D.C., that advocates for free enterprise, limited government and individual liberties. They group focus on government regulatory policies among other issues.

In 2018, the CEI submitted a *petition for rulemaking* to the Department of Energy requesting that “Each agency shall give an interested person the right to petition for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a rule.”

The CEI, recognizing the absurdity of saving water but consuming more electricity, asked the Department to define a new class of dishwashers under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, comprised of dishwashers with a normal cycle duration of *under* one hour. The intent was to repeal dishwasher energy mandates and improve their performance. This class was to be labeled “faster dishwashers”.

The Trump administration DOE adopted a final rule in October 2020, defining the class as “standard residential dishwashers with a cycle time for the normal cycle of one hour or less from washing through drying.”

The Biden-Harris administration DOE instead decided to put into place even stricter requirements, justified them by their “climate benefits” of using even *less* water per cycle. They also fought to repeal the 2020 DOE rule and prohibit “faster dishwashers”.

A group of states then sued for review of this Repeal Rule, and the case wound up in the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. In the decision, the Court rejected the repeal, describing the government's position as “arbitrary, capricious, and bordering on frivolous”.

Facts don't matter to climate alarmists, only the legislation to control our activities matters!

5. Light bulbs — *The standard incandescent light bulb is well on its way to oblivion; thanks to past DOE efficiency regulations they cannot meet. But now, the more efficient light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs that have emerged as their main replacement are the target of an ultra-stringent new DOE rule. When it takes effect in 2028, the rule will knock most currently available LEDs off the market and boost the average price of the remaining ones from \$2.98 to an estimated \$5.68, an increase of \$2.70 per bulb. Light quality may also be impacted.*

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, passed on a party-line vote, was a comprehensive energy policy supporting “clean renewable energy” and mandating energy efficiency standards. One of those standards was mandating a 25% increase in efficiency for light bulbs, which effectively banned the sale of incandescent light bulbs. You know, those screw in bulbs you used to be able to buy for \$1.00 each?

A 100-watt incandescent bulb used to use, 100-watts. Manufacturers were able to find ways to decrease the amount of energy required to produce the same amount of light (lumens), but not to achieve the 25% mandated. Enter the compact fluorescent lamp (CFL).

A screw in CFL would produce the same light output as incandescent bulbs but use less energy. A 100-watt equal CFL used approximately 23-28 watts, a savings of as much as 77%. It also lasted for several thousand hours vs. several hundred hours for incandescent bulbs.

The problem with CFL’s was that they cost about two times as much as incandescent bulbs and they contained mercury and had to be recycled instead of tossed into the trash. In fact, the EPA came up with some insane regulations in the event a bulb was broken.

What to Do if a Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL) Bulb or Fluorescent Tube Light Bulb Breaks in Your Home

- *Have people and pets leave the room.*
- *Air out the room for 5-10 minutes by opening a window or door to the outdoor environment.*
- *Shut off the central forced air heating/air-conditioning system, if you have one.*
- *Collect materials needed to clean up broken bulb:*
- *Promptly place all bulb debris and cleanup materials, including vacuum cleaner bags, outdoors in a trash container or protected area until materials can be disposed of. Avoid leaving any bulb fragments or cleanup materials indoors.*
- *Next, check with your local government about disposal requirements in your area, because some localities require fluorescent bulbs (broken or unbroken) be taken to a local recycling center. If there is no such requirement in your area, you can dispose of the materials with your household trash.*
- *If practical, continue to air out the room where the bulb was broken and leave the heating/air conditioning system shut off for several hours.*

For the sake of saving the environment, eventually CFL’s had to go as well. Enter the Light Emitting Diode (LED) lamp.

LED bulbs are almost seven times more efficient than incandescent, so a 100-watt equivalent LED bulb produce the same light output but uses only 15-20 watts.

That's a savings of as much as 85%. Many LED lamps can last an average of 25,000 hours instead of the 700 hours of an incandescent lamp, so you don't have to replace them for a long time. This is good since LED bulbs when they first came onto the market, sold for four times as much as incandescent bulbs.

Today you can buy a dimmable LED general purpose light bulb for \$2.50 each on sale, but this will change with the new Biden-Harris DOE "*Lightbulbs to Save America*" efficiency standards which will go into effect in 2028.

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) today finalized Congressionally-mandated energy efficiency standards for general service lamps (GSLs), which include the most common types of residential and commercial lightbulbs. These standards—which will go into effect in July of 2028 for newly produced bulbs—are expected to save American families \$1.6 billion annually on household energy costs, significantly cut energy waste, and slash harmful greenhouse gas pollution.

Department of Energy Announcement, April 12, 2024

"Making common household appliances more efficient is one of the most effective ways to slash energy costs and cut harmful carbon emissions," Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm said in a statement.

Nor are gas stoves completely out of the woods, as the two Biden-Harris agencies targeting them — the Consumer Product Safety Commission and DOE — have dialed it back for the time being, but could crack down later.

Add other pending rules impacting everything from ceiling fans to washing machines to refrigerators, and there is hardly a homeowner anywhere not facing a multipronged regulatory attack that keeps getting worse.

None of these mandates are about slashing energy costs and cutting emissions:

It's all about control! More government mandates, telling us what we can and cannot buy, costing us even more money in the process, leaving us with less money for other expenses, reducing our purchasing power and standards of living.

"Current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle class – involving high meat intake, use of fossil fuels, appliances, air-conditioning, and suburban housing – are not sustainable."

Maurice Strong, "self-confessed socialist" and Secretary-General of the U.N. Earth Summit, 1992

Notice that Strong said nothing about the wealthy or the poor. He criticized only the "affluent middle class". Strong felt that the middle-class lifestyle, suburban housing with air conditioning and appliances powered by fossil fuels, could not continue.

Note: Maurice Strong was President of the Power Corporation of Canada, an international financial management and holding company, before he became Secretary General of the U.N. After his term was up, Strong returned to Canada to become Chief Executive Officer of oil and gas producer Petro-Canada and chairman of Ontario Hydro, one of North America's largest power utilities. So, Strong was an environmentalist railing against the use of fossil fuels... and CEO of a multinational oil company?

The term middle class refers to a social and economic class of people with incomes that fall into the middle of a social hierarchy: lower incomes than the wealthy but higher than the poorer working class. Those in the middle class tend to have college education, own homes, cars and have enough disposable income to enjoy “luxuries” like dining out, entertainment and vacations. The middle class has traditionally been successful in career advancement and wealth accumulation. The middle class is also an influential factor in politics.

Global Elites do not want a strong, affluent, influential middle class.

The Elites who are in power, those who control the politicians, corporations, big banks, the financial markets and public universities, are in control of the economy and society.

They have wealth and power. They live in multi-million-dollar ocean view mansions and gated communities. They consume more electricity in one year than the average family uses in three years. They travel on private jets and limousines. Private security details protect them from the day-to-day violence we are subject to. They are immune to criminal charges and prosecution. They have also put into place policies and barriers to slowly reduce the wealth and influence of the middle class.

A study done by the Pew Research Center in 2022, found that there has been a “shrinking” of the middle class since the 1970’s. In 1971, Pew found that 61% of adults fell into the middle-income class. By 2021 that share had decreased to 50%, a 9% decline in middle class adults. At the same time, the number of lower-income class adults increased by 4% and upper-income class grew by 7%. The study also found that in 1970, adults in middle-income households in the U.S. accounted for 62% of all aggregate income, a share that fell to 42% in 2020.

Upper class households increased their incomes and wealth by large margins due to investments in the stock market, business and real estate, which benefitted from government policies. As the upper class made full use of these advantages, the gap in the incomes of upper-income and other households increased. So did their power and influence. The inflation that is forcing you and I to make choices, reducing leisure travel, turning down the heat during the winter or air conditioning during the summer, or cutting back on discretionary purchases, dining out or travel, has no effect on their lifestyles.

The people in power fear anyone who pose a legitimate threat to their reign of control. This is the reason the global Elites desperately want to impoverish the middle class and make America (and the world) a society of extremes: Extreme poverty (us) on the one hand, and extreme wealth (them) on the other.

Agenda 21 is “A comprehensive blueprint for the reorganization of human society...”

United Nations Promotion for Agenda 21

“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.”

Saikat Chakrabarti, chief of staff for Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Washington Post, 2019

Addenda update – September 2024 [Ref Addenda #30, 34, 38, 40 & 63]

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

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

Ocean City ‘cannot be bought,’ mayor told US Wind in community benefit package rejection

Mayor Rick Meehan of Ocean City, Maryland, said US Wind had offered community benefit packages in exchange for local officials refraining from negative comments about the project.

DelmarvaNow, February 26, 2024

Ocean City, Maryland, Mayor Rick Meehan announced last week that he rejected a proposed community benefit package from offshore wind developer US Wind in December.

Meehan said that US Wind had offered packages to neighboring Delaware communities that promised benefits in exchange for “local government officials... [refraining] from making any negative comments or objections” about proposed projects, and offered Ocean City “the same opportunity.”

In 2018, a series of competitive bids for offshore lease areas were approved by the Federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). Ørsted was awarded a 15 square mile lease off the coast of Delaware under the name of Skipjack Energy LLC. US Wind was awarded a 73 square mile lease off the coast of Ocean City Maryland.

US Wind planned to develop multiple projects as part of its Maryland Offshore Wind Project plan — including the 300 MW *MarWin* and 800 MW *Momentum Wind* projects, which have already secured Offshore Renewable Energy Certificates (ORECs) from the state, despite the protests of local communities. (More on ORECs later)

In order to “win over” local communities, US Wind offered payments of up to \$2 million, disbursed over a 20-year period. When the offer was delivered to Ocean City mayor Rick Meehan, his response was: “*Respectfully the future of the Town of Ocean City cannot be bought and we intend to continue to do what is necessary to protect the interests of our residents, property owners and future generations.*”

Background information:

The Skipjack 1 Proposal from Ørsted to build the 120 MW, 10 turbine *Skipjack Wind 1* project in a 9.4 square mile lease area off the coast of Delaware was approved by the federal government in June 2018 after nine years of planning, environmental studies and permitting. Ørsted had planned to begin construction in 2021 and begin electricity generation in 2022.

In 2021, Ørsted was awarded a contract by the Maryland Public Service Commission to expand Skipjack, installing an additional 846 MW of capacity (70 turbines). This project, named *Skipjack Wind 2* would be constructed at the same time as Skipjack 1.

Note: The wind turbines selected for this project were General Electric Haliade X-12, rated at 12 MW. These turbines have a blade length of 351-feet and stand 853-feet tall above the waterline. For reference, the observation deck at the Empire State Building is 1,050 feet tall.

Eighty wind turbines, standing over 850 feet tall, just 20 miles off the coast of the Delmarva Peninsula. This massive wind farm would be in direct line of sight of the popular summer vacation spot of Bethany Beach, much to the dismay of residents and town officials.

I was in Virginia Beach in April and saw firsthand the view of turbines being installed for the Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project. These 840-foot turbines were 27-miles off the Virginia Beach coast, 7-miles further than the Skipjack project, and they were visible from the beach. Dominion Energy agreed to pay the city of Virginia Beach \$290,000 in March for “mitigation for adverse visual effects.”

Back to the Skipjack project...

When the Maryland Public Service Commission awarded contracts to Ørsted and US Wind, it gave them financial compensation for the project through the use of *Offshore Wind Renewable Energy Credits*, or ORECs. ORECs give the developer a “credit” for each megawatt of electricity produced by offshore wind clean energy sources. The electricity produced by the turbines is bought by utility companies at the set rate: 1 MW of electricity purchased equals 1 credit. The utility companies are required to purchase these credits to make the transition to renewable energy mandated by state emissions goals.

In January 2024, Ørsted, announced they were withdrawing from the Maryland PSC orders approving their Skipjack 1 and 2 offshore wind projects. A statement from Ørsted said: “The payment amounts for ORECs forth in the orders are no longer commercially viable because of today’s challenging market conditions, including inflation, high interest rates and supply chain constraints.”

This didn’t mean that the projects were cancelled outright, it just meant that Ørsted would or could not build them at the rates originally awarded by the Maryland PSC.

At the same time, Ørsted ceased development of their Ocean Wind 1 and 2 projects awarded by New Jersey, and their Empire Wind 1 and 2 projects by New York state. The original project awards in 2019 and 2021, were affected by the same market conditions that led to the withdrawal from Skipjack.

Notes:

The Maryland PSC awarded ORECs for the Skipjack Wind 1 project in May 2017, at a levelized price of \$131.93 per MWh for a term of 20 years, beginning when the turbines were scheduled to be operational in 2023. The PSC later awarded ORECs for the Skipjack Wind 2 project in December 2021, at a levelized price of \$71.61 per MWh for a term of 20 years, beginning when the turbines were scheduled to be operational in 2026.

My back of the envelope calculates the entire 966 MW project when operational, would have been compensated at an average rate of \$70.10 per MW for 20-years.

<https://www.psc.state.md.us/wp-content/uploads/PSC-Awards-ORECs-to-US-Wind-Skipjack.pdf>
https://www.psc.state.md.us/wp-content/uploads/Maryland-PSC-Decision-Expands-Offshore-Wind-Development_12172021.pdf

Ørsted announced that it would continue advancing development and permitting for the combined Skipjack project, while “repositioning” it for future “offtake opportunities”.

Note: Offtake agreements in project financing refers to the selling of all or portions of that project to another company, often to acquire project financing for future construction projects. In other words, Ørsted wanted to unload another unprofitable project to someone else.

The Maryland PSC awarded ORECs for the 248 MW *MarWin* project in May 2017, at a levelized price of \$131.93 per MWh for a term of 20 years, beginning when the turbines were scheduled to be operational in 2021.

In 2021, US Wind also submitted bids for a 808.5 MW expansion of its *MarWin* I project. The Maryland PSC awarded US Wind ORECs at a levelized price of \$131.93 per MWh for a term of 20 years, beginning when the turbines became operational in 2026, and a 1.0% price escalation per year.

<https://www.psc.state.md.us/wp-content/uploads/PSC-Awards-ORECs-to-US-Wind-Skipjack.pdf>

<https://www.psc.state.md.us/wp-content/uploads/Order-No.-90011-Case-No.-9666-Order-Granting-Offshore-Wind-Renewable-Energy-Credits.pdf>

<https://www.psc.state.md.us/wp-content/uploads/Order-No.-88192-Case-No.-9431-Offshore-Wind.pdf>

As part of the bid process, the PSC had to do a cost analysis of the impact on ratepayers for the project. In addition, the cost analysis had to Demonstrate “Positive Net Economic, Environmental, and Health Benefits to the State. Even if the impact on ratepayers would be substantial, the project could be approved based on overall positive benefits to the state of Maryland.

The PSC cost benefit analysis done by energy management consulting firm Levitan & Associates Inc. dis state that the offshore wind project would produce positive net economic, environmental and health benefits to the state and the “Maryland ratepayers’ investment in the approved Qualified Offshore Wind Projects is warranted.”

In addition to the “reduction of carbon emissions”, a big part in that determination had to do with “economic commitments” required of the developer in exchange for project approval.

- at least \$610 million of planned in-State expenditures” during the construction period
- an additional \$744 million of in-State expenditures expected to accrue after construction
- an additional \$48 million in direct taxes received
- an infusion of \$6 million into the Maryland Offshore Wind Business Development Fund
- the potential for 7,050 new “high paying” Maryland jobs

Remember, the compensation Ørsted was awarded for their Skipjack 1 and 2 offshore wind projects were at an average rate of \$70.10 per MWh for 20-years.

The compensation US Wind was awarded for their MarWind project was \$131.93 per MWh for 20-years, 88% higher!

But none of this mattered to Maryland Governor Wes Moore (D). What mattered was achieving the goals of the *Climate Solutions Now Act* (CSNA) of 2022, which was promoted as “the most aggressive emissions reduction goals in the nation”.

The goal of the CSNA, is to reduce emissions by 60 percent (over the 2006 level) by 2031, and reach net zero emissions by 2045. These emission goals are even more aggressive than New York's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, the renewable energy plan that has already been underway for four years and was noted in Addenda 63 that New York is not on track to achieve!

But, just like New York governor Kathy Hochul, Governor Wes Moore does not care that the goal can be achieved. He only cares about stating the goal and aggressively pursuing it regardless of the financial cost to residential utility customers, businesses and industries in Maryland.

It's not about clean air

It's all about control

The global Elites desperately want to impoverish the middle class and make America (and the world) a society of extremes: Extreme poverty (us) on the one hand, and extreme wealth (them) on the other.

Agenda 21 is "A comprehensive blueprint for the reorganization of human society..."

United Nations Promotion for Agenda 21

"Land is one of the fundamental elements in human settlements. Every State has the right to take the necessary steps to maintain under public control the use, possession, disposal and reservation of land. Every State has the right to plan and regulate use of land, which is one of its most important resources, in such a way that the growth of population centres both urban and rural are based on a comprehensive land use plan. Such measures must assure the attainment of basic goals of social and economic reform for every country, in conformity with its national and land tenure system and legislation."

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements - Habitat I, Vancouver, Canada, 31 May-11 June 1976

"Particular attention should be given to... Making true social costs and benefits the basis for policy decision and evaluation, and not only material product"

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements - Habitat I, Vancouver, Canada, 31 May-11 June 1976

"Land... cannot be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market. Private land ownership is also a principal instrument of accumulation and concentration of wealth and therefore contributes to social injustice; if unchecked, it may become a major obstacle in the planning and implementation of development schemes."

Public control of land use is therefore indispensable...."

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements - Habitat I, Vancouver, Canada, 31 May-11 June 1976

Addenda #65 – October 2024

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

Re: Addenda #46 – May 2024

SDG 10.7 – U.N. Migration Policies

SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Definitions –

Alien: Terminology in Title 8 of U.S. Code to describe a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.

Asylum: Form of protection provided to noncitizens physically present in the United States who meet the definition of refugee under Immigration and Nationality (INA) section 101(a)(42) and are not otherwise barred from applying for or receiving asylum.

Immigrant: Any person lawfully in the United States who is not a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or person admitted under a nonimmigrant category as defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act

Migrant: A person who leaves his/her country of origin to seek temporary or permanent residence in another country. (ie. seasonal farm workers)

Noncitizen: Person not a citizen or national of the United States.

Refugee: Status granted to an individual, prior to departure for and arrival in the United States, who has been determined by competent authority to be fleeing persecution or have a well-founded fear of persecution in their own country because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

Refugee: Status granted to an individual, prior to departure for and arrival in the United States, who has been determined by competent authority to be fleeing persecution or have a well-founded fear of persecution in their own country because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

Note: In April 2021, the Biden administration ordered U.S. immigration enforcement agencies to change how they talk about immigrants. The terms "illegal alien" and "assimilation" are out — replaced by "undocumented noncitizen" and "integration."

Temporary Protected Status (TPS): Temporary Protected Status (TPS) allows certain eligible nationals of a foreign state to apply for temporary refuge in the United States after a finding that conditions in that country pose a danger to personal safety due to ongoing armed conflict or an environmental disaster.

In preparing this Addenda, I discovered that some of the terms I have been using for the last few years are incorrect when referring to immigrants and migrants. It was a good learning experience...

More than 13,000 immigrants convicted of homicide are living outside immigration detention in the U.S., ICE says

Two law enforcement officials said many of those migrants crossed into the U.S. under previous administrations, and that the total includes people serving U.S. prison sentences.

NBC News, September 28, 2024

More than 13,000 immigrants convicted of homicide — either in the United States or abroad — are living outside of Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention, according to data ICE provided to Congress earlier this week.

The immigrants are part of ICE’s “non-detained” docket, meaning the agency has some information on the immigrants and they have pending immigration cases in the U.S., but they are not currently in detention either because they are not prioritized for detention, they are serving time in a jail or prison for their crimes, or because ICE cannot find them, three law enforcement officials said.

Two of the officials said it is not known how many are incarcerated because ICE is not always privy to that data from state and local law enforcement agencies.

Conservative media and Congressional Republicans quickly point to the Biden-Harris administrations “open border” policies. Liberal media, Congressional Democrats and the Biden-Harris administration point out that “the data sent to Gonzales is being misinterpreted, and goes back four decades, long before the Biden administration.” As if this line of reasoning absolves presidential candidate Kamala Harris of any blame for the startling statistics. As of July 21, 2024:

- There are currently more than 7.5 million total illegal immigrants on ICE’s “non-detained” docket, meaning they have pending immigration cases but are not currently in detention. Most of them are free and living among us in the U.S.
- Of these 7.5 million, 662,566 illegal immigrants with criminal histories on the agency’s non-detained docket (NDD), meaning they are not detained while they await immigration proceedings. Most of them are free and living among us in the U.S.
- 435,719 illegal immigrants with criminal convictions have been released by the agency to cities around the United States.
- 226,847 of those with previous criminal convictions have additional pending criminal charges.
- 15,272 illegal immigrants with current or pending convictions on murder charges, 14,944 of which are free and living among us in the U.S.
- 37,339 illegal immigrants with current or pending convictions on sexual assault or sex offenses, 36,143 of which are free and living among us in the U.S.
- 72,059 illegal immigrants with current or pending convictions of dangerous drugs, 70,379 of which are free and living among us in the U.S.
- 108,992 illegal migrants with current or pending convictions on assault, 105,146 of which are free and living among us in the U.S.

The letter was sent to U.S. Rep. Tony Gonzales (R-TX) by the head of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Deputy Director Patrick Lechleitner on September 25, 2024. Gonzales, a member of the GOP-led House Homeland Security Committee, had requested information from President Biden and Homeland Security Director Mayorkas on March 13 about illegal migrants in the U.S. with criminal backgrounds.

Why the six month delay in responding? Was the data deliberately being delayed with the election coming up in November? Was the data being “altered” or “sanitized”?

We are especially concerned by the willful failure of sanctuary cities to hold criminal noncitizens in custody after federal law enforcement has issued detainers for their arrest. This refusal has on various occasions led to the release of violent offenders into American communities, posing a direct threat to public safety. We are asking you to take aggressive action to end the abuse of our nation’s border laws and discourage sanctuary cities from providing safe harbor to violent criminals who have entered our country illegally.

House Homeland Security Committee Chairman Mark Green (R-TN) stated; “DHS law enforcement has been directed to mass-release illegal aliens whom they know have criminal convictions or are facing charges for serious crimes—and these dangerous, destructive individuals are making their way into every city and state in this country. How many more Americans need to die or be victimized before this administration is forced to abide by the laws they swore to uphold?”

ICE Director Lechleitner blames some of the releases on law enforcement in “sanctuary cities” not cooperating with ICE. “Some jurisdictions have reduced their cooperation with ICE, to include refusal to honor ICE detainer requests, even for noncitizens who have been convicted of serious felonies and pose an ongoing threat to public safety. In one eight-month period documented by ICE in 2014-15, of about 8,000 criminal aliens released by sanctuary jurisdictions, about 1,800 offenders were arrested again within the eight-month period for 7,500 new crimes.

Sources:

<https://homeland.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/24-01143-ICEs-Signed-Response-to-Representative-Tony-Gonzales.pdf>

<https://gonzales.house.gov/2024/3/rep-tony-gonzales-to-biden-administration-stop-sanctuary-cities-from-shielding-illegal-immigrants-from-federal-law-enforcement>

<https://www.borderreport.com/immigration/border-crime/ice-released-over-435000-migrants-with-criminal-convictions-data-shows/>

Is this issue politically motivated? Absolutely!

Is the information accurate and true? Absolutely!

Are a certain percentage of illegal migrants already in the U.S. *and* currently entering the U.S. a threat to American citizens? Absolutely!

The following are just a small sample of articles you can find online about this threat...

1. In April 2023, Francisco Oropesa, a Mexican national, shot and killed four adults and a 9-year-old boy in Cleveland Texas. Oropesa had entered the US illegally and been deported by immigration officials at least four times since 2009.
2. In August 2023, Haitian illegal immigrant Hermanio Joseph crossed the centerline on the two-lane road and struck a westbound school bus, injuring 26 school children and killing 11-year-old Aiden Clark on the first day of school in Lawrenceville Ohio. Note: Lawrenceville Ohio is just 7 miles northwest from Springfield, a city that has been the center of much controversy about a massive influx of Haitian noncitizens recently.
3. In October 2023, Kevin Castro-Garcia was charged in the murder of 37-year-old Elmer Nahum Miranda-Martinez whose body police said they found in the trunk of a car that had been set on fire in a “wooded area” in Nashville. Castro-Garcia had been deported twice in the past, flown by ICE back to Honduras. Castro-Garcia is a member of Sur 13, a transnational criminal gang organization,
4. In December 2023, Jose Guadalupe Menjivar-Alas, who was previously deported four times between 2009 and 2015, struck and killed Melissa Powell and her 16-year-old son, Riordan Powell. Menjivar-Alas was drunk and speeding at speeding at 100 mph in Denver when the accident happened. After each removal, Menjivar-Alas illegally reentered the country but was not apprehended by Border Patrol agents. He was arrested in Boulder County for alcohol-related driving offenses in 2007, 2016, and 2019. Four days before the accident in which the Powells were killed, Menjivar pled guilty to the three cases. The prosecutor argued that Menjivar should be sentenced immediately to serve one year in jail because he could be a danger to the community. Instead, a judge sentenced Menjivar to 365 days of work release and two years’ probation.
5. In February 2024, Jose Antonio Ibarra murdered Augusta University nursing student Laken Riley, who was on her regular morning jog around the campus. Ibarra struck Riley in the head with a rock several times, then strangled her in an attempted rape gone wrong. Ibarra illegally crossed into the U.S. from Venezuela in 2022 and was released by Customs and Border Patrol due to lack of detention space. ICE also said that Ibarra had been arrested by the New York Police Department in September, 2023 and was “charged with acting in a manner to injure a child less than 17 and a motor vehicle license violation”. New York officials then released him “before a detainer could be issued,” ICE said.
6. In February 2024, Nilson Trejo-Granados was arrested in Langley Park, Maryland for the shooting death of 2-year-old Jeremy Pooou Caceres. Police charged Nilson Trejo-Granados with first- and second-degree murder for shooting the Caceres, while his mother had taken him on a walk. Police said that the gunfire was intended for Jeremy and his mom. Trejo-Granados was previously charged in Maryland with theft, at which point U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement attempted to have local police hold him in custody until they could transfer him to federal custody. County corrections officials refused, setting Trejo-Granados free. He was arrested for theft again in Maryland in September and again ICE’s request was denied. Trejo-Granados is an illegal immigrant from Salvador.

7. On February 8, 2024, Ecuadorian native Raad Almansoori murdered Denisse Oleas-Arancibia inside the SoHo 54 Hotel in New York City. This death was caused by blunt force trauma to the head," said NYPD Chief of Detectives Joseph Kenny. "A broken iron was recovered at the scene, and recovered bits of plastic were found embedded in her skull."
On February 17, Almansoori committed a knifepoint carjacking in Glendale Arizona, stabbing his female victim.
On February 18, Almansoori attempted to rape a woman in the bathroom of a Surprise, Arizona McDonalds. When the woman screamed for help, Almansoori stabbed her. Almansoori was arrested shortly after the attack and held without bond. Authorities said Almansoori had previous arrests in Florida and Texas for kidnapping and sexual assault. Maricopa County D.A. Rachel Mitchel refused extradition to New York City.
8. In April 2024, Brandon Ortiz-Vite shot and killed 25-year-old Ruby Garcia, who he was in a romantic relationship with, in Michigan. Ortiz-Vite, who entered into the U.S. illegally from Mexico, has had several run-ins with police since 2017, including drunk driving and illegal entry into a residence. He was arrested in 2020 and was ordered by a judge to be removed from the United States, according to an ICE spokesperson. At an unknown date and location, Ortiz-Vite entered back into the United States without inspection by an immigration official, the spokesperson said.
9. In June 2024, Jocelyn Nungaray was murdered by two illegal Venezuelan migrants in Houston. The two men lured Nungaray under a bridge, stripped her naked to the waist then sexually assaulted the 12-year-old girl for two hours, before they strangled her and dumped her body in a drainage ditch.
Johan Jose Martinez-Rangel and Franklin Jose Peña Ramos recently entered the U.S. illegally. Ramos was caught by CBP and released into the U.S. in May with an ankle monitoring device, which he cut off after Nungaray's body was found. Martinez-Rangel was released into the U.S. pending an immigration hearing date.
10. In June 2024, Bernardo Raul Castro-Mata opened fire on two officers after they tried to stop him for riding a scooter in the wrong direction in Queens. The officers were treated and released from a hospital later the same day. Castro-Mata entered the US illegally from Venezuela last July, a spokesperson for ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations in New York confirmed to CNN. He was released and ordered to report to immigration court where an immigration judge dismissed removal proceedings against Castro-Mata on May 6.
11. In July 2024, Oved Bernardo Mendoza Argueta shot and killed two employees Patricia Portillo and Brayan Alexis Godoy at a Chick-fil-A in Irving Texas where his wife worked. Police called the shooting a "targeted shooting". Argueta crossed into the U.S. illegally from El Salvador at some point in the past year.
12. In August 2024, Julio Cesar Pimentel-Soriano fatally stabbed Fraime Ubaldo, 30, Marangely Moreno-Santiago, 26, Evangeline Ubaldo-Moreno, 4, and Sebastian Ubaldo-Moreno, 2, inside their Irondequoit home. Pimentel-Soriano illegally entered Puerto Rico, where he obtained a fraudulent New York identification.

The progressive media has put a lot of effort into “debunking” the claims that the U.S. is experiencing a surge in crime caused by immigrants.

Immigrants are less likely to commit crimes than U.S.-born Americans, studies find
npr, March 8, 2024

Immigrants are significantly less likely to commit crimes than the U.S.-born
Northwestern University / Northwestern NOW, March 12, 2024

Debunking the Myth of the ‘Migrant Crime Wave’
Brennan Center for Justice, May 29, 2024

Undocumented Immigrant Offending Rate Lower Than U.S.-Born Citizen Rate
National Institute of Justice, September 12, 2024

While these headlines may be ‘factually correct’ they are of no comfort to the loved ones and families of the 15,272 murder victims noted in ICE Director Patrick Lechleitner’s letter.

While a majority of the 662,566 illegal migrants noted in the letter from ICE entered the U.S. during other administrations, ALL of the above cases happened under the Biden-Harris administrations open border policies. Just hours after his inauguration, President Biden signed executive orders reversing all of President Trumps border measures: an immediate stop to border wall construction, repealing the travel ban from Middle Eastern countries with ties to terrorism and ordering all deportations be paused. President Biden also ordered an end to the “remain in Mexico” policy President Trump had brokered with the Mexican government in 2018. The *Migrant Protection Protocols* policy required migrants seeking asylum to remain in Mexico until their US immigration court date.

According to the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol website, since January 2021, border agents recorded 10.457 million “encounters” with migrants attempting to cross into the U.S. illegally. These are just the *known* encounters. The true number of immigrants attempting to cross into the U.S. can only be guessed at.

What *is* known, is that in the first four months of Fiscal Year 2021, before Joe Biden took office, monthly encounters averaged less than 92,000. In February 2021, nationwide encounters spiked to more than 115,500 and continued to increase to a high of 341,392 in September 2023. Eighty percent of these encounters occurred at the southwest border.

A little more about the sanctuary policies that ICE Director Lechleitner noted in his letter to Congress...

The Center for Immigration Studies has identified nearly 300 states and localities with sanctuary policies that obstruct immigration enforcement and shield criminals from ICE. These policies include refusing ICE detainers, imposing unreasonable conditions on detainer acceptance, denying ICE access to interview incarcerated aliens, or prohibiting local officials from communicating with federal immigration officers. Some of these policies violate federal law, which prohibit state or local governments from restricting communication with federal immigration authorities about a person’s immigration status.

According to data obtained under a Freedom of Information request, the Center found that state and local sanctuary policies have caused the release of more than 8,000 criminal alien offenders sought by ICE for deportation in 276 jurisdictions around the country, over an eight-month period in 2015. Sixty-three percent of the individuals freed by local authorities had prior criminal histories or were labeled a public safety concern at the time of their release. Nearly 1,900 of the released offenders subsequently were arrested for another crime within that eight-month period. ICE arrested approximately 750 of the recidivists, but more than 1,000 (60 percent) remained at large and living among us.

There are (currently) eleven states that have enacted sanctuary legislation: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and the District of Columbia. Many cities also have their own even more restrictive sanctuary policies.

In November 2014, New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio signed into law Introductions 486-A and 487-A, “dramatically limiting cooperation with federal immigration enforcement practices, except in instances where there are public safety concerns. The two bills also ended the presence of ICE at Rikers Island and all City facilities. The bills also ended all cooperation with federal ‘detainer requests’ for all residents, except those convicted of ‘violent or serious felonies’”.

Given the number of cities and states that have sanctuary policy restrictions and Progressive judges, it is logical to assume a large percentage of those 662,566 illegal immigrants on ICEs non-detained docket are free and living among us.

Ok, maybe those articles debunking an “immigrant crime wave” are at least partially true. Maybe the data from ICE Deputy Director Patrick Lechleitner is being “misinterpreted”. Let’s look at actual data from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection website and see the results of the Biden-Harris administrations Open Border policies.

First, how many noncitizens actually make their way to the U.S. border?

How many of those are found to be “inadmissible” to enter the U.S., taken back to where they crossed and expelled? How many remain in the U.S.?

Note: The CBP defines encounters as, *Migrants who are either apprehended and expelled from the country or were apprehended but allowed to go through routine removal proceedings, which include seeking asylum while in the U.S.*

From February 2017 through January 2021 CBP reported a total of 2.437 million encounters at all U.S. borders. The Trump administration actively cracked down on illegal immigration and took steps to securing the border from illegal crossings. The Trump administration had undertaken more than 400 executive actions on immigration, according to the Migration Policy Institute. Those include tougher border and interior enforcement, restricting asylum, rolling back Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), slashing refugee visas, streamlining immigration courts and creating Remain in Mexico.

Candidate Biden, however, made his position known during his 2019 campaign when he stated: “We could afford to take in a heartbeat another two million,” Then, in September 2020, Biden pledged to roll back all of the Trump administrations immigration and border policies.

The Biden immigration policy had immediate effects.



Caravan from Honduras heading to the U.S., 2020



Migrant Caravan heading to the U.S., 2019



Caravan from Honduras heading to the U.S., Jan. 2021



WHO provided all these t-shirts and signs?
Migrant Caravan at Baja California, Mar. 2021

Monthly encounters at all U.S. points of entry that averaged 50,789 through the Trump presidency, suddenly began to increase substantially. In the last four months before Biden took office, encounters averaged over 74,000 per month. In January 2021, that number jumped to 101,099 and continued increasing to a high of 269,735 in September 2023.

From February 2021 through September 2024, CBP reported a total of 10.457 million encounters at all U.S. borders, an increase of almost six million in just 44 months and a monthly average of 237,675 encounters at all U.S. borders.
More than 7.1 million of the 10.457 million encounters were single adults, mostly males.

Total Encounters	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	TOTAL
Southwestern Border	415,517	521,090	977,509	458,088	1,734,686	2,378,944	2,475,669	2,135,005	11,096,508
All other points of entry	111,384	162,088	170,515	188,734	221,833	387,638	725,475	766,137	2,733,804
Nationwide	526,901	683,178	1,148,024	646,822	1,956,519	2,766,582	3,201,144	2,901,142	13,830,312
https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics									
Title 42 Expulsions (Ended, May 2023)				206,783	1,071,075	1,103,961	579,084	0	2,960,903
1 Title 8 refusals & Credible Fear inadmissibles; OFO & CBP				283,680	690,784	1,384,518	2,085,627	1,173,075	5,617,684
2 ICE Removals; illegals & criminals	226,119	256,085	267,258	185,884	59,011	72,177	142,580	65,983	1,275,097
3 Removals; Family Units & UACs	5,924	8,282	12,053	18,505	3,811	7,314	18,158		74,047
Total Expulsions / Returns	232,043	264,367	279,311	694,852	1,824,681	2,567,970	2,825,449	1,239,058	8,578,587
https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics/title-8-and-title-42-statistics-fy2020-fy2023									
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Fiscal Year Enforcement and Removal Operations Reports									
1. data through September, 2024									
2. data through February 2024									

Expulsions and refusals of inadmissible immigrants ramped up during the Trump administration and continued during the first 2-1/2 years under President Biden, until he ended Title 8 refusals and Title 42 expulsions.
The border was now “open for business.”

“The message is quite clear. Do not come the border is closed, the border is secure.”

Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas on abc News “This Week”, March 21, 2021

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zu4CleyntV4> FY2021 - 1.9 million encounters, 131,838 released into US

On August 1, 2023 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas claimed the U.S. border is “not open” during a July 26 House Judiciary Committee hearing. That was a lie.

FY2023 - 3.201 million encounters, 375,695 released into US

https://x.com/Julio_Rosas11/status/1684209113201270785

“Mr. President, on the border: Have you done everything you can do with executive authority?” a reporter asked President Biden on Tuesday as he walked out to Marine One on the South Lawn of the White House.

“I’ve done all I can do. Just give me the power. Give me the Border Patrol. Give me the people, the judges. Give me the people who can stop this and make it work right,”

Former Border Patrol Chief Rodney Scott said Biden’s statement is not true.

“Look at the evidence: Every administration prior to Biden took steps to deter illegal entries and improve border security. Biden destroyed that progress with the stroke of a pen. He can fix it with a stroke of a pen. Just turn the effective programs back on,”

The Daily Signal, February 1, 2024

Arrests of Individuals with Criminal Convictions or those Wanted by Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	Total
Criminal Noncitizens Encountered	19,127	18,321	16,974	9,447	17,330	29,021	35,433	36,290	181,943
Criminal noncitizens with Outstanding Wants or Warrants	2,675	1,550	4,153	2,054	1,904	949	988	954	15,227
CBC criminal noncitizen arrests	8,531	6,698	4,269	2,438	10,763	12,028	15,267	17,048	77,042

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection - CBP Enforcement Statistics

Total Criminal Convictions by Type

Conviction Type	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	Total
Assault, Battery, Domestic Violence	692	524	299	208	1,178	1,142	1,254	1,084	6,381
Burglary, Larceny, Theft, Fraud	595	347	184	143	825	896	864	697	4,551
Driving Under the Influence	1,596	1,113	614	364	1,629	1,614	2,493	2,844	12,267
Homicide, Manslaughter	3	3	2	3	60	62	29	29	191
Illegal Drug Possession, Trafficking	1,249	871	449	386	2,138	2,239	2,055	1,566	10,953
Illegal Entry, Re-Entry	4,502	3,920	2,663	1,261	6,160	6,797	8,790	10,935	45,028
Illegal Weapons Possession, Transport, Trafficking	173	106	66	49	336	309	307	232	1,578
Sexual Offenses	137	80	58	156	488	365	284	221	1,789
Other	1,851	1,364	814	580	2,691	2,891	3,286	3,276	16,753
Totals	10,798	8,328	5,149	3,150	15,505	16,315	19,362	20,884	99,491

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Criminal Noncitizen Statistics

There is a marked difference in the numbers of arrests of noncitizens with criminal convictions from FY2017 through FY2020, to FY2021 through FY2024. What changed? The President and the policies!

Note: Information from a recent “open records request” shows that on in every ten inmates in the Harris County jail in Texas, has an ICE “hold” or detainer request. Out of those 1,170 inmates, 43% have ICE holds from violent crimes, including 75 murder cases, including the two illegal migrants from Venezuela charged with capital murder of Jocelyn Nungaray. Another 174 holds are linked to sexual assault cases, more than half involving children under 14.

Nationwide Apprehensions by Gang Affiliation

Gang Affiliation	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	Total
MS-13	228	413	464	72	113	312	178	72	1,852
Paisas	53	62	90	93	79	146	133	148	804
Surenos (sur-13)	66	66	70	66	46	54	57	56	481
all others	189	267	352	132	110	239	271	247	1,807
Totals	536	808	976	363	348	751	639	523	4,944

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection - CBP Enforcement Statistics



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Tren de Aragua is Venezuela’s largest criminal organization. It is estimated that there are more than 1,000 TdA members in the U.S. and they already have the ability to operate trafficking rings in this country the same way it has done in South American countries. What some Venezuelan immigrants in Florida and other states have told the authorities is that they are already beginning to see in their communities the same type of criminal activity they fled from in Venezuela.

A recent memo from the Homeland Security Investigations office in Chicago said: “Credible human sources from Colorado provided information on TdA [Tren de Aragua] giving a ‘green light’ to fire on or attack law enforcement,”

MS-13, whose motto is “kill, rape, control”, is comprised of illegal immigrants from El Salvador. They have an estimated 8 - 10,000 members here in the U.S., with cliques in at least 42 states plus the District of Columbia.

From 2016 to 2020, about 500 MS-13 members have been convicted of crimes, with 37 serving life sentences. MS-13 has been linked to more than 60 deaths in New York City and Long Island over the past decade.

Terrorist Screening Data Set Encounters

Data Set Encounters	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	Total
Office of Field Operations TSDS Encounters at Land Border Ports of Entry of All Nationalities*									
Southwest Border	116	155	280	72	103	67	80	52	925
Northern Border	217	196	258	124	54	313	484	358	2,004
Total	333	351	538	196	157	380	564	410	2,929
U.S. Border Patrol TSDS Encounters Between Ports of Entry of Non-U.S. Citizens									
Southwest Border	2	6	0	3	15	98	169	103	396
Northern Border	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	3	10
Total	2	6	3	3	16	98	172	106	406
Combined, All Borders	335	357	541	199	173	478	736	516	3,335

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection - CBP Enforcement Statistics

It’s not only everyday criminals and gang members slipping into the U.S. The CBP website data also shows that field agents have encountered almost 3,700 individuals on the Terrorist watch list over the last eight years. And that’s just how many we know of, for sure. The statistic that we also do not have is, how many other noncitizens have been released into the U.S. because border agents did not have corroborating information that could confirm an encounter as being on the list.

In January, a journalist was interviewing illegal immigrants at the southern border in Arizona. He approached a group of individuals that had just crossed illegally into the U.S. and asked one of the men what country they came from. The man’s response: *If you are smart enough, you will know who I am. But you really aren’t smart enough to know who I am. But soon, you’re gonna know who I am. Very soon.*

https://x.com/IRT_Media/status/1748867959546872271

In Addenda #46 – May 2024, I outlined the plan behind the United Nations Global Compact for Migration. This compact goes back to 2016, when Global Elites of the UN General Assembly began discussing the issue of migration and refugees. Ongoing conflicts in the Middle East created an outflow of migrants and refugees from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries, crossing into European countries. In 2015 alone, more than 1.3 million crossed into Europe seeking asylum. Data from the UN's refugee agency (UNHCR) shows that between 2015 and 2023, 2.5 million refugees and migrants arrived in European countries.

In the beginning, European leaders felt a responsibility to solve the displacement of those affected by the wars in the Middle East that they had participated in. They embraced refugees coming into their countries. German Prime Minister Angela Merkel said, "We can do this!" and took selfies with newly arrived immigrants.

Between 2015 and 2016, more than 1 million refugees applied for asylum in Germany. But that mood shifted, and German citizens began rejecting the mass inflow of foreigners, who didn't speak their language, didn't assimilate into the culture and couldn't get or hold jobs.

Various studies have shown migrants are still much less likely to have a job than the average German and only around half the people who have come to Germany since 2013 have paid employment. The studies also show immigrants are disproportionately involved in violent crime including murder, manslaughter, assault and rape. But this is partly because many of the immigrants are young men who tend to be more frequently guilty of such offenses. (Remember that more than 7.1 million of the 10.457 million encounters at the U.S. borders in the past 43-months were single adults, mostly males!)

Today, 40% of the German public do not believe their country can cope with the large numbers of refugees. And these attitudes are not limited to Germany. The data coming out of European countries now shows the unintended effects from unrestricted immigration. The unemployment rate among persons aged 20–64 years living in the EU in 2023 was 5.4 % for nationals, 6.9 % for citizens of other EU countries and approximately twice as high for non-EU citizens (immigrants) (12.2 %). The youth unemployment rate among persons aged 15–29 years living in the EU in 2023 was 10.9 % for nationals, 10.0 % for citizens of other EU countries and 15.1 % for non-EU citizens (immigrants).

While the data on crimes committed by immigrants is not reliable due to politicians covering up the reality of the situation, an analysis of EU and United Nations crime data by investigative media group *RealClearInvestigations* shows that the crime wave throughout the EU is strongly correlated with immigration. Their 2022 study showed that over the 10 years from 2012 to 2021, about 41 million people immigrated to the European Union, and of those about 3.8 million are estimated to have done so illegally.

As homicides have risen during the last decade across the European Union, from Hungary and Germany to Denmark and Finland, an analysis of EU and United Nations crime data shows that, as in Sweden, the broader crime wave is strongly correlated with immigration. “These results are consistent with other studies in various European countries showing that immigrants – as a group – commit crime at higher rates than the native-born population,” said Tino Sanandaji of the Institute for Economic and Business History Research in Sweden.

Criminal justice experts say that the precision offered by European data may provide guideposts to the United States as it grapples with a host of pathologies ranging from rising violent crime and mass shootings to social disruptions.

In other words, as the U.S. has lagged behind the EU in the implementation of and the effects from renewable Green Energy, we will also lag behind the EU by a few years with the effects from unchecked massive immigration.

Fed's Powell says immigration surge boosted unemployment rate

“... if you're having millions of people come into the labor force, and you're creating 100,000 jobs, you're going to see unemployment go up. So it really depends on what's the trend underlying the volatility of people coming into the country.”

Fox Business, September 19, 2024

Powell was referring to the September 2024 Department of Labor Employment Situation report, which showed a continuation of slower hiring as the economy is “cooling”.

The Employment report showed that the labor force, the number of people available to work, *increased* by 709,000 workers over the past year. But the number of workers actually employed has *decreased* by 66,000.

The resulting 775,000 increase in unemployed workers from last August shows there are too many available workers for the number of jobs in the market. This situation will worsen when the country eventually goes into a recessionary period.

The Employment Situation also breaks down data by race, sex, age groups and other select categories. The number of unemployed White workers increased by 503,000 from a year ago, an increase of 11.4%. Black unemployment increased by 189,000, an increase of 16.3%. Asian unemployment increased by 124,000, an increase of 34.2%. Unemployment for Hispanic or Latino workers increased by 264,000, an increase of 16.9% from a year ago.

All of this data is provided by the Federal government; it is factual. So what I state next is not “misinformation” or xenophobia.

When refusals, expulsions and deportations are factored into the number of noncitizen border encounters, an estimated 1.3 million adult Hispanics or Latinos have been released into the U.S. over the past four years. Immigrants made up 17.4% of the total labor force in 2019. As of June 2024, that number had risen to 19.4%, an increase of 2% or 3.218 million workers in just under five years.

There are today, more workers than jobs available, and American born or naturalized workers cannot find employment due to the increased numbers of immigrant workers. This proves what Powell was saying.

The annual population growth in the U.S. declined steadily between 1992 (1.44%) and 2021 (0.31%). Suddenly the trend reversed itself. In 2022 the population grew 0.38%, in 2023 it grew 0.50%, and year-to-date in 2024 it has grown 0.53%.

At the same time, the birth rate in the U.S. also steadily declined from 15.49 per 1,000 people in 1992 to 12.00 in 2021, and since 2021, the birth rate in the U.S. has remained statistically the same.

So, the question that must be asked is, if the increase in birth rate is statistically flat, what can explain the 71% increase in annual population growth over the same period?

Increased immigration.

The number of illegal immigrants in the United States at the end of 2019 has been estimated at 11.047 million. After accounting for Title 8 U.S. Customs refusals, ICE removals and Title 42 expulsions, an additional 1.819 million non-citizen immigrants have been released into the United States, either on temporary protection status, asylum claims or releases pending immigration hearings in the past five years. They are not legal citizens. They have not gone through naturalization process, learning the laws, customs and responsibilities of living in the U.S. They are living among us, still identifying with their own culture of origin: they have not assimilated into our society. We are only beginning to experience the same problems now, that European Union countries have been going through for several years.

That covers the employment/unemployment part of the unintended effects, now let's move on to the criminal aspect of increased migration.

Note: On June 12, 2016, Omar Mateen, 29, entered the Pulse dance club in Orlando with a semiautomatic assault rifle and pistol. Mateen killed 49 people and wounded 53 more before police fatally shot him. Mateen, a U.S. citizen, born to Afghan parents, had been radicalized by al-Queda jihadist videos. His name had appeared in the FBI's Terrorist Screening Database (the so-called "terrorist watch list") and he was the subject of active investigations. His name was removed from the list once the case was closed.

Note: On September 7, 2024, investigators from the FBI and Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested Muhammad Shahzeb Khan, 20, a man who they accuse of attempting to illegally enter the US to commit a terrorist attack against Jewish communities in New York City on behalf of the Islamic State group. They say the suspect, a Pakistani national living near Toronto, was planning a rifle assault timed for the anniversary of the 7 October Hamas attack against Israel, or the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur.

Note: On October 8, 2024, abc News reported on the FBI arrest of an Afghan national who Justice Department say was inspired by the Islamic State militant organization and was plotting an Election Day attack targeting large crowds in the U.S.

Nasir Ahmad Tawhedi, 27, of Oklahoma City told investigators after his arrest Monday that he had planned his attack to coincide with Election Day next month and that he and a co-conspirator expected to die as martyrs. Tawhedi arrived in the U.S. in September 2021 on a special immigrant visa for those who helped Americans during the war and has been on parole status pending the conclusion of his immigration proceedings.

Note: The FBI has warned multiple times of “increased terrorist threat” in the U.S. from individuals inspired by foreign terrorist organizations over the past several years. Customs and Border Protection Nationwide Encounters can be filtered by country of origin. From February 2021 through August 2024, CBP reported encounters of 168,851 Chinese nationals at U.S. borders nationwide. 156,265 of those encounters (92.5%) were single adults, mostly male.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Nationwide Encounters, China, Peoples Republic of

How many of these men have ties to the Chinese Communist Party, we don’t know. We do know that China is a threat to the U.S., especially to our infrastructure, through cyber terrorism. Single military-aged men crossing the border usually means soldiers on a mission; men fleeing with wives and children means refugees. FBI Director Christopher Wray warned national security and intelligence experts in April, that the government of China poses “a broad and unrelenting threat” to U.S. critical infrastructure. “Chinese government-linked hackers have burrowed into U.S. critical infrastructure and are waiting “for just the right moment to deal a devastating blow.”

So now, we can add Chinese cyber terrorists to the ever expanding threat the U.S. faces from the current administrations open borders policies.

Upon taking office, the President takes an oath to “... preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.” Members of Congress take a similar oath, which also includes “I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic...” Why then, are these oaths of office being ignored by our elected representatives when it comes to the protection of our country and securing its borders?

In 2018 the UN General Assembly ratified the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Immigration*. The goal of the compact, was to facilitate the migration of millions of migrants from undeveloped countries, to developed countries, under the guise of humanitarian assistance to “people at risk”.

By implementing the Global Compact, we ensure effective respect for and protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, across all stages of the migration cycle.

United Nations Human Rights Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration web page

As I stated in Addenda #46, my belief and the belief of many other people, is that the U.N. in its efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals of *Agenda 2030*, needed to overcome the resistance of uncooperative nations or individuals standing in the way of that implementation. President Trump enacted stricter immigration policies, which included securing our southern border. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley voted against the compact in December 2018 along with four other countries, while 36 other countries either abstained or refused to vote in protest of the proposal. That’s essentially one fifth of all U.N. Member States that *did not want* the Compact adopted.

There was a lot of resistance to overcome, in particular, from the United States.

The UN International Organization for Migration set annual goals for migration into the United States beginning in 2019. For the first year, the *Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan* (RMRP) included just refugees and migrants from Venezuela. The political and economic situation in this country continued to deteriorate as the 2018 presidential election was disputed as being “rigged” for the current Socialist leader Nicolás Maduro. Mass protests followed, which resulted in military crackdowns on civilians.

RMRP 2019 “targeted” 2.2 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela for migration and resettlement in new “host countries”, mostly other South American and Latin American countries plus Mexico. The budget the UN needed to accomplish this plan was \$738 million. The United States was included in the UN migration plan as a potential host nation.

RMRP 2020 targeted 2.47 million Venezuelans for migration assistance at a cost of \$1.35 billion, to be provided by the UN and other Non-Governmental Organizations, or NGOs.

RMRP 2024 targeted 2.20 million Venezuelans for migration assistance at a cost of \$1.59 billion, which included “humanitarian transportation” and expenses for migrant relocation, and for the host countries taking the migrants in.

2024 Planning Assumptions noted the following: *Overall, movement patterns of refugees and migrants from Venezuela are expected to maintain similar levels in 2024 as in 2023, affected by a number of variables, including continued and/or heightened movement restrictions and visa controls by host governments, a poor regional economic outlook, rising levels of xenophobia, and a reduced ability for refugees and migrants to integrate into host communities.*

Other relevant aspects include newly established policies and opportunities for regular pathways for refugees and migrants to move to the United States of America and possibly other countries.

The United Nations is now “calling out” the United States efforts to stem the high flow of illegal immigration, including individuals with criminal convictions, murderous gang members and known terrorists, restrictive and xenophobic.

The push was on to flood the U.S. border with migrants and refugees, in one last push before the 2024 Presidential elections, just in case Donald Trump was reelected to office. Global Elites knew he would make every attempt to halt this mass migration and interfere with their plans to *undermine national homogeneity*, change our society and thereby gain total control of our country, the biggest threat to achieving Agenda 2030.

We watched 20 Trump rallies. His racist, anti-immigrant messaging is getting darker.
Politico; October 12, 2024

Trump’s Racist Rants against Immigrants Hide under the Language of Eugenics
Scientific America; October 14, 2024

On the Trail, Trump and Vance Sharpen a Nativist, Anti-Immigrant Tone
The New York Times; September 22, 2024

The Progressive Marxist media is totally on board with the U.N. Global Compact for Migration. They will do anything they can to further the attempt to destroy our nationalism, to destroy our sovereignty, to change our culture and our society. They will lie and spread disinformation to hide the true intentions and extent of this plot to change America. A perfect example of this is the situation in Aurora Colorado described previously. News about an apartment building being taken over by Tren de Aragua, a criminal gang organization from Venezuela, that has been expanding throughout the United States due to the Venezuelan refugee crisis.

CBZ Management, is a property management company that manages rental apartments in Colorado and New York. In 2023, stories began to emerge about the presence of Tren de Aragua gang members in three apartment buildings managed by CBZ in Aurora. A Denver law firm, Perkins Coie, was hired by CBZ Management, to investigate the extent of the problem. In August 2024, a nine page report labeled “CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED”, was delivered to Aurora Mayor Mike Coffman, Aurora City Manager Jason Batchelor, and interim police chief Heather Morris. The report stated that Tren de Aragua had begun the takeover of three of the Whispering Pines Apartments in late 2023. “The evidence we have reviewed indicates that gang members are engaging in flagrant trespass violations, assaults and battery, human trafficking and sexual abuse of minors, unlawful firearms possession, extortion, and other criminal activities, often targeting vulnerable Venezuelan and other immigrant populations”

The law firm interviewed witnesses that lived in the apartment buildings and reviewed security camera footage in the process of their investigation. "Tren de Aragua has threatened to kill (and, in certain instances, has apparently actively attempted to kill) members of Whispering Pines management..." the report stated.

The property manager went on to say that "gang members allegedly stabbed a Whispering Pines resident for refusing to pay "rent" to the gang. Since then, the property has recorded footage of gang members knocking on doors and, without authorization or any other justification, attempting to collect rent from the tenants of Whispering Pines..."

Pushback from Aurora officials was immediate. The office of Colorado governor Jared Polis (Dem), claimed "... according to police intelligence this purported invasion is largely a feature of Danielle Jurinsky's imagination," (Jurinsky is a Republican Aurora City Council member) "We know violent crime in Aurora went down between 2022-2023, fully expect the data will show further declines for 2024, and the recent misinformation campaign threatens actual criminal investigations and could hurt the climate for small businesses in Aurora," the spokesperson for the governor's office concluded.

An internal email obtained by Jurinsky, showed Gang Intervention Unit Officer Matthew Walters notifying Aurora officials about the gangs' presence in Aurora after a conversation with an ICE agent. The agent stated, "TdA has decided to make Denver their headquarters due to sanctuary policies and location... I would highly recommend you guys to take 2-3 friends [police officers] with you when responding to any calls there,"

Aurora mayor Mike Coffman (Rep) claimed that incidents involving the Tren de Aragua, a Venezuelan gang, have been "grossly exaggerated."

Interim Aurora Police Chief Heather Morris said in a video shared on Aug. 30 that The Edge at Lowry Apartments is not being "taken over" by the Tren de Aragua. "We've been talking to the residents here and learning from them to find out what exactly is going on, and there's definitely a different picture..."

Officials in Aurora only began to acknowledge the severity of the problem *after* the release of surveillance video by one of the apartments tenants. "I feel like it's a slap in the face," Cindy Romero told Fox News Digital. "How many gangs is okay to have in Aurora? How many properties is okay to take over? How many people, who are citizens paying their bills, is it okay to displace?" Councilwoman Jurinsky fired back at Polis, asking "My question back to the governor is, is this also a figment of the Romeros' imagination?" after the videos were released.

Donald Trump and J.D. Vance have made the Aurora situation a focal point at recent rallies, to which the Progressive media also pushed back. Reporter Martha Raddatz attempted to argue the point and "fact check" Vance during a recent interview on ABC's "This Week." "I'm going to stop you because I know exactly what happened... I'm going to stop you. 'The incidents were limited to a handful of apartment complexes' and the mayor said our dedicated police officers have acted on those concerns."

Vance responded, "Martha, do you hear yourself? Only a handful of apartment complexes in America were taken over by Venezuelan gangs, and Donald Trump is the problem and not Kamala Harris' open border?... you seem to be more focused [on] nitpicking everything that Donald Trump has said rather than acknowledging that apartment complexes in the United States of America are being taken over by violent gangs."

Raddatz later tried again, saying TdA "did not invade or take over the city, as Donald Trump said." "A few apartment complexes, so no big deal," Vance quickly fired back. <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/crime/jd-vance-rips-abc-s-martha-raddatz-as-she-tries-to-downplay-venezuelan-gang-takeover-in-colorado-do-you-hear-yourself/ar-AA1sfsKv>

Along with Aurora officials, Raddatz and the rest of the Progressive media are willing accomplices in the U.N. Global Migration policy and the Biden-Harris administrations open borders policy which supports it. They first attempt to deflect and downplay the severity of the problem. Then they lie and push disinformation to confuse the public and disguise the problem. Finally, they impugn the reputation of anyone who dares to speak out against the narrative.

Frankly, I don't know which is worse: the deliberate deception by those who seek to destroy our country, or the "useful idiots" that blindly accept everything they are told.

Bridge of the Americas
Port of Entry
El Paso, Texas



Addenda #66 – October 2024

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

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

Hawai'i's electricity problems expose a failed energy transition strategy

Hawai'i, like several other states, is taking fossil fuel generation out of the system faster than it is bringing on alternative generation.

UtilityDive; October 8, 2024

<https://www.utilitydive.com/news/hawaii-electricity-problems-failed-energy-transition-strategy/729180/>

In November 2014 the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its *Fifth Assessment Report* (AR5) on the state of climate change. The summary for “policymakers” at the beginning of the report stated that

1. Human influence on the climate system “is clear”
2. Warming of the climate system is “unequivocal *and* changes are unprecedented”
3. Greenhouse gas emissions are now higher than ever
4. Greenhouse gas emissions are “extremely likely to have been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century”
5. “Extreme weather and climate events” have been linked to human behavior (ie. greenhouse gas emissions)

The final determination of AR5 was that “*Continued emission of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and long-lasting changes in all components of the climate system, increasing the likelihood of severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems. Limiting climate change would require substantial and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions which, together with adaptation, can limit climate change risks*” AR5 went on to predict apocalyptic type conditions, including more frequent and intense heat waves, extreme “precipitation events”, warming ocean temperatures and sea level rise.

AR5 covered all the bases, *any* “extreme weather event would now be linked to greenhouse gas emissions and climate “change”.

Note: Geochemist Wallace Smith Broecker first used the phrase, “global warming” in a 1975 paper on changes in global climate, specifically reduced glacier ice due to the warming of the oceans. The term “climate change” describes the changes in the Earth’s climate system, effected by global warming.

U.N. Agenda 2030 and its “Sustainable Development Goals” was unveiled at the U.N. General Assembly meeting in December 2015, known as the *Paris Agreement*. Sustainable Development Goal #13 was “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.... Our window to avoid climate catastrophe is closing rapidly”

Hawaii initially did not go to renewable energy, solar power, because of any concerns about greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. It began making the transition to renewables

because of the cost. Hawaii has no oil or natural gas reserves, so imported petroleum and coal was used to generate electricity on the islands. Due to the cost of fuel imported from mainland U.S. (more than 2,500 miles and 5-9 days in transit) and isolated island electrical grids, the price of electricity in Hawaii was the highest of any state.

The installation of rooftop residential solar systems in Hawaii dates back to the mid 2000's but began to slow after the Hawaiian Electrical Company discontinued its “net metering program” in 2015. Reimbursements paid to solar customers for the excess electricity they generated became too expensive for the utility to continue. Residential solar installations plummeted when the payback time to recover the cost of installation made rooftop solar “cost prohibitive.”

Note: The same thing has happened in municipalities here in the U.S. as more consumers install their own home solar systems. The California Public Utilities Commission changed their net metering program in 2023, slashing payments for excess solar production exported by homeowners to the grid, by 75%. The higher cost for utilities to purchase excess electricity from homeowners increased the cost for *all* customers. Of course, renewable energy advocates screamed in protest, saying that the decision would affect the residential solar market by reducing subsidies for installation (it did) and undercut Gov. Newsom's pledge to be the nation's leader in building a 100% clean energy grid. The advocates didn't care about the cost to consumers, they only cared about increasing renewable sources.

Petroleum and coal as sources of generating electricity in Hawaii continued to decrease as geothermal, biomass, wind and solar generation slowly increased. By 2019, renewables produced 12% of Hawaii's total electricity generation, with petroleum and coal generating almost 88% of all the electricity produced. By mid-2024, renewables were responsible for 24% of total electricity generation, with coal and petroleum still generating almost 76% of electricity.

In 2021, Hawaiian Electric set a goal of 70% carbon reduction by 2030, and net-zero emissions by 2045. (Does this sound familiar?)

“We're committed to working together with you to reach our 100% clean energy future, and build sustainable, resilient communities.”

The Hawaii Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report for 2021 showed total GHG emissions of 20.18 metric tons of carbon dioxide, with 32% (6.53 mmt) coming from the generation of electricity by Hawaii Electric.

Hawaii Electric had succeeded in reducing total GHG emissions by 6% over the next 2 ½ years, still falling short of its target. Hawaii Electric needs to reduce total GHG emissions by 32% over the next seven year period, an average of 4.57% per year, to meet their 2030 reduction target. But what will be the cost of these reductions, just as has previously been noted in California and New York state?

The UtilityDive article notes that Hawai'i residents still pay the nations highest electricity rates, higher by 30% than even California. The state ranks 20th in the nation for electric grid reliability and is “plagued with electric outages.” To keep the system from completely

failing, Hawaiian Electric Company regularly resorts to rolling blackouts and pressuring customers to conserve power.

October 23, 2024 - *Power has been restored to customers in Nanakuli, Hawaii Election said. Power went out around 6 a.m. and was restored at 8 a.m. Roughly 1,750 customers were impacted.*

September 16, 2024 - *Hawaiian Electric reported that 680 of its customers are without power in the Waikiki area. The latest update was from 6:30 p.m. on Monday. Crews are investigating the outage to restore customers with power. The outage is not a Public Safety Power Shutoff.*

August 24, 2024 - *Over 3,000 customers on Hawaii Island are without power due to an outage Saturday afternoon, HECO officials said. HECO officials posted an update on X at 12:40 p.m. specifying that this outage is not a public safety power shutoff or PSPS. No word yet on what led up to the outage.*

August 1, 2024 - *Oahu power generation drop prompts rolling blackout warnings*
Many Hawaiian Electric customers on Oahu turned out their lights and went to sleep Wednesday night before knowing whether the utility had to implement rolling blackouts around 10 p.m.

The possibility of forced outages rotating around parts of the island was announced by the company at about 2 p.m. based on supply and demand estimates after an unexpected shutdown of the largest independently owned power plant on the island

July 31, 2024 - *Due to a shortage of generation capacity, HECO may be forced to turn off power to selected areas of Oahu starting about 10p. BWS has been asked to reduce pumping capacity to lower electrical demand.*

June 17, 2024 - *Hawaiian Electric Co. officials said they have restored power to about 2,400 of 3,000 customers who have been without power for about 24 hours. "Crews will continue to work through the night to complete repairs on underground power cables and other equipment damaged in a fire Monday night," they said... A fire burned four underground circuits, comprised of a total of 12 underground high-voltage cables, between King and Bethel streets and King and Alakea streets, according to HECO.*

April 22, 2024 - *Hawai'i Island once again faces rolling blackouts, asked to conserve energy*

Hawai'i Island has had an "extremely" tight supply of energy over the last few weeks after HECO's independent power producer, Hamakua Energy Partners, went offline. The plant generates roughly a third of the island's total energy.

Hawai'i Sens. Glenn Wakai, Lynn DeCoite and Jarrett Keohokalole sent a letter to the Public Utilities Commission on April 16 expressing concerns about grid reliability on the Big Island. The lawmakers asked the PUC to look into the issue, as well as recent weather-related outages and energy shortfalls on O'ahu.

April 14, 2024 - HECO initiates rolling blackouts on Big Island, lack of generation shortfall to blame

HECO said the timing for the rolling blackouts will depend on customer usage and available generation. Officials are asking Big Island residents to conserve electricity for the rest of the evening, unplugging any non-essential items such as air conditioners and water heaters. Delaying activities such as cooking, showering, laundry, and dishwashing is also encouraged.

February 13, 2024 - Hawaiian Electric restores power after rolling outages on Hawaii islands

Hawaiian Electric restored power just before 10 p.m. Tuesday on Hawaii island after initiating rolling power outages earlier in the evening due to the unavailability or reduced output of several large generators.

The utility announced on the platform X, formerly known as Twitter, that the timing and extent of the outages was to depend on the amount of demand and the availability of generators. Hawaiian Electric said its wind and hydro resources were also near zero.

January 8, 2024 - Hawaiian Electric instituted rolling outages on Oahu on Monday night amid power generation issues, plunging entire communities into darkness for 30-minute periods. HECO said the outages were needed to avoid larger problems. The outages started in the Nuuanu area at 8 p.m. and moved across the island. They ended about 10:30 p.m.

January 25, 2024 - What do O'ahu's latest power outages mean for grid reliability?

O'ahu experienced a series of blackouts on Jan. 8, beginning when solar power generation nosedived as a low-pressure system moved over the island and brought cloud cover and rain. One week into the New Year, Hawaiian Electric had to cut power to O'ahu customers because it didn't have enough electricity to meet the demand... HECO's grid reliability strategy relies on having backup power ready to bring online at any given moment, but HECO Senior Vice President of Planning and Technology Colton Ching said that a series of unfortunate events on Jan. 8 wiped out the utility's reserves.

January 31, 2024 - What's causing Hawaii's recent power outages and how can residents prepare for them in the future?

Power outages have affected many neighborhoods, grocery stores, and businesses across Hawaii... "Thousands of Dollars, thousands of pounds of food were thrown away. My wife witnessed when they took all the meat, all the milk, all the cheese and chucked the stuff out," said Rep. Gene Ward.

Ward represents Hawaii Kai, which experienced some of the recent outages. He believes the state should reopen the coal plant. That was one of the cheapest and the quickest places putting almost 20% on the grid. That should be a standby generator,"

An energy expert explained a coal plant is not likely in Hawaii's future. "Our state is committed to zero fossil fuel use for power generation in 2045, so 21 years from now. I think there will be quite the tough slog, a very high yield decline to get any new fossil fuel-based power plants online anywhere, anywhere in the state," said Marco Mangelsdorf, an energy expert.

To create more power, Mangelsdorf said more power plants need to be built. He added when there's high power demand and not enough generation, there will be rolling blackouts.

Just like what happened in California in August 2020, when a prolonged heat wave forced utility companies to resort to rolling blackouts, or over the Labor Day weekend in 2022 when utility companies avoided rolling blackouts, but had to issue pleas to residents for voluntary energy use, and governor Newsome asked EV owners to refrain from charging their vehicles during peak late afternoon and evening hours.

The *only* thing that distinguishes the problems in Hawaii as compared with California and New York, is the ability to import electricity from neighboring states. California is the largest importer of electricity of all U.S. states, importing as much as one quarter of all the electricity it consumes from power plants in Arizona and Utah, and hydroelectric power from the Pacific Northwest. New York state imports 15% of all electricity consumed from hydroelectric plants in Ontario and Quebec, and power plants in neighboring states.

The problem for California and New York comes when those out-of-state power sources can no longer be imported, because they will be required by those other states to fill their own consumption needs as they get closer to their own net-zero target dates and continued electrification to fulfill climate policies increases winter electricity usage for their own utility companies.

Then, the same headlines will appear again, only this time they will be about rolling blackouts and constant pleas for energy consumption in these states. Or, energy consumption enforced by utility company pricing through use of smart metering programs.

Addenda #67 – November 2024

Re: Ch. 11, Vehicle “Electrification” by 2050, Impossible!!

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

President Biden signaled his support for U.N. Agenda 2030 just five days after taking office in January 2021, signing an executive order that would replace the entire fleet of federal government vehicles with electric vehicles. This order affected about 380,000 federal vehicles (passenger vehicles, light, medium and heavy duty trucks, ambulances and buses) that would need to be replaced by 2035. The report issued by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) stated that federal agencies would need to acquire about 30,000 zero-emission vehicles each year to meet electrification requirements and install more than 100,000 charging stations.

Note: The 2023 GSA inventory of federal vehicles lists the total replacement cost at \$4.2 trillion.

Federal agencies “set a goal” for fiscal year 2023 to install 8,500 charging ports and acquire nearly 9,500 zero-emission vehicles.

As of September 2023, the most recent data available, the federal fleet consisted of 494,313 total vehicles. Of the entire non-military fleet, just 3,028 (0.6%) were totally electric, an increase of 2,187 from the previous year, not the 9,500 that was set as the “goal”.

The GSA has only 491,285 vehicles more to electrify in the next 12 years, that’s an average of almost 41,000 per year, not the 30,000 noted by the Government Accountability Office!

Source: Fiscal Year 2023 FFR Open Data Set, Table Table 5-3: Vehicle Inventory by Fuel Type
<https://www.gsa.gov/policy-regulations/policy/vehicle-management-policy/ffr-open-data-set-library>

Addenda #68 – November 2024

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

Re: Ch. 11, Vehicle Electrification by 2050, Impossible!!

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

On August 5, 2021, President Biden announced his target for zero-emission vehicle sales in the U.S. Executive Order 14037 mandated that by 2030, 50% of all passenger cars and light-duty truck sales must be made up of battery electric, plug-in hybrid electric and fuel cell electric vehicles. This Executive Order bypassed any debate and vote in Congress, and it bypassed any debate by the American public. At the time the president issued this Executive Order, a CBS News Poll showed that only 30% of those polled would consider buying an electric vehicle while 37% said they *would not* consider buying an electric car. Regardless of public opinion, the president issued his Executive Order.

I have added several Addenda's addressing the challenges of vehicle electrification, dealing with scarcity of rare earth materials (copper, lithium, cobalt), unreliability of EV batteries in cold weather, the lack of public charging stations and the higher purchase prices even when incentives and tax credits are factored in. None of this matters to Progressive Democrats that support the push to net-zero emissions.

On March 20, 2024, the Biden administration's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced final standards to further reduce harmful air pollutant emissions from light-duty and medium-duty vehicles starting with model year 2027 and being completely "phased in" by model year 2032. By 2032, all passenger vehicles, light-duty, medium-duty and heavy-duty passenger trucks and vans would have to achieve a cut in CO₂ emissions of almost 50 percent, relative to the existing 2026 standards.

These standards would require automakers to produce enough zero-emission, fully electric vehicles, to make up as much as 30 to 56 percent of light-duty sales between 2030 and 2032, to be able to reach the required emissions levels.

While electric vehicle sales in the U.S. hit record numbers, 1.189 million in 2023, only 7.6% of all sales were fully or hybrid EVs. Even as the mandate was forcing auto makers to introduce more electric vehicles in their lineups, inventories of EVs were piling up on dealer lots across the country as the rate of sales slowed. By the end of 2023, EV inventories had increased by more than 500% from the previous year. Manufacturers responded by cutting production and scaling back plans for new models and EV and battery production facilities. Hitting those 2032 targets will be much more difficult than assumed.

[Ref: Addenda #60 – August 2024]

But that didn't stop the Biden administration from pushing even more emissions regulations.

Biden-Harris Administration Finalizes Strongest Ever Greenhouse Gas Standards for Heavy-Duty Vehicles to Protect Public Health and Address the Climate Crisis While Keeping the American Economy Moving

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Press Release, March 29, 2024

Today, March 29, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced final national greenhouse gas pollution standards for heavy-duty vehicles, such as freight trucks and buses, for model years 2027 through 2032. The standards will avoid 1 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions and provide \$13 billion in annualized net benefits to society related to public health, the climate, and savings for truck owners and operators.

The EPA press release notes that *“Trucks and other heavy-duty vehicles are vital to the United States economy, transporting goods and freight and providing services for industry, transit, and other sectors.”*

A couple of points to make here...

First point... It is the responsibility of the Legislative branch of the federal government, Congress, to propose, draft and pass federal laws. Agencies like the EPA can issue regulations covering certain activities in our society. These actions may not exceed the agencies' statutory authority or violate the Constitution.

In 2022, the Supreme Court ruled 6-3 (along political ideology lines) that the EPA did not have the authority to regulate carbon emissions that cause climate change, specifically the ability to regulate coal-fired power plant emissions. The court said that no federal agency could adopt any rule that is “transformational” to the economy by itself. The Court stated that *Congress* must specifically authorize such a rule to address a *specific problem*, like climate change, before the EPA can adopt emissions regulation rules.

In June 2024, the Supreme Court temporarily blocked a rule issued by the EPA, to reduce air pollution from power plants and other industrial facilities in 23 states, while litigation continued. The new EPA emissions rule did not refer to climate change. Instead, it came from the EPA's interpretation of a law known as the “good neighbor” provision of the Clean Air Act, which requires “upwind” states to reduce emissions that affect the air quality in states “downwind” from coal-fired power plants in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia. The case is still in litigation and will most likely end up in the Supreme Court for a final decision.

Second point... Once again, a government agency issued a mandate that was not discussed or voted on by Congress and bypassed any debate by the American public. The EPA states on its website that the purpose of the agency is to write regulations to make environmental laws passed by Congress work. *In order to make the laws work on a day-to-day level, Congress authorizes certain government agencies - including EPA - to create regulations.*

In writing its Final Rule on emissions standards for passenger cars and light-duty trucks, the EPA claimed authority to regulate air pollutants from vehicles as a benefit for improving public health by reducing emissions related pollution. However, the argument can be made that the results required to achieve the 50% emissions reduction, will be *transformational*, resulting in nearly 70% of all new cars and trucks produced in America being fully electric by 2032. The size and scope of this transformation would surely be subject to the same litigation as the 2022 Supreme Court case.

There are many challenges involved with the electrification of light-duty vehicles, most of which I have covered in *A Clear and Present Danger*. The lack of critical earth metals, the intensive energy usage to manufacture batteries and vehicles, the lack of charging stations and infrastructure and the huge strain on the nations electric grid are the biggest challenges to achieving these “goals.” Seventy percent of all light-duty vehicles sold in 2023 would come to 10.82 million electric vehicles, all having to be plugged into the electric grid for seven to eight hours at a time, at least once a week.

The consumer has also been pretty clear that purchasing an electric vehicle is not a priority for the majority of them. The EPA ruling would harm consumers by taking away their right to decide what kind of vehicle to buy. It would disproportionately affect low-income and rural Americans in particular, through higher transportation costs and reduced mobility.

Third point... It should be obvious where the push to set the new emissions standards came from. It was not from any law that the public wanted, and Congress passed in response to the will of the people. It was from an agenda that the president of the United States was fully behind, U.N. Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals.

SDG #13: *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.*

Today, the President will announce a set of new actions aimed at advancing these goals and increasing the impact of his proposed Build Back Better investments – positioning America to drive the electric vehicle future forward, outcompete China, and tackle the climate crisis.

In addition, and consistent with the President’s Day One Executive Order, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) will announce how they are addressing the previous administration’s harmful rollbacks of near-term fuel efficiency and emissions standards.

White House Fact Sheet, August 5, 2021

The President himself directed the EPA to carry out his Executive Order to force the public to drive electric vehicles. The President directed the EPA to roll back old emissions standards and create new ones, to force this transformation to happen.

The start date for these emissions changes in vehicles was model year 2027, which would be available for sale to the public in the fall of 2026, *30 months* later. Dramatically reducing emissions of gasoline burning cars is a design process that may take several years from inception to production. But the EPA mandate for 50% emissions reductions across *all vehicles* sold in the U.S. would be required to happen in just seven years.

The only choice for automakers to meet this mandate is to sell a lot more zero-emissions electric vehicles to bring down the average for all vehicles sold. *That*, is forcing automakers to produce and sell a certain type of vehicle, and forcing the public to buy them.

Forcing the public and the auto industry was necessary. Public reluctance to purchase EV's resulted in slowing sales and automakers reducing or cancelling new production of EV's. Government had to take regulatory action to *force* electrification to happen, which means we will lose the right to choose which type of car we want to drive within the next decade.

The EPA emissions rule for light-duty vehicles is *transformational* enough, but the ruling for medium and heavy-duty trucks has the potential to be even more harmful. More than 70% of all freight in the U.S. is moved by semi-trucks, they are the backbone of commerce and the economy. There are multiple “challenges” to fully electrifying the nations semi-truck fleet.

The first challenge to electrifying fleets is cost. How much more does it cost to buy an electric truck than a diesel truck—and how does the savings on fuel and maintenance make up the difference. A “base model” semi-truck with no frills, has a starting price of \$80,000 to \$120,000, depending on manufacturer and model. This type of truck is suited for short-haul movement of freight, within a 150-mile radius.

Mid-range model semi-trucks, including additional safety features, more fuel-efficient engines and comfort amenities, cost between \$120,000 and \$160,000. This type of truck is more suited for long-haul shipping of freight, 250 miles or more from the truck's origin.

Electric semi-trucks currently cost almost three times more to purchase than diesel semi-trucks. PepsiCo purchased a new fleet of thirty-six electric Tesla semi-trucks in April 2023 to deliver Pepsi products in Sacramento and Modesto, California. PepsiCo received a total of \$15 million in state and local grants for the vehicles and charging infrastructure in its Sacramento and Modesto locations and \$40,000 per vehicle from the federal government. Without *taxpayer subsidies*, PepsiCo would not have been able to afford the cost of the new electric semi-trucks, which cost around \$250,000 each, twice the cost of diesel trucks.

The American Trucking Association notes that in 2023, trucks transported 11.18 billion tons of freight from manufacturers to primary distribution sources. This does not include transportation to the final point of purchase by consumers, ie. retail stores.

Of the 14.33 million heavy-duty trucks in operation in 2023, only 17,500 were zero-emissions. The Biden EPA ruling means that motor carriers and independent truckers will have to begin the transition to electric trucks in three more years, eventually replacing 14.31 million heavy-duty diesel trucks with electric at a cost conservatively estimated at more than \$3.6 trillion. Those companies and independent drivers will never be able to afford this transition without government grants, which means we will explode the federal debt even more to achieve this transition.

Electric Mandates Have California Truckers Charging Overtime

They haul lighter loads and spend hours plugged in. Consumers will ultimately foot the bill.

Wall Street Journal Opinion, December 29, 2023

California is already ahead of the federal government on heavy-duty vehicle electrification, having mandated electrification in 2020, but a recent Wall Street Journal report shows that all the requirements needed for this policy to succeed are nowhere near ready. Short-haul truckers note that they can't make as many hauls for freight delivery because they constantly have to recharge the semi batteries in between. For long-haul truckers, the charging problem is more severe. As noted in the article, a diesel semi can fuel up in 15 minutes and then drive 1,000 miles—a round trip from Los Angeles to Reno, Nev.—before needing to refuel. But making the same trip in an electric semi-truck would require six recharging stops of at least 90 minutes each, and they can't carry as much freight because electric semi-trucks are much heavier vehicles. Fewer deliveries mean less income for truckers and the companies they drive for. The driver interviewed in the article drives for IMC Companies, the largest container transporter in the country. He detailed how he was only able to make *two* deliveries instead of *six* during his one day shift, affecting the trucking company, the businesses with orders being delivered and eventually the consumer.

Truck drivers are earning significantly less each month due to fewer deliveries. Trucking companies and independent owners are losing profits due to higher labor costs of making fewer deliveries in the same shift time and inefficiencies of operating an electric semi (constant charging) instead of a diesel truck. Even when lower fuel costs of electric verses diesel are included, owners and operators are losing money. To compensate for the losses, surcharges for overtime and loss of profits are being added to each delivery, increasing the eventual cost of products to consumers.

The March 2024 EPA Press Release promised that, “The standards will avoid 1 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions and provide \$13 billion in annualized net benefits to society related to public health, the climate, and savings for truck owners and operators”, while “Keeping the American Economy Moving.” According to actual policy implementation in California, none of this proves to be true.

Addenda # 69, November 2024

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

Governor Newsom signs legislation to prevent gas price spikes and save Californians money

New measure will help prevent price spikes that cost Californians upwards of \$2 billion last year, giving the state more tools to require that petroleum refiners backfill supplies and plan ahead for maintenance.

Office of Governor Gavin Newsom Press Release, October 14, 2024

On October 14, 2024, California governor Gavin Newsom signed ABX2-1, the *Energy: transportation fuels: inventories: turnaround and maintenance* bill into law. The new law gives state regulators authority to “oversee” the amount of fuel that refineries keep in their inventory, the ability to “adjust” inventory levels and establish the conditions that allow refineries to reduce or add to their inventories. The bill also sets conditions under which refineries can shut down for scheduled maintenance. In essence, this bill enables the state to assume control over private industry and dictate how they can run their business. Like Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez did in 1975. Look how well *that* turned out for the citizens of Venezuela!

The governor’s office explained the bill was needed because, “price spikes on consumers are profit spikes for oil companies, and they’re overwhelmingly caused by refiners not backfilling supplies when they go down for maintenance.”

Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas (D) said, “The Assembly has been ready to stop skyrocketing prices at the gas pump and deliver significant relief to Californians to lower their monthly energy bills.”

Energy company Chevron sent a letter to lawmakers before the vote, describing the bill as “inaccurate and flawed.”

"The California government remains unique in its focus on marketplace interference with negative effects on consumers resulting in the highest U.S. gasoline prices," wrote Walz. "California has investigated the industry numerous times for price gouging and come up with no evidence or charges."

Chevron executive Andy Walz noted that the bill would shift maintenance safety standards to bureaucrats who lack refining experience, undermining the safety of refining operations.

A little bit of “history” is required here, to understand the relationship between oil production, refining capacity and market prices of gasoline.

After oil reservoirs are discovered underground, crude oil is extracted by drilling wells into the reservoir. The oil is then shipped to refineries to be converted into petroleum products for consumer use, including gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel (heating) oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids (propane, ethane, butane, etc.) aviation fuel, lubricants, kerosene and others. There are more than 6,000 everyday consumer products that are made with crude oil and refined petroleum, products that we cannot live without, including fertilizers and pharmaceuticals.

By the December 2015 when the Paris Climate Accord was signed and U.N. Agenda 2030 began, there were 141 operable refineries in the United States, capable of refining 18.31 million barrels of crude oil per day. By January 2020, the number of operable refineries had fallen to 135, but due to expansion at those remaining facilities, refining capacity had still increased to 18.97 million barrels of crude oil per day, the highest capacity ever reported by the Energy Information Administration (EIA).

Then the COVID-19 pandemic hit the United States. The pandemic affected all sectors of the U.S. economy in 2020, but none as much as the entertainment and recreation, and food services sectors. The closure of all “non-essential” businesses meant that people weren’t going out to restaurants and bars, to the theatre or concerts, to the movies or athletic events, to zoos, parks and museums. No trips to barber shops, hair salons, fitness centers and casinos. No trips to malls or shopping centers.

Total crude oil and petroleum product consumption in the U.S. declined by 11.5% or 2.35 million barrels per day (bpd) in 2020. Motor gasoline consumption declined by 13.5% or 1.26 million bpd. U.S. refiners suffered huge financial losses as demand for finished gasoline and petroleum products plummeted. Five refineries, with a combined capacity of 801,146 bpd permanently closed following the drop in gasoline consumption as businesses closed and consumers stayed home. Four more refineries closed in 2021 and 2022 as the economy slowly recovered.

At the same time, there was a big push by the climate alarmists to discontinue the use of fossil fuels and replace gas and diesel powered vehicles with battery and renewable fuel sources. Three of the closed refineries and one additional refinery were converted for the production of renewable diesel fuel, for a total loss of 724,800 bpd refining capacity. The financial burden of upgrading refinery infrastructure and having to meet the decarbonization goals pushed by the Biden-Harris administration also factored into closures. Today, total refining capacity in the U.S. is still 550,000 bpd below January 2020 levels, even as the demand for petroleum products continues to increase. Any closure of a major U.S. refinery affects the availability and price of all petroleum products, including gasoline.

Another factor to consider in the price of oil and gasoline is the February 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. The price of West Texas Intermediate crude oil had fallen below \$12 per barrel during the pandemic closures. The price climbed back up to almost \$124 per barrel as economic growth ramped back up and inflation surged, and the average price of a gallon of gasoline climbed above \$4.90 in the U.S.

To counter the increasing price of gasoline during an election year, the Biden-Harris administration released more than 288 million barrels of oil from the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve by July 2023, in an effort to boost supply and bring down prices. This gimmick worked in the short-term, as the price of oil fell to \$68 by June 2023 and the nationwide average cost of gasoline fell to \$3.58. But oil soon began rising to more than \$93 per barrel by September, and with it, the price of gasoline to over \$3.80 per gallon.

Note: Although the Department of Energy has claimed to have replenished SPR reserves to pre-2022 levels, the truth is reserve levels still remain more than 40% below the level it was when the Biden-Harris administration took office. These reserves will have to be replaced in order to ensure the national security of the United States. Only now, these purchases will be at significantly higher prices, and this consumption will compete with that of the public, creating the potential for price increases in the future.

So why is the price of gasoline so high in California to begin with?

According to the Automobile Association of America (AAA), the national average cost of a gallon of gasoline is \$3.073 per gallon as of November 27, 2024. The cost is significantly lower in oil producing (Red) states like Texas (\$2.625) and Oklahoma (\$2.524), and significantly higher in anti-fossil fuel (Blue) states in the continental U.S. like Oregon (\$3.564), Washington (\$4.006) and California (\$4.434). Several factors combine to increase the price of gas in California, including environmental regulations, a shrinking number of regional petroleum refineries and higher taxes.

California has its own specific blend of fuel, to emit fewer greenhouse gases when it is burned. No other state in the country or nation in the world uses this blend of gasoline. This blend adds about \$0.10 to the cost of gasoline sold in the state. California also pays some of the highest taxes on gasoline in the country. State sales and excise taxes and fees add \$1.19 to the cost of gasoline sold in the state. But what about Governor Newsom's supposed effort to "prevent future fuel shortages and price spikes at the pump"?

There are fourteen operable refineries in the state of California today, but only eleven of them can produce gasoline that meets California's specific environmental standards. They have to run at near-full capacity all the time to meet the demand for specially blended gasoline. If one of the refineries shuts down for maintenance or unexpectedly due to weather or safety related issues, it becomes a big problem for the supply of gasoline, resulting in a temporary decrease in supply and a resulting increase in prices.

ABX2-1 will allow California regulators to require oil refiners to maintain a higher level of inventory of fuel to avoid future shortages that create higher gasoline prices for consumers. As previously noted, the California Energy Commission will have the authority to set and periodically adjust storage levels for each refiner, each fuel and each blending component. The agency will also be able to dictate the conditions under which refiners can draw down or rebuild reserves. That is total control of private business by a government agency, with no experience in the oil industry, no experience handling hazardous materials that could pose a significant risk to safety of refinery workers, the public and the environment.

Besides the obvious safety and environmental risks of "overstocking" refinery inventories, this also affects the profit margins of the refinery companies. As in any business, holding too much stock ties up the money used to purchase goods that cannot be sold to the public. This results in companies, food services, retailers, etc., paying additional costs and losing profits. Any loss of profit in *any* business or industry is always compensated for by increasing prices to consumers. In California, if the refiners start losing money because they

have to pay for larger inventory reserves, they will increase their price to gas stations that purchase the refined gasoline products, and the gasoline stations will increase the price that motorists pay at the pump. If government regulations become too restrictive for private companies, they may take other actions.

➤ *Cause and Effect*

Phillips 66 provides notice of its plan to cease operations at Los Angeles-area refinery

Phillips 66 News Release, October 16, 2024

Phillips 66 (NYSE: PSX) announced plans to cease operations at its Los Angeles-area refinery in the fourth quarter of 2025 and will work with the state of California to supply fuel markets and meet ongoing consumer demand.

“We understand this decision has an impact on our employees, contractors and the broader community,” said Mark Lashier, chairman and CEO of Phillips 66. “We will work to help and support them through this transition.”

“With the long-term sustainability of our Los Angeles Refinery uncertain and affected by market dynamics, we are working with leading land development firms to evaluate the future use of our unique and strategically located properties near the Port of Los Angeles,”

This notice by Phillips 66, announcing closure of its Los Angeles refinery, occurred two days after Governor Newsom signed ABX2-1 into law. This refinery has a capacity of 139,000 barrels per day, 8.6% of the total refining capacity of the entire state. Phillips 66 said it will replace the output from its Los Angeles facility from other sources outside the state, which will not be subject to the regulatory control that in-state refineries are.

There are a total of 26 operable refineries in the west coast geographical area that includes California, including those 14 in-state refineries. Phillips 66 owns only one of them in Ferndale, Washington, 1,200 miles north of Los Angeles. The Ferndale refinery is not set up to produce the blend of fuel required by California law. It would need an expansion and transition project that would cost several billion dollars and years to complete, even if Washington state would allow an expansion. The only other option Phillips 66 has to continue providing petroleum products to California is to make an agreement with another refinery in or out-of-state to expand operations to replace the 139,000 bpd from its Los Angeles facility. How do you think *this* will prevent “price spikes” and “protect Californians from surging gas prices?”

In addition to the 31.9 million California motorists who drive gasoline or diesel fueled vehicles, petroleum refineries directly employ almost 8,700 workers, more than half of them in Los Angeles County. There are also 126,000 indirect and induced jobs supported by the refinery industry throughout the state. Most refinery jobs are high quality, union jobs — with good wages and benefits. These jobs are in jeopardy due to California’s climate policies and the ABX2-1 legislation just passed by Governor Newsom.

Cause and Effect...

Update: Addenda #65 – November 2024

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

Re: Addenda #46 – May 2024

SDG 10.7 – U.N. Migration Policies

SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Federal immigration officials arrest 3 child rape suspects in Massachusetts

Two suspects accused of illegal entry to US; One accused of overstaying visa

WCVB 5abc, Boston Massachusetts, November 21, 2024

Case #1 – On October 8, 2023, Billy Erney Buitrago-Bustos, 42, a Columbian national, was arrested by the Great Barrington Police Department. He was charged with rape of a child by force, statutory rape, and aggravated rape. Buitrago-Bustos posted bail and was released. He entered the U.S. in May 2016 and failed to leave under terms of his visa, living in the country illegally for the past seven and a half years.

ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations officers rearrested him on November 15, 2024, in Pittsfield, 20 miles north of Great Barrington.

Case #2 – On February 29, 2024, Mynor Stiven De Paz-Munoz, 21, a Guatemalan national, was arrested by the Great Barrington Police Department. He was charged with rape of a child, rape of a child by force, and indecent assault and battery on a person 14 or older. Despite being notified by ICE officials that they had issued a detainer to take custody of De Paz-Munoz, he was released on bail by Great Barrington officials. ICE believes De Paz-Munoz entered the U.S. illegally on Sept. 24, 2020, and was released by the U.S. Border Patrol with a notice to appear before an Immigration Review judge at a later date.

ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations officers rearrested him on November 12, 2024, in Great Barrington.

Note: Great Barrington residents voted to approve a policy that made the town a sanctuary for “undocumented (illegal) immigrants” in February 2017, two weeks after Donald Trump took office. The “Trust Policy,” ironic given the facts of this case, stated that undocumented (illegal) immigrants will be treated like “everyone else”, and local officials will not “go out of their way” to notify or cooperate with ICE.

Case #3 – On November 18, 2024, ICE arrested Alexandre Romao De Oliveira, 41, a Brazilian national. De Oliveira was convicted in Brazil of rape of a child in February 2022 but fled the country and crossing into the U.S. illegally in April. 2022. He was released from custody and given a notice to appear before an Immigration Review judge at a later date. ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) officers arrested him on November 18, 2024, in Methuen Massachusetts.

CE makes two arrests in pair of Massachusetts sanctuary cities: ‘Magnets for foreign criminals’

Boston Herald, November 22, 2024

Case #4 – On January 6, 2024, Northampton police arrested Jose Luis Castro Jovel, 24, a Salvadorian national and confirmed MS-13 gang member. Jovel was charged with assault and battery of a family or household member. Castro entered the U.S. illegally on an unknown date, at an unknown location, without being inspected, admitted or paroled by a U.S. immigration official, ICE said. A Department of Justice immigration judge ordered his removal March 22, 2023, but he remained in the country. ERO Boston issued a detainer against him with the Northampton District Court, but Jovel was released February 12 without notifying ERO Boston.

ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations officers arrested him on November 13, 2024, in Northampton.

Northampton officials have already approved continuing their support as a sanctuary city in the wake of President-elect Trump’s victory. The Somerville City Council tabled a vote on its reaffirmation last week but is expected to OK it by the end of the month.

Case #5 – On November 18, 2024, Belardis Tapia Gonzalez, a Dominican national was arrested by Warwick Rhode Island police. Gonzalez was accused of second-degree child molestation-sexual assault. ERO Boston issued a detainer against him but a court in Warwick released him on bail.

ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations officers arrested Gonzalez on November 13, 2024, in Lynn, Rhode Island.

As sanctuary cities, Northampton and Somerville, among a handful of other Bay State municipalities that have enacted the status, refuse to cooperate with federal immigration enforcement.

Case #6 – On November 19, 2024, ERO Boston arrested a 38-year-old Brazilian national, in Somerville, Massachusetts. The noncitizen, whose name is being withheld by ICE in accordance with privacy restrictions, is charged with drug trafficking crimes in his home country. He entered the U.S. illegally near El Paso, Texas, June 25, 2022, without authorization from an immigration official.

pending his removal from the United States, is currently in ERO custody.

Officials and police in both migrant hot spots are barred from inquiring about or collecting information regarding citizenship or immigration status and from detaining a person solely on the belief that they may be here unlawfully.

Fact: Massachusetts Governor Maura Healey, a Democrat, said shortly after the election that she would “absolutely not” be assisting President Trump with deporting illegal immigrants, including criminal illegals. ... *every tool in the toolbox has gotta be used to protect our citizens, to protect our residents and protect our states, and certainly to hold the line on democracy and the rule of law as a basic principle...* Healey said to MSNBC host Lawrence O’Donnell after Trump’s victory.

Fact: Boston Mayor Michelle Wu, Democrat, stated that she would protect migrants in “every possible way” from the president-elect’s mass deportation agenda.

... what we can do is make sure that we are doing our part to protect our residents in every possible way, that we are not cooperating with those efforts that actually threaten the safety of everyone by causing widespread fear and and having large scale economic impact.

Fact: Every sheriff’s department, in every New England state; Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, has ended agreements with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement that gave deputies the authority to enforce federal immigration laws, including cooperating with ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations officers. This fact was proudly announced by the American Civil Liberties Union Massachusetts in January 2023.

“Across the country, 287(g) agreements turn local police and sheriffs into de facto ICE agents. The result is that even the most minor interactions with local law enforcement can lead to detention, deportation, and family separation. Barnstable County Sheriff Buckley’s swift move to end Massachusetts’ last county contract shows that local sheriffs can and should work every day to make communities safer and more just for all.”

The ACLU promotes itself as “the nation’s premier defender of the rights enshrined in the U.S. Constitution” and “vigorously defending individual freedoms.” Yet it is the ACLU that has pushed to block ICE agents from apprehending illegal immigrant criminals that murder, assault, rape, traffic drugs and weapons in the United States, affecting the lives of legal U.S. citizens.

How about protecting your legal, natural born citizens, from illegal immigrant criminals, Governor Healey?

And how about protecting your legal, natural born citizens, from illegal immigrant criminals, Mayor Wu?

And how about protecting legal, natural born citizens, from illegal immigrant criminals, ACLU? Releasing illegal immigrant criminals back into the same communities they have just committed new crimes in, is not “making communities safer.”

It’s not ICE that threatens the safety of your constituents. It’s illegal immigrant criminals like Billy Erney Buitrago-Bustos, Mynor Stiven De Paz-Munoz, Alexandre Romao De Oliveira and Belardis Tapia Gonzalez that commit acts of rape against minor children in your jurisdictions, not ICE agents. It’s illegal immigrant criminal gang members like Jose Luis Castro Jovel that commit acts of violent assault against residents in this country.

A Clear and Present Danger – “A risk or threat to safety or other public interests that is serious and imminent” Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Final Thoughts:

These are just a few recent cases of illegal immigrants, who have entered and/or remained in the United States illegally and have gone on to assault citizens in this country, including raping minor children. In researching this addenda, I came across hundreds more cases just like these on the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement News Releases and Statements webpage: <https://www.ice.gov/newsroom>



The "Filters" can be set for various actions taken, like Enforcement and Removal, by state and date.

ICE enforcement and removal statistics for Q2, Q3 of FY 2024 reflect nearly 70% increase over Q3 of FY 2023

WASHINGTON — U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement today updated its Enforcement and Removal Operations statistics page with data from the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2024. In the third quarter, ICE removed nearly 68,000 individual noncitizens — almost 1,000 more than in the second quarter. This reflects a 69% increase over removals during the third quarter in fiscal year 2023, and is more than 140% of ICE removals for all fiscal year 2023.

The border is, and has been open, for the past forty-six months, since January 20, 2021.

* President Biden, Vice President Harris and Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas have lied to the American people, deliberately putting them in danger.

* Massachusetts Governor Maura Healey and Boston Mayor Michelle Wu have lied to their constituents, deliberately putting them in danger.

* The American Civil Liberties Union has lied to the American people, deliberately putting them in danger.

WHY?

To undermine our *national homogeneity*, our national pride.

To change our society and gain total control of our country, which is the biggest threat to the success of Agenda 2030

we are five days away from fundamentally transforming the United States of America.

Presidential candidate Barack Obama, October 30, 2008

Update: Addenda #65 – November 2024

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

Re: Addenda #46 – May 2024

SDG 10.7 – U.N. Migration Policies

SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

In September 2024, Patrick Lechleitner, Deputy Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, provided some startling statistics to the House Homeland Security Committee.

* There are more than 7.5 million illegal immigrants in the United States, waiting for future immigration hearings to decide if they will be allowed to stay in this country. Since 2004, ICE has released these illegals into the U.S. to wait for their court date instead of expelling them or keeping them in detention.

* Of those 7.5 million illegal immigrants, 662,566 have criminal histories and are living among us in the United States. 14,944 of those illegal immigrants with criminal histories, have current or pending convictions on murder charges.

* There are thousands of illegal immigrants with known affiliations to violent gangs throughout Central and South America, also living among us in the United States.

I noted a dozen cases in which illegal immigrants, living here among us in the United States, have murdered or attempted to murder U.S. citizens or foreign nationals. One case was the murder of 22-year-old Laken Riley, a nursing student at Augusta University in Georgia, who was brutally beaten to death by Jose Ibarra, a 26-year-old illegal immigrant from Venezuela, on February 22, 2024.

On November 20, 2024, Athens-Clarke County Superior Court Judge H. Patrick Haggard found Jose Antonio Ibarra guilty of all charges, which include murder, aggravated assault with attempt to rape, kidnapping and tampering with evidence, in the murder trial of University of Georgia nursing student Laiken Riley. Judge Haggard sentenced Ibarra to life imprisonment without parole at the conclusion of the trial. Details about Ibarra and the death of Laken Riley came out during three days of testimony.

* Jose Antonio Ibarra entered the United States illegally through El Paso, Texas in September 2022, and asked for asylum to stay in the country. Immigration officials could not confirm Ibarra's identity, health history or criminal history, but they allowed him to remain in the U.S. pending an immigration court hearing at a much later date.

* New York City police confirmed Ibarra was living in New York at the Roosevelt Hotel, a temporary shelter for asylum seekers in downtown Manhattan. The city government reopened the iconic 1,000-room former hotel in 2023, housing asylum seekers at a cost of more than \$352 per night, which was funded by city and state taxpayers.

* The NYPD arrested Ibarra in August 2023 for driving an unregistered, uninsured car with a five-year-old inside, possibly his own child. He was charged with reckless endangerment of a child and acting in a manner injurious to a child and released on bond.

* Ibarra never went to trial on the charges, instead he flew to Atlanta, Georgia in September. The cost to fly Ibarra first from El Paso, Texas to New York City and then from New York City to Atlanta, was paid for by U.S. taxpayer dollars under the Biden administrations “Humanitarian Parole Program.”

* Ibarra moved in with his brothers Argenis Jose Ibarra and Diego Ibarra, who had also crossed into Texas illegally in 2023. According to U.S. Department of Homeland Security sources, the brothers are all members of the Venezuelan transnational criminal gang Tren de Aragua, which now operates in at least sixteen states across the U.S.

* At 9:03 am on February 22, 2024, Laken Riley went out for a morning run on the campus of the University of Georgia, wearing a smartwatch that tracked her speed and heart rate.

* At 9:10 am, Riley came to a complete stop on the trail when Ibarra confronted her.

* At 9:11 am, Riley dialed 911 through the SOS app on her iPhone. The dispatcher was not able to speak with Riley, but her fight with Ibarra was recorded, until he ended the call.

* At 9:28 am the Garmin smartwatch Riley wore showed her heart rate stopped.

During those seventeen minutes, Riley fought with Ibarra as he first attempted to rape her. Riley had sustained significant blunt force trauma to her head, including eight injuries to the left side of her skull and an injury just above her right temple, that “could be consistent with a rock,” the medical examiner said during his testimony. Her cause of death was determined to be the “combined effects of blunt force head trauma and asphyxia.”

* Evidence from the cell phones of both Ibarra and Riley, place them in the same place on the jogging trail at the same time. Video surveillance footage showed Ibarra “lingering” in the area nearby an hour earlier, Riley running on the path, and Ibarra discarding the bloody jacket he had been wearing into a dumpster, at 9:44 am.

* Ibarra’s jacket had DNA from both Ibarra and Riley on it, and Ibarra’s DNA was found under Riley’s fingernails. Ibarra had numerous scratches on his arms, neck and back.

Democrat Presidential candidate Kamala Harris had called for abolishing Immigration and Customs Enforcement in a 2018 interview with MSNBC. “I think there’s no question that we’ve got to critically re-examine ICE and its role and the way that it is being administered and the work it is doing... And we need to probably think about starting from scratch.” In 2015, while serving as California's Attorney General, Harris told *KCBS-TV* in Los Angeles, “ I know what a criminal looks like who's committing a crime. An undocumented immigrant is not a criminal,”

During a 2019 interview with *NPR*, Harris spoke about her views on immigration, saying, “I disagree with any policy that would turn America's back on people who are fleeing harm. In interviews Harris gave during her 2024 campaign, she consistently refused to answer questions about deportation of illegal immigrants, even if they’d been charged with crimes.

Every person who voted for the Biden-Harris ticket in 2020, or couldn’t bring themselves to vote for Donald Trump, shares the blame for the murder of Laiken Riley. Biden told voters exactly what he was going to do about illegal immigration *before* he was elected.



Laken Hope Riley

January 10, 2002 — February 22, 2024
Woodstock

Laken Hope Riley passed away on Thursday, February 22, 2024 at the age of 22 years old. She was born in Marietta, GA to Allyson Phillips, of Woodstock, and William Jason Riley, of Buford, on January 10, 2002. Laken loved nursing and caring for others, this passion led her to attend the University of Georgia and then later begin a nursing program at the Augusta Medical College's campus in Athens. She was a member of the AXO Sorority at the University of Georgia and loved all of her Sisters and friends. Laken was an active part of AXO and was a kindhearted addition to the Sorority. Laken's adoration for caring went beyond her goal of becoming a nurse and allowed her to be an extraordinary nanny for two young children. Her smile was extremely infectious, and she spread joy to others everywhere she went.

She was devoted to serving the Lord. She was always involved with church, Woodstock City Church and Watkinsville First Baptist Church. Her love for spreading God's word led her to attend mission trips through the church. Her love for the Lord was exemplified in every aspect of her life.

Laken was an amazing daughter, sister, friend and an overall extraordinary person. She will be missed every day, but we promise to honor her life moving forward in a very big way.

Laken is preceded in death by her grandfather, Bill Riley, and her aunt, Jennifer.

She is survived by her Mother Allyson Phillips; Father John Phillips; Father, Jason Riley; sisters, Lauren Phillips and Kaley Riley; brother, Jackson Riley; maternal grandparents, Gale and Brooks Blair; paternal grandmother, Brenda Riley, as well as Terry and Mary Phillips.



Mother and stepfather of Laken Riley



Classmates and friends of Laken Riley

People will never push for change, until it becomes personal to them.

On November 5th, 2024, people showed how personal it had become to them!

Addenda #70, December 2024

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

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

Re: Addenda #44 – April 2024, New York states electrical grid

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

➤ *New York and New York City Energy Shortfalls*

In Addenda #44, I detailed the NYISO *Power Trends 2023* report, which found “a deficit in reliability margins for the New York City area beginning in summer 2025.”

The report re-emphasized that a shortfall of as much as 446 MW of electricity beginning in the summer of 2025. That is just fourteen months away!

The most recent NYISO report, *Power Trends 2024*, contains more of the same information.

Declining reliability margins and the need for new generation

While the pace and scale of change is accelerating with the adoption of electric vehicles and electric heating equipment, traditional fossil-fueled generation is retiring faster than renewable and other clean energy resources are entering service.

This has, in part, contributed to declining electric system reliability margins across the state.

Two large transmission line projects were under contract to distribute “clean, renewable electricity” throughout New York state and New York City, as a cure for the looming shortfalls.

The 339-mile Champlain Hudson Power Express transmission line would import 1,259 megawatts of hydroelectricity from Quebec to a Converter Station station in Queens, New York. The developer spent almost ten years designing and negotiating the route of the transmission line, before the contract to proceed was signed. Permitting and environmental approvals for the \$6 billion project began in the fall of 2022 and the CHPE is expected to be operational in mid-2026.

The 175-mile long Clean Path NY transmission line would connect wind and solar generation sources throughout the state and deliver more than 3,800 megawatts of “emissions-free energy” to the NY power grid and to New York City. The estimated \$11 billion contract signed by developers Invenergy, energyRe and the New York State Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)

“New York continues to lead the nation with innovative green energy initiatives and has been an example to the rest of the world how to confront the perils of climate change, the existential threat of our time. Today’s decision is a major step forward in achieving New York State’s goal of 70 percentage of our energy from renewable resources, while paving the way for thousands of high-quality jobs, spurring billions in economic activity, reducing our dependence on fossil fuels, and ushering in a cleaner, greener New York for all.”

Governor Hochul Announces Approval of Contracts to Deliver Clean, Renewable Electricity to New York City, April 14, 2022

The Clean Path NY transmission project was set to begin in the spring of 2024 and had to be completed by 2027 in order to receive Renewable Energy Credits promised by the contract. Pricing and proposals for both projects were submitted in September 2021. By the time developers received project approval and began signing contracts with suppliers, the price of construction materials, high-voltage distribution equipment and wages had increased substantially. In a repeat of what happened with offshore wind developers Equinor and BP in October 2023*, Clean Path NY developers appealed to the state for higher subsidies from ratepayers to mitigate cost increases. NYSERDA backed “inflation adjustments” for the project. (* Reference: Addenda #30 – January 2024)

Note: Those higher “subsidies” are in the form of *Renewable Energy Credits*, or RECs. New York State requires utility companies and other electricity producers to buy RECs from NYSERDA for each megawatt-hour of renewable energy an electric power generator is unable to generate or purchase. The money collected from those sales, goes to fund “clean energy” projects in New York State.

Because of the renewable energy mandate set by New York State Climate Act (70% by 2030) renewable energy producers are compensated for producing “clean electricity”. They are awarded one Tier 1 REC per Megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity produced. These RECs are payment for the construction, operation and By maintenance cost of the generation facility. Or in this case, the transmission and distribution system to move “clean electricity” to consumers.

Electricity producers, like National Grid, are required to buy these RECs based on the amount of electricity they generate. The cost of these REC purchases are then passed on to ratepayers in the form of higher electricity supply costs added to monthly utility bills. When developers signed the agreement to build Clean Path NY in November 2021, the price of a Tier 1 REC was \$22.47 per MWh of electricity produced. By the 3rd quarter of 2024, Tier 1 RECs were being sold for \$34.05 per MWh, an increase of \$11.58 or 51% from the NYSERDA agreement.

This is the underlying cause of recent double digit rate increases requested by utility companies in New York State, including National Grids most recent 15% rate increase over the next three years. Since 2019, the cost of electricity supply per Killowatt hour on my utility bill has increased by 48%. You can thank New York State for the increased cost the next time you make your payment!

Predictably, the Public Service Commission denied the request for higher reimbursement rates from Clean Path NY developers. As a result, on December 2, 2024, the developers terminated their contract with the state. State regulators “mutually agreed” to the termination and the developers state that they “remain committed to New York’s energy transition”, which leads me to believe that in the next round of large-scale renewable projects, Invenergy and energyRe will re-bid the project at a substantially higher price. Ratepayers will then see even higher electricity rate requests in the coming years.

Just as Equinor was allowed to “successfully re-bid” the Empire Wind offshore project one month after they terminated the original project contract, Clean Path NY will re-bid in the next Large-Scale Renewable Solicitation and be awarded to the same developers. Governor Hochul will put out press releases about New York “continuing to lead the nation with innovative green energy initiatives” and “confronting the perils of climate change.” The climate alarmists will applaud her pursuit of clean, green energy and climate justice. Far left voters will reward her with their votes when she runs for office again in 2026. Utility customers on the other hand, will pay significantly higher electricity rates to pay for the high costs of “clean, green energy”. They/We will be the losers in this renewable transition disaster!

The project completion and transmission of electricity to New Yorkers, especially to New York City, will be several years later than originally promised and the electricity reliability situation won’t be resolved anytime soon. New York state has deactivated 5,207 megawatts of fossil fuel and nuclear powered electricity generation but has only added 2,256 megawatts of renewable sources to replace it. The ongoing electrification mandated by governor Hochul and the continued construction of data centers and technology manufacturing facilities, has resulted in an acceleration of energy shortfalls in the future, threatening the reliability of the state’s electrical grid.

With increasing winter peak loads and consideration of limitations on gas availability, there may be insufficient generation to serve forecasted demand for expected weather while maintaining required operating reserves.

Winter reliability and forecasted consumer demand; New York ISO 2024 Power Trends report

In Addenda #63 I detailed the efforts of state governments to “overcome” landowner and community resistance to large scale renewable energy projects. The Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES) was created by then Governor Andrew Cuomo in 2020. The purpose of ORES was to review and grant siting permits for the large-scale renewable energy projects that would have to be built, in order to satisfy the renewable energy mandates in the *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act* of 2019. ORES had a mandate by the governor: to expedite the approval of these projects. But things still weren’t moving fast enough for our Progressive leaders.

In 2024, Governor Kathy Hochul proposed the *Renewable Action Through Project Interconnection and Deployment Act* (RAPID). RAPID would bypass much of the process that was slowing approvals of these renewables projects and leave the final decision on approvals in the hands of the Public Service Commission (PSC). Major projects that used to take several years to be approved would now go through a nine-month Certification Review Process, enabling developers to begin construction years sooner and enabled the Governor to announce even more renewable energy project awards than before. It no longer mattered what landowners or local municipalities decided what was best for their communities and the environment. Government showed that it would take any steps necessary to achieve its own SDG Climate Goals.

Developers, standing to make millions of dollars on the completion and commissioning of these projects, had an ally in the partisan New York State Public Service Commission, to hurry through the permitting and approval process.

New York State government, which desperately needs to bring renewable energy sources online as quickly as possible to address the declining electric grid reliability margins and the looming shortfall of available power to meet demand, created a way to bypass concerns of homeowners, local governments and environmentalists. The approvals for these two large-scale transmissions projects benefitted from this same process.

Energzyt Advisors, LLC, is a global network of energy experts, based in Cohasset, Massachusetts. They provide assessment reports on energy projects from inception to completion. In January 2020, Energzyt prepared a 66-page report on the Champlain Hudson Power Express for the Independent Power Producers of New York (IPPNY), which represents “clean energy generators” in New York State.

In the first paragraph of the *Executive Summary*, the authors make the following statement about the proposed “clean energy” project:

1. The project, “*will give New York City an additional option they might use to comply with New York City Local Law 97, which established stringent emissions requirements for buildings. Local Law 97 provides owners with an option to purchase renewable energy, carbon offsets, or hydroelectricity delivered directly into New York City, as an alternative to making investments in building efficiency improvements.*”

So, this \$6 billion project had to happen, solely because of New York State and local Climate Laws.

2. In the second paragraph of the *Executive Summary*, the authors state: “*The results of our analysis show that CHPE will not result in reduced global emissions of carbon dioxide (referred to as “carbon” in this report) – and may even increase overall carbon emissions. Any long-term contracts associated with CHPE would, therefore, fail to meet the spirit and underlying goals of Local Law 97, that is, greenhouse gas emission reductions.*”

What?!! In her April 2022 press release announcing the approval of both transmission projects, Governor Hochul stated that this “first-of-its kind” renewable energy and transmission projects were supposed to result in “greenhouse gas reductions and air quality improvements.”

3. In the third paragraph of the *Executive Summary*, the authors state: “*The only way Hydro-Québec could export 8.3 TWh to New York City via CHPE would be to redirect energy sales from other parts of New York, divert energy sales from existing export markets, and/or increase imports into Quebec from other markets, which would then be sold at above-market prices via CHPE.*”

This implies that even Hydro-Québec has a finite supply of electricity it can produce and transmit to utility customers in Canada and the U.S. I addressed this problem in Addenda #44 section on the reliability of the New York electric grid. Knowing that the New York Power Authority could never bring online enough renewable sources to replace closure of

coal, gas and nuclear power plants over the past decade, they had to resort to importing “clean electricity” from hydroelectric plants in Canada.

Canada produces all the electricity it consumes, but that consumption is rapidly increasing and will eventually outpace supply. I stated in the Addendum, “As both the U.S. and Canada get closer to that 2050 Net-Zero target date, neither New England or New York state can rely with certainty on imported “clean electricity” to meet their climate goals or the projected energy deficits.” This statement is validated by the assessment report from Energyzt Advisors.

New York City does not benefit from, and is adversely impacted by, CHPE.

In Summary, the report finds that:

- The CHPE project *does not* reduce carbon emissions.
- The price of electricity delivered by CHPE is “likely to be above market.”
- New York state and City consumers would be burdened with even greater costs.
- CHPE would be a “wasteful investment in congestion relief.”

There are only two conclusions I can draw from this. Either Governor Hochul was “misinformed” about the climate benefits of this project, or, she knew and didn’t care.

“New York continues to lead the nation with innovative green energy initiatives and has been an example to the rest of the world how to confront the perils of climate change, the existential threat of our time,” (Where have we heard *that* phrase before?)

Ok, my conclusion is, she knew and didn’t care. This is just another unjustified “green energy” project to further Agenda 2030 climate goals, which will end up costing New York rate payers even more money in electricity rates.

“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.”

Saikat Chakrabarti, chief of staff for Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Washington Post, 2019

“To achieve a better outcome, the world must act jointly and swiftly to revamp all aspects of our societies and economies, from education to social contracts to working conditions. Every country, from the United States to China, must participate, and every industry, from oil and gas to tech, must be transformed. In short, we need a "Great Reset" of capitalism.”

Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum founder, June 2020

It’s All About Control!

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Addenda #71 – December 2024

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

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

BREAKING: New California emission rule halts diesel motorhome sales in 6 states

RV travel, November 4, 2024

Looking to buy a new diesel motorhome? If you live in one of six states, you may find you can't. A new air quality regulation issued in California has effectively slammed the door on new diesel motorhome sales, not just in California, but in five other states as well.

On October 24, CARB (the California Air Resources Board) amended its Advanced Clean Truck (ACT) regulations. Essentially, these new regulations require that all vehicles over 8,500 pounds GVWR (gross vehicle weight rating) must produce zero emissions ban affecting the larger motorhomes will be effective Jan 1, 2025

California Emissions Regulation History:

Pollution – The 450 mile long Central Valley is surrounded by a series of mountains and mountain ranges on all four sides. The mountains trap air pollutants, which due to the warm climate, create high levels of ozone pollution. The “Bay Area” of California, San Francisco, San Jose and Oakland, have a combined population of more than 2.2 million people and are major hubs of business, cultural arts and tourism. Los Angeles and Long Beach have a combined population of more than 4.2 million people and are major hubs for business, the film industry, education, shipping and tourism.

CARB – As far back as the early 1940's, these areas had severe ozone pollution (smog). When researchers identified automobile exhaust as the main contributor to smog, California began to take action to reduce emissions, becoming the first state in the nation to have tailpipe emissions standards. In 1950, there were about 11 million people living in California and 4.1 million vehicles were registered in the state. By 2023, the population had increased to almost 39 million and vehicle registrations had increased to 36.8 million. The smog problem only got worse.

In 1967 the California Air Resources Board was established to address the severe air pollution problem in California. Over the years, CARD has been responsible for increasingly tougher emissions laws and has influenced the “zero-emissions” mandates for light-duty vehicles, medium and heavy-duty vehicles, and small, off-road engines that were passed into law in 2020 and 2021.

Note: California is the only state permitted to set *its own* emissions standards. Other states can either follow federal vehicle emissions standards or follow those set by CARB.

In October 2024, CARB set a new emissions regulation on diesel fueled motorhomes. Prior to this update, diesel fueled motorhomes were subject to the same emissions standards as heavy duty trucks. Any heavy-duty vehicle with gross vehicle weight of over 14,000 pounds

operating on California public roads, was subject to semi-annual emissions testing and “compliance” fees.

The new CARB regulations implement an increase in zero-emission vehicle sales for manufacturers of vehicles over 8,500 pounds and made emissions testing and “compliance” fees an annual requirement. Failure to meet emissions standards may result in DMV registration blocks and other enforcement action. The ruling applies to Class “Super C” and Class A diesel motorhomes as well as Class B diesel camper vans. Gasoline powered motorhomes are not affected. Yet.

RV Ban – CARB spokesperson Lynzie Lowe pushed back on claims that this is a “ban” on motorhomes saying, “There is no motorhome ban... There is nothing about the regulation that is preventing manufacturers from selling RVs or consumers from buying them,” she said. “Furthermore ... the regulation does not in any way single out RVs.” Left-wing media outlets parroted her statements while praising the new emissions ruling.

The new standard requires RV manufacturers to sell an increasing number of zero-emission vehicles to lower the overall emissions of the entire RV fleet. This is similar to the EPA Emissions regulations discussed in Addenda #68. Emissions can only be lowered so much by current engine technology in order to meet the drastically lower emissions levels. Manufacturers have no choice but to sell increasing numbers of zero-emission EVs to lower the average of the entire fleet of vehicles. The problem with this solution is that there are no certified zero emissions motorhome chassis to increase production of. RV manufacturers cannot offset sales of internal combustion motorhomes with sales of zero-emissions motorhomes, so they will not be able to sell their vehicles in California beginning January 1, 2025. Residents wishing to purchase *new* diesel motorhomes will not be able to buy them out-of-state, because the new rule does not allow them to be registered in California.

Economic Impact – Tourism is a large part of the economy of California and travel by RV is a big part of this industry. California leads the nation in total RV sales and has the highest RV ownership. There are 250 dealerships, and more than 4,400 employees employed statewide, serving the industry. According to data obtained from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), there are 5,230 Active Mobile Home and RV Parks totaling 453,810 lots/spaces in the State of California. Of those 453,810 lots/spaces, 89,216 are RV lots.

Always promising new adventures, the Golden State never ceases to amaze with its wonderful camping destinations. State parks, marvelous forests, and sandy beaches offer the best camping spots in California. As for travelers constantly en route, RV camping is the go-to means for seeing the world from the comfort of a home-on-wheels.

Living on the Road: Where to Go RV Camping in California; Discover California.com, Travel

Between sales, service and maintenance, consumers spend about \$550 million per year in the state. Almost all of this economic activity begins to go away in 2025, due to the new CARB emissions standard.

“The future happens here first, and California is once again showing the world what real climate action looks like.” Governor Gavin Newsom, April 28, 2023

At the same time Governor Newsom is showing the rest of the world what real climate action looks like, his state of California is one of the fastest shrinking states in the U.S. California has lost more than 472,000 residents over the past several years and about a third of all Californians have said they’re considering leaving the state due to the high costs of living. Population growth has increased slightly over the past year, but much of that has been driven by illegal immigration. Despite the small 10,000 increase in population, the number of people unemployed has risen by 14,000 and the number of workers employed has fallen by 26,000. California lost 156,300 jobs in the first six months of 2024.

Source: California Demographic Labor Force; Oct. 2024, Employment Development Department, California

California has an estimated 1.9 million illegal immigrants living in the state, costing taxpayers nearly \$31 billion per year in benefits and services. The state has a combined \$78.5 billion deficit over the last two fiscal years, resulting in funding cuts to school, welfare and climate programs and delays in funding public transportation and other programs. Targeting a \$550 million industry with emissions regulations that will effectively put it out of business, resulting in the loss of economic activity, tax receipts and jobs just doesn’t seem to be smart governance to me.

But then, Progressive politicians like Gavin Newsom are not really concerned with income inequality or improving the standard of living of their constituents. It is about taking away our individual rights, restricting our access to traditional transportation and reducing leisure activities like traveling on vacation, all in the name of fighting climate change.

3. Transform your transport

“You can get a head start: leave your car at home and walk or cycle whenever possible. If the distances are too great, choose public transport, preferably electric options. If you must drive, offer to carpool with others so that fewer cars are on the road. Get ahead of the curve and buy an electric car. Reduce the number of long-haul flights you take.”

10 ways you can help fight the climate crisis; UN environment programme, May 4, 2022

“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.”

Saikat Chakrabarti, chief of staff for Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Washington Post, 2019

“Current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle class – involving high meat intake, use of fossil fuels, appliances, air-conditioning, and suburban housing – are not sustainable... Isn't the only hope for the planet that the industrialized civilizations collapse? Isn't it our responsibility to bring that about?”

Maurice Strong, “self-confessed socialist” and Secretary-General of the U.N. Earth Summit, 1992

Addenda #71 – December 2024, Part II

Re: Ch. 9, Progressive States Climate Policies

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

More Bad News! 2025 California Motorhome Ban even includes Class Bs

RV Lifestyle, November 12, 2024

There has been massive fallout over the very controversial regulations that will, in effect, prohibit the sale of new 2025 motorhomes weighing over 8,500 pounds in California and five other states starting Jan 1.

Those other states are Oregon, Washington, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

It should come as no surprise that the five other states joining California in this motorhome ban are Washington, Oregon, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. They are all very Progressive Democrat run states that voted for Democrat candidates in each of the last eight presidential elections. And yes, it is a **ban**! The Progressive Democrat politicians behind this ruling know that RV manufacturers will not be able to comply with the ruling.

New York Emissions Regulation History:

Pollution – While California was the first state in the country to set tailpipe emissions standards and pass climate change legislation, New York was the next state to follow their lead. Under Progressive Democrat leadership, New York passed climate legislation that required large reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, set a ban on the sale and registration of fossil fuel burning cars, light-duty, medium-duty and heavy-duty trucks and buses and set a ban on all gas powered off-road engines (tractors, lawn mowers, leaf blowers, chain saws, snow blowers, generators etc.).

CAC – The Climate Action Council, created by the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act in 2019, is New York States version of CARB.

The CAC is a 22-member body, appointed by the Democrat leadership of the state. Its mission is to prepare policies necessary to achieve the State's climate goals.

RV Ban – As with other climate policy legislation, New York swiftly followed the adoption of the Advanced Clean Trucks (ACT) rule set by CARB.

"New York continues to lead the nation in tackling the climate crisis, taking bold steps to end our reliance on fossil fuels and transition to clean energy. The regulations we are adopting will help us cut pollution and emissions, kick-start the shift to clean electric trucks, and address the environmental injustices that have plagued too many communities across our state."

Governor Kathy Hochul; Office of the Governor Press Release, December 30, 2024

Climate 'apologists' were quick to jump on the band wagon, defending the governor's decision and attempting to disguise the actual effects of her decision.

Now they say it's not a "Ban" but just may be Motorhome "Unavailability"

RV Lifestyle, December 3, 2024

No, six states are not banning the sale of RVs in 2025

Verifythis.com, December 4, 2024

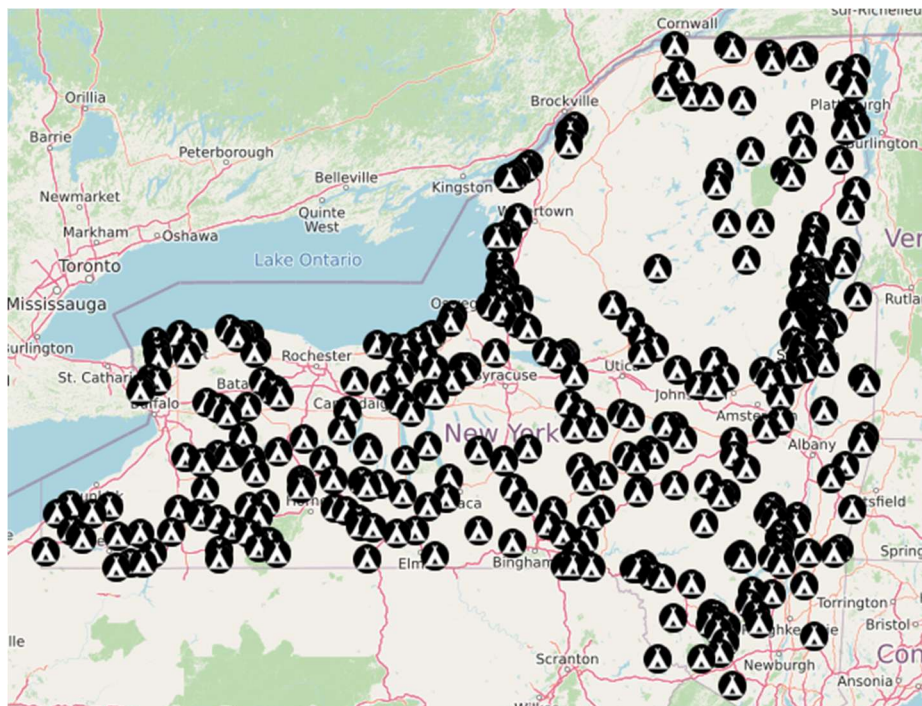
Our rating: False - California regulation doesn't ban RV purchases.

USA Today, December 17, 2024

Fact Check: RVS Are Not Being Banned In New York State

98.1 The Hawk (Binghamton NY radio station), December 19, 2024

Economic Impact – Tourism is a large part of the economy of New York and travel by RV is a big part of this industry. The state of New York operates 180 state parks, providing recreational activities including beaches, boat launches, hiking trails, and camping. The Department of Environmental Conservation operates an additional 52 campgrounds in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, with the same amenities. There are also more than 500 privately owned campgrounds and RV parks in New York state.



All types of outdoor recreation in New York provided \$21.1 billion in economic activity in 2020 and supported over 241,000 jobs with \$13.1 billion in compensation. While New York ranks fourth in the nation on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generated by outdoor recreation, outdoor recreation represents a more significant part of the economy in nearly every other state.

Office of the New York State Comptroller, June 2022

RV-related spending in New York state exceeds \$226 million per year and outdoor recreation contributes about \$3.6 billion of New York's \$2.3 trillion economy. Outdoor recreational activities, which include traveling by RV, accounted for a 4.1% increase in employment for campgrounds, RV parks and businesses that support them. Google "RV

Dealers in New York State”, and you’ll find a list of more than 60 businesses that sell and service RVs of all sizes.

“Wake up to the sounds of nature and the smell of a campfire with a camping trip in New York State. From crisp, star-flecked nights in the mountainous Adirondacks and the Catskills, to sunrises on the serene shores of the St. Lawrence River, no matter where you set up shelter, you’re never far from outdoor splendor.

Whether you're looking to park an RV, rent a cabin or cottage, or pitch a tent under the stars, you'll find a range of private campgrounds—many can be booked through CampNewYork.com—as well as public campgrounds operated by New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the Department of Environmental Conservation.”

Camping and Glamping in New York  New York Department of Economic Development

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) oversees an expansive array of outdoor spaces, including over 250 parks, historic sites, recreational trails, golf courses, boat launches, and other amenities covering over 360,000 acres of land. In 2021, these sites drew a record 78.5 million visitors, who collectively spent an estimated \$5.6 billion on various expenses related to their trips. Spending by visitors to these parks and historic sites includes both day and overnight trips, during which visitors typically spend money on park entrance fees, gift shops, sporting equipment, food and beverages, gas stations, local transportation, lodging, and other visitor-related expenses. These expenditures have a significant impact within the parks themselves and across the state as a whole.

Economic Benefits of the New York State Park System; Parks & Trails New York

https://www.ptny.org/application/files/7717/2901/9620/2024_Economic_Impact_of_the_New_York_State_Park_System_FINAL.pdf

In 2020, then Governor Andrew Cuomo announced a multi-year plan to renovate and restore New York State Parks and historic sites, the NY Parks 2020 Initiative. Funding for the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has increased from \$436 million in FY2019 to \$1 billion for the FY2025 state budget. Capital funding for the on-going parks repair plan has increased from \$90 million to \$200 million. This Capital Plan has been upgrading facilities at each of New York's 232 parks, and increasing the number of full-time equivalent workers employed, from 1,763 in 2019 to 2,453 for 2025.

Since 2019, New York State has spent more than \$1 billion on the NY Parks 2020 Initiative. Governor Hochul’s decision to adopt the Advanced Clean Trucks rule will result in the eventual decline and closure of State Parks and recreational facilities in New York, as recreational travel by RV will slowly end.

The “state” of New York –

DOB-forecasted budget gaps over the Financial Plan period now total \$13.9 billion, down from the \$20.1 billion estimate from the prior forecast... State finances will be challenged by many factors in the coming years, including concerning population and labor force trends, slowing projected economic growth, risks of revenue volatility related to the economy and looming federal and State tax policy decisions, and spending pressure from the largest State programs – Medicaid and School Aid.

Report on the State Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Enacted Budget Financial Plan; New York State Comptroller, July 2024

State Comptroller DiNapoli mentions “concerning population and labor force trends” in his report. Between December 2019 and November 2024, the labor force in New York State has decreased by 215,000, the number of workers employed has fallen by 246,000 and the number of unemployed workers has increased by more than 31,000.

For the 12-month period ending July 1, 2023, New York’s population decreased by 101,984 residents, the largest loss of any state. U.S. Census Bureau estimates show that since 2020, New York has lost 884,000 residents to other states. At the same time, the state has gained 181,264 “international migrants” (read: illegal immigrants).

Legal, taxpaying residents are fleeing New York State and being replaced by illegal immigrants who can’t or won’t work, are not contributing to tax revenue so desperately needed and are consuming ever increasing amounts of taxpayer funded social welfare services and benefits that are being reduced for other New York residents. As taxes continue to rise and as government policies, like the RV ban, take away more freedoms and rights from residents, the outward migration of residents and taxpayers will continue.

Governor Kathy Hochul’s Executive Budget for FY2024-2025, named *Our New York, Our Future*, shows a continued increase in deficit spending over the next four years. Even though the final Financial Table in the Budget (Table 243), *PROJECTED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ALL FUNDS, ALL PROGRAMS – FY2025 THROUGH FY2029*, shows the state will cut spending by 27% over this period.

Receipts from personal income tax, state and local sales tax, business tax and other consumption taxes and fees will not be sufficient to keep up with spending. As a result, total “state-related debt is projected to rise from \$55.915 billion at the end of FY2024, to \$89.4 billion by the end of FY2029.

Yes Governor Hochul, Our Future is Debt! And loss of population. And loss of jobs. And loss of tax revenue.

Nationwide, camping and RVing are major parts of the US economy, with more than 65 million Americans going “RVing” every year. RV activities contributed \$140 billion to the U.S. economy in 2022 from RV retail sales, services, and ancillary businesses related to RV travel. RV travel also boosts camping, travel and leisure markets like restaurants, entertainment, outdoor activity venues, and service providers. The RV industry is also responsible for \$13.6 billion in federal, state, and local tax revenue.

But it’s not just the spending that this industry is responsible for. There are more than 30,360 RV-related businesses in the U.S. responsible for creating 680,000 jobs and providing over \$48 Billion in wages in 2022 alone.

Source: Outdoor Miles RV website; <https://outdoormiles.com/rv-and-camping-statistics-and-trends/>

Source: RV Industry Association; <https://www.rvia.org/news-insights/rv-industry-140-billion-american-made-industry>

Six states are already on board with the RV ban. Industry insiders estimate that Vermont, Colorado, Maryland, New Mexico, and Rhode Island will also adopt the RV ban within the next two years.

“Current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle class – involving high meat intake, use of fossil fuels, appliances, air-conditioning, and suburban housing – are not sustainable... Isn't the only hope for the planet that the industrialized civilizations collapse? Isn't it our responsibility to bring that about?”

Maurice Strong, “self-confessed socialist” and Secretary-General of the U.N. Earth Summit, 1992

With the cost of purchasing a new RV ranging from \$10,000 to as much as \$400,000, the RV “lifestyle” is definitely an “affluent middle-class” activity. And Maurice Strong said it best thirty-two years ago on behalf of all climate alarmists, that this “lifestyle” is not “sustainable” and must be stopped.

“The world is going to end in 12 years if we don't address climate change... This is the war—this is our World War II.”

U.S. Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, January 22, 2019

There's only six more years until 2030, so Progressive climate change advocates are ramping up activities to forestall the end of the world. California governor Gavin Newsom and New York governor Kathy Hochul are doing their part with endless climate policies that cost consumers billions of additional dollars and tens of thousands of lost jobs. It doesn't matter to them if state debt increases and hundreds of thousands of residents leave their states. They don't care that the standard of living continues to fall and thousands of their constituents fall out of the middle-class.

It's all about CONTROL.

“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.”

Saikat Chakrabarti, chief of staff for Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Washington Post, 2019

“... these officials got right to work. Started passing new laws. Little laws at first... None of them seemed important enough to worry about.”

Then the laws got more strict. More broad. Almost impossible to comply with... t's hard, looking back, to know what started all the changes... Policies. Politics. What was happening... Once everyone became aware, it was too late.”

From the book Agenda 21, by Glenn Beck with Harriet Parke, published 2012

“Are you ready to change the way you live?”

Al Gore, “An Inconvenient Truth”, 2006

Update: Addenda #65 – December 2024

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

Re: Addenda #46 – May 2024

SDG 10.7 – U.N. Migration Policies



Sebastian Zapeta-Calil, the suspect in the subway killing, sitting on bench (left) watching woman burn.

What We Know About the Fatal Burning of a Woman on the Subway

The New York Times, December 24, 2024

The man charged with murder and arson in the killing of a woman inside a subway car in Coney Island was arraigned on Tuesday and ordered to be held in custody.

The authorities said the man, Sebastian Zapeta-Calil, lit a homeless woman on fire inside a parked F train on Sunday and then watched from a nearby bench as flames consumed her.

Sebastian Zapeta-Calil is a 33-year old Guatemalan national who entered the U.S. illegally in 2018 and was deported to his home country. Zapeta-Calil illegally reentered the country at an undetermined date. It is unknown how Zapeta-Calil ended up in New York City, but it is very likely he was transported there either by non-government organizations (NGO's) in cooperation with the U.N. *Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan*. [Ref: Addenda #46 – May 2024]

Zapeta-Calil's last known address was the Samaritan Daytop Village, a non-profit facility in Brooklyn that provides housing, addiction and mental health services. Samaritan Daytop Village's three locations in NY City received more than \$630K in grant awards from the New York City Council and the New York State Assembly for FY2024.

While the train was stationary at the Coney Island-Stillwell Avenue station, Mr. Zapeta-Calil calmly walked through the car and approached a woman who was sitting silently, according to the police. Then, apparently without a word, he pulled out a lighter and set the woman's clothes on fire, the police said, noting that she was engulfed in flames within seconds.

ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations unit said they will file an immigration detainer for Mr. Zapeta-Calil with New York authorities. The detainer is a notice that immigration officers intend to take a person into custody if he is released by local law enforcement, but it is questionable if law enforcement will cooperate with ICE.

Note: In November 2014, then mayor Bill de Blasio signed into law Introductions 486-A and 487-A which were drafted and passed by the City Council. These policies dramatically limited New York City's cooperation with federal immigration enforcement practices. The only exception allowed, authorized the Department of Correction to cooperate with Immigration and Customs Enforcement only where it is needed to protect public safety.

The shocking, apparently random attack has shaken New Yorkers and contributed to persistent worries about safety in the city's public transit system.

Although crime overall in New York City has decreased in 2024, the number of murders committed increased 20,8% and rape cases have increased by 30.1%. In 2024, 12 people have lost their lives to violence on the subway, with most of the incidents being unprovoked stranger-on-stranger killings. After a series of high-profile attacks including three murders between January 14 and February 23, Governor Kathy Hochul deployed 1,000 state troopers and National Guardsmen to help the NYPD provide security for subway customers.



Four hours after Sebastian Zapeta-Calil burned the unidentified woman to death in that NY City subway car, Governor Hochul posted a picture of herself with two subway riders on her X (Twitter) account.

I took action to make our subways safer...

In addition to the woman murdered by Sebastian Zapeta-Calil on December 22, an assailant stabbed two people in separate attacks in New York City's Grand Central 42nd Street subway station on Christmas Eve.

This, is what Governor Hochul calls safe.