

Addenda #47 Update – January 2025

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

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

In Addenda 47, dated June 2024, I detailed the coming demand for electricity to power new manufacturing facilities and data centers. This is a demand that is in addition to the requirements dictated by the Presidents and state governors' *electrification* mandates. I cited multiple opinions that we would soon be running out of the ability to 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 customers.

One of the sources I frequently use for information on the utility sector is the website *Utility Dive*. As a former electrician who is very interested in the topic of electrification and its effects on our nation's electrical grid, I subscribe to their newsletter and receive frequent emails when new articles and research is posted on their website. Utility Dive has been covering the topic of grid stability for a couple of years now, with each new article painting a more disturbing picture of the demand for electricity increasing far beyond the ability to bring new sources of power online.

The most recent article I received from Utility Dive is titled: *Explosive' demand growth puts more than half of North America at risk of blackouts: NERC* ^[1]

The article links to a December 2024 report published by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) titled *2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment*. The Executive Summary of the report confirms all the information I have been reading about the deterioration of electric grid reliability, due to the continued closures of fossil fuel generation plants in the pursuit of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. ^[2]

In the 2024 LTRA, NERC finds that most of the North American BPS [bulk power systems] faces mounting resource adequacy challenges over the next 10 years as surging demand growth continues and thermal generators announce plans for retirement. New solar PV, battery, and hybrid resources continue to flood interconnection queues, but completion rates are lagging behind the need for new generation. Furthermore, the performance of these replacement resources is more variable and weather-dependent than the generators they are replacing. As a result, less overall capacity (dispatchable capacity in particular) is being added to the system than what was projected and needed to meet future demand. The trends point to critical reliability challenges facing the industry: satisfying escalating energy growth, managing generator retirements, and accelerating resource and transmission development.

The NERC reinforces the **fact** that renewable sources of power generation; wind, solar and hydroelectric, are “weather dependent” and therefore are not reliable sources of electricity. Since the “peak” of fossil fuel power generation in the U.S., coal and petroleum-fired power

generation has decreased by 67%, for a loss of 1,448 billion kilowatt-hours (KWh) of electricity generated. Nuclear powered generation has decreased by another 7 billion KWh, as “Blue state” governors and environmentalists waged war on the nuclear industry as well. Renewable power sources, wind, solar and hydro have only added 536 billion KWh of “weather-dependent” electricity, one-third of the capacity that has been decommissioned. The only way that the U.S. has been able to keep up with demand to this point, has been through the growth of natural gas fired power plants. But this advantage is coming to an end with the explosive growth of AI data centers and Climate Policy mandates.

The NERC report says its summer electricity demand forecast is more than 50% higher than one year ago. NERC sees summer demand rising by almost 16% over the next decade and winter demand rising almost 18%. Anticipated “reserve margins”, the safety net of additional supply during extreme weather conditions, are expected to continue to decline as coal, petroleum and natural gas fired power plants continue to close.

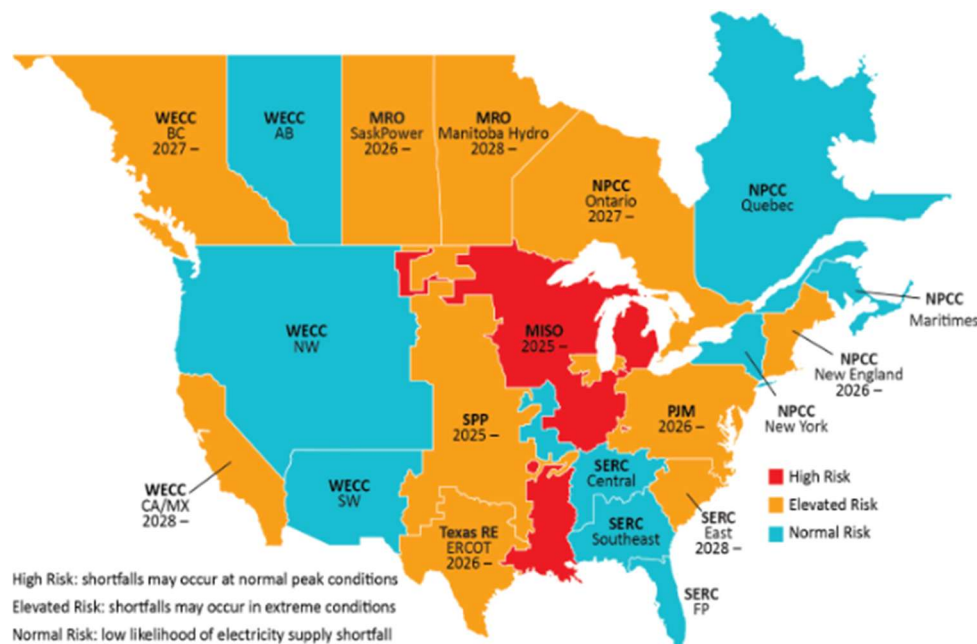


Figure 1: Risk Area Summary 2025–2029

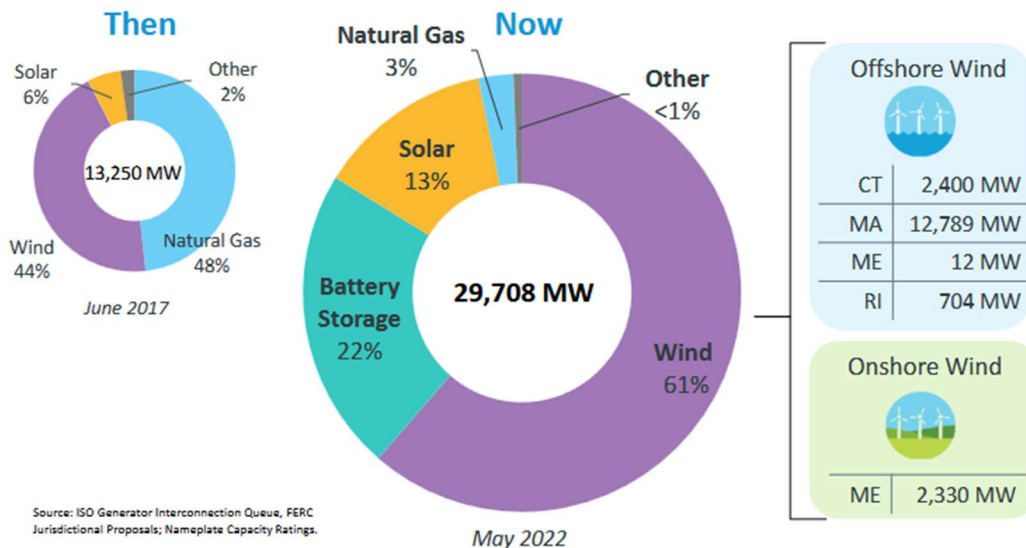
Almost one-half of the U.S. is at “Elevated Risk” from 2025 on, meaning that there would be electricity shortages, leading to mandatory electricity conservation measures and potential rolling blackouts, under “extreme” summer weather conditions. The Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), which operates the electric grid serving more than 42 million customers in 15-states, is at “High Risk” for disruptions in service from 2025 on, even at normal peak summer and winter conditions as “resource additions are not keeping up with generator retirements and demand growth”.

In New England, the NERC report states: “Strong demand growth and persistent winter natural gas infrastructure limitations pose risks of supply shortfalls in extreme winter conditions.” Five New England states; Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, and

Rhode Island mandate an 80% reduction in greenhouse Gas emissions by 2050. The states also have carbon-neutral, net-zero or clean energy requirements to be achieved between 2033 and 2050. ISO New England released their New England Power Grid 2023-2024 Profile report in April 2024, titled *A Major Energy Transformation Is Underway*.^[3] The report details the change in electricity production from 2000 to 2023. In 2000, electricity generation was 31% nuclear, 22% fuel oil, 18% coal, 15% natural gas, 7% hydro and 8% renewables. In 2023, electricity generation was 20% nuclear, 0.3% fuel oil, 0.2% coal, 49% natural gas, 8% hydro and 10% renewables. The New England ISO also has to import 13% of the electricity it uses from Hydro Quebec because it can't produce enough on its own. Notice that the amount of electricity consumed from natural gas generation has increased from 15% to 49% in the past 23 years.

The ISO Generator Interconnection Queue Provides Snapshots of the Future Resource Mix

Dramatic shift in types of proposed resources from natural gas to wind



Looking to the future, the proposed ISO electricity generation ratio changes drastically in order to meet emissions and clean energy mandates. By 2050, the generation mix allegedly will shift to 96% renewables, 3% natural gas and 1% hydro. The remaining two nuclear power plants and all gas-fired plants will be closed to meet the mandates.

The charts also show the effects of electrification over the next three decades. With demand increasing 124% due to the transition from gas powered vehicles to electric (year-round charging required) and natural gas heating to electric. These transitions mean that the New England grid will shift from “summer-peaking” to “winter-peaking”. Without natural gas as a reliable winter heating fuel, the grid will depend on wind and solar to ensure residents and businesses will have heat and lights during the winter.

Although new wind and solar generation projects are being announced regularly, they require upgrades to the existing electric grid system in order to bring that power to utility customers. The report notes that although transmission system projects are increasing... “development continues to be affected by siting and permitting challenges.” In the meantime, natural gas will continue to play a big part in both electricity generation and residential and business winter heating. But another report issued by NERC notes that even the natural gas supply in New England and New York state poses “severe threats to reliability”, due to a lack of pipeline capacity to carry the increased winter demand. [4]

A lack of spare pipeline capacity in New York and New England poses “severe threats to reliability” during periods of extreme cold weather, the North American Electric Reliability Corp. said Tuesday, responding to a study of the region’s gas and power systems.

The Northeast Power Coordinating Council’s report showed New York and New England natural gas infrastructure “fully utilized” during modeled extreme cold weather periods. NPCC is one of NERC’s six reliability entities.

The assessment found that most gas-fired generators operating in the region “do not hold firm transportation entitlements” which “can expose those generators to gas supply curtailment or interruption when pipeline congestion materializes during the peak heating season,”

The tunnel vision of New England states and New York state politicians, focused solely on carbon-neutral, net-zero and clean energy requirements is putting 35 million residents of these states at risk during the worst possible times of the year, when natural gas is required to produce not only electricity but to fuel gas furnaces and boilers for heat, as temperatures plummet to as much as -39 °F. But none of this matters, only meeting emissions and renewable goals matters.

NERC warns that the situation is becoming more urgent as demand forecasts surge and resource additions slow and winter seasons are now as critical as summer seasons due to the continued supply issues, electrification mandates and AI data centers.

The “explosive” demand growth of electricity is being driven by new data centers, building and transportation electrification and other large commercial and industrial loads, such as new manufacturing facilities and hydrogen fuel plants.

Ref: Addendum #47 – June 2024, updated September 2024

Electricity peak demand and energy growth forecasts over the 10-year assessment period continue to climb higher than at any point in the past two decades. The aggregated assessment area summer peak demand forecast is expected to rise by over 132 GW, and aggregated winter peak demand forecasts are increasing by 149 GW.

Electrification of household appliances (e.g., heat pumps for household heating) and projections for electric vehicle growth over this assessment period are components of the demand and energy estimates provided by each assessment area... Rising peak demand forecasts are contributing to the lower reserve margins projected for nearly all assessment areas.

Increasing amounts of large commercial and industrial loads are connecting rapidly to the BPS.

Emerging large loads, such as data centers (including crypto and AI) and hydrogen fuel plants, present unique challenges to forecasting and planning for increased demand. Earlier this year, NERC's RSTC established a Large Loads and develop solutions.

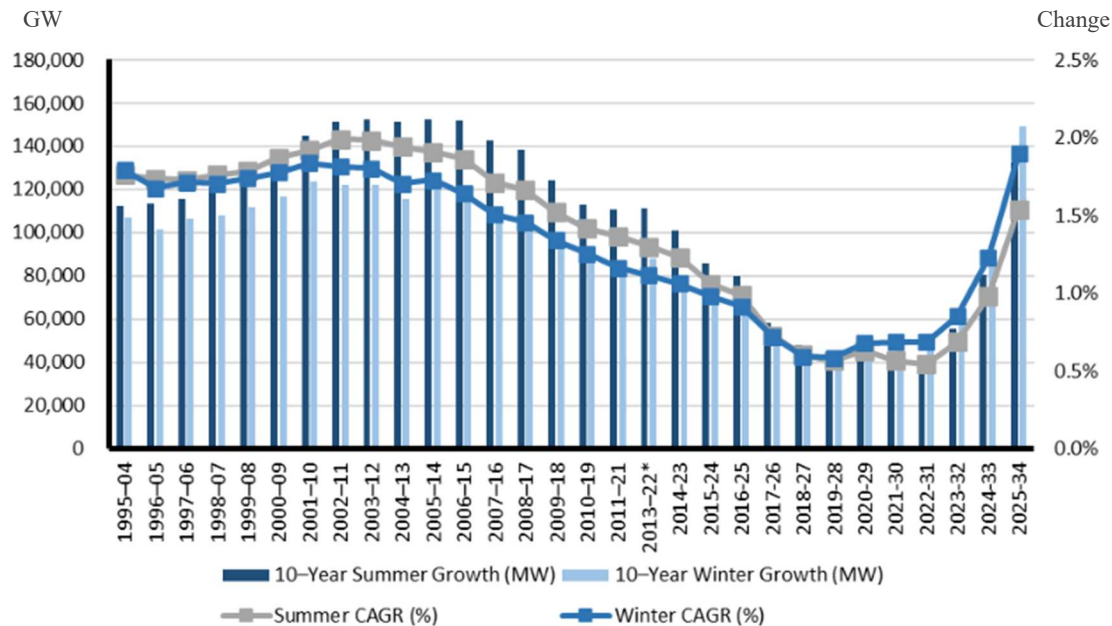


Figure 17: 10-Year Summer and Winter Peak Demand Growth and Rate Trends

After steadily decreasing over the past two decades due to changes in building codes requiring higher levels of energy efficiency and innovations in electric motors, electric lighting and controls, electricity demand is projected to increase sharply to account for electrification, industrial loads and commercial data centers. It is predicted that by 2030, data centers will consume 8% of all electricity generated in the United States, as data centers will continue to be built to support increased use of Artificial Intelligence. [5]

A collaboration between technology companies Arm, Microsoft, NVIDIA, Oracle, and OpenAI, named “The Stargate Project”, plans to invest \$500 billion to build data centers in Texas and other sites across the country. Texas’ main grid operator, ERCOT, predicts power demand will nearly double by 2030, in part due to more requests to plug into the grid from large users like data centers, crypto mining facilities, hydrogen production plants and oil and gas companies. [6] This could pose significant problems for the state, as ERCOT is an independent electrical grid, with no connections to adjoining states and no ability to import electricity.

Increased electric loads in Texas and other states will require new solutions, thinking “outside the box” if the demand is to be met. Renewable power sources are not reliable and are not being built at the rate required to replace fossil fuel plant retirements and increased demand. Politicians who continue to insist on renewables as *the* answer are only setting their constituents up for failure of the electrical grid when power is needed the most.

Table 1: Capacity and Energy Risk Assessment Area Summary

| Risk Level | Years | Risk Summary |
|------------|--------|--|
| High | 2025 - | Resource additions are not keeping up with generator retirements and demand growth. Reserve margins fall below Reference Margin Levels (RML) in winter and summer. |
| Elevated | 2028 - | Potential resource shortfalls in low-hydro conditions, driven by rising demand. |
| Elevated | 2026 - | Risk of insufficient generation during fall and spring when more generators are off-line for maintenance. |
| Elevated | 2025 - | Potential energy shortfalls during peak summer and winter conditions arise from low wind conditions and natural gas fuel risk. |
| Elevated | 2026 - | Strong demand growth and persistent winter natural gas infrastructure limitations pose risks of supply shortfalls in extreme winter conditions. |
| Elevated | 2027 - | Reserve margins fall below RMLs as nuclear units undergo refurbishment and some current resource contracts expire. Demand growth is also adding to resource procurement needs. |
| Elevated | 2026 - | Resource additions are not keeping up with generator retirements and demand growth. Winter seasons replace summer as the higher-risk periods due to generator performance and fuel supply issues. |
| Elevated | 2028 - | Demand growth and planned generator retirements contribute to growing energy risks. Load is at risk in extreme winter conditions that cause demand to soar while supplies are threatened by generator performance, fuel issues, and inability to obtain emergency transfers. |
| Elevated | 2026 - | Surging load growth is driving resource adequacy concerns as the share of dispatchable resources in the mix struggles to keep pace. Extreme winter weather has the potential to cause the most severe load-loss events. |
| Elevated | 2028 - | Demand growth and planned generator retirements can result in supply shortfalls during wide-area heat events that limit the supply of energy available for import. |
| Elevated | 2027 - | Drought and extreme cold temperatures in winter can result in periods of insufficient operating reserves when neighboring areas are unable to provide excess energy. |

Source: 2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment - December 2024; North American Reliability Corporation

1. ‘Explosive’ demand growth puts more than half of North America at risk of blackouts: NERC; Utility Dive, December 16, 2024
<https://www.utilitydive.com/news/explosive-demand-growth-blackouts-NERC-LTRA-reliability/735866/>
2. 2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment - December 2024; North American Reliability Corporation, December 10, 2024
https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_Long%20Term%20Reliability%20Assessment_2024.pdf
3. New England Power Grid State Profiles 2023-2024; ISO New England, April 2024
<https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/100010/new-england-power-grid-state-profiles.pdf>
4. Lack of Northeast gas pipeline capacity poses ‘severe threats to reliability’ in cold weather: NERC; Utility Dive, January 23, 2025
<https://www.utilitydive.com/news/northeast-gas-pipeline-capacity-reliability-NERC-NPCC/738100/>
5. AI is poised to drive 160% increase in data center power demand; Goldman Sachs report, May 14, 2024
<https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/articles/AI-poised-to-drive-160-increase-in-power-demand>
6. Texas electricity demand could nearly double in six years, gris operator predicts; The Texas Tribune, June 20, 2024
<https://www.texastribune.org/2024/06/20/texas-electricity-demand-forecast-ercot/>

Addenda #72 – January 2025

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

SDG 10.7 – U.N. Migration Policies

Ref: Addenda #46 – May 2024

Ref: Addenda #65 – October 2024; Updates November 2024 & December 2024

At 12:00 PM on January 20, Donald Trump was sworn in as the 47th President of the United States. In his inaugural address, he stated: “Our sovereignty will be reclaimed. Our safety will be restored... First, I will declare a national emergency at our southern border. All illegal entry will immediately be halted, and we will begin the process of returning millions and millions of criminal aliens back to the places from which they came.”

On his first day in office, President Trump signed twenty-six executive orders and actions, several of which were signed at the Capital One Arena following his inauguration, in front of thousands of his supporters.

The first Executive Order he signed revoked approximately 80 executive actions that had been signed by former President Joe Biden. These included Executive Order 14010, dated February 2, 2021, which created a process to “managing migration throughout North and Central America.” This order aligned with the United Nations *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean*. This executive order signed by President Biden two weeks after his inauguration, bypassed the Immigration and Naturalization Act to allow unregulated illegal immigration into the U.S.

(Ref: A Clear and Present Danger, Threat #2 – U.N. Agenda 21 / 2030, Addenda #46-May 2024)

On January 22, President Trump's third day in office, he signed an executive order invoking the National Emergencies Act, declaring that a national emergency exists at the southern border. This order directed the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security to take any and all measures necessary to control the border, including the use of U.S. military troops and National Guard. The President also authorized his “border czar, former acting head of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Tom Homan, to begin rounding up and deporting illegal immigrants with criminal records.

On the morning of January 23, sixty-eight hours after Donald Trump was sworn in and less than twenty-four hours after declaring a national emergency, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in Boston began arresting criminal illegal immigrants. Eight illegal immigrants with criminal records were arrested that day. They included members of the Salvadoran transnational criminal gang MS-13 and criminal illegals that have outstanding Interpol international Red Notices out for their arrest. These arrests included at least two illegal immigrants who were released from custody previously under sanctuary policies, including one MS-13 gang member released the previous day, despite a detainer request being issued by ICE to law enforcement. One additional arrest made by ICE that day, was an “illegally present” 25-year old Haitian national who has been arrested, charged and convicted for 17 crimes in Massachusetts between Aug. 16, 2022, and Aug. 14, 2024,

including both possession of and possession to distribute controlled substances, distribution of controlled substances, trespassing, carrying a dangerous weapon, possession of a firearm without a permit and possession of ammunition without a permit, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, assault and battery, and resisting arrest. Officials say Wisteguens Jean Quely Charles, a member of a violent Haitian street gang, was released from jail following one of his arrests, ignoring a detainer filed by ICE.

“Mr. Charles is illegally present in the United States and has consistently broken our laws causing significant harm to the residents of Massachusetts,” said acting Field Office Director Patricia H. Hyde. “ERO Boston will not tolerate the repeated victimization of our New England neighborhoods. We will continue our mission to apprehend such illegal alien offenders and remove them from our communities.”

ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Boston statement, January 24, 2025



Wisteguens Jean Quely Charles

*“I’m not going back to Haiti. F*** Trump, you feel me? Biden forever!”*

Additional enforcement actions were taken across the country in following days.

ICE Boston arrests Honduran illegal alien charged with sex crimes, assault and battery, armed robbery

ICE ERO Boston, MA, January 28, 2025

BOSTON — U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Boston apprehended an illegally present, previously removed Honduran when officers with ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Boston apprehended Juan Alberto Rodezno-Marin in Boston Jan. 22. Rodezno, 39, was charged in Massachusetts with indecent assault and battery on person over 14, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, masked armed robbery and assault to rape.

Although Massachusetts governor Maura Healey said she supports the apprehension of criminals, state Attorney General Andrea Joy Campbell declared state and local law enforcement “cannot be commandeered for federal immigration enforcement” and issued guidance to schools on how to handle the new “immigration policies.” If ICE agents attempt to remove a student from a classroom, schools must see written consent from a parent or guardian or a valid federal or state warrant.

Boston Mayor Michelle Wu claims her city does not have an illegal immigrant crime problem. “Our police department takes care of criminal activity and they focus on local issues,” Wu said Tuesday. “Whenever someone breaks the law, we hold them accountable here regardless of their immigration status, which we do not ask about.”

Apparently Wu does not consider Wisteguens Jean Quely Charles or Juan Alberto Rodezno-Marin to be a “problem” for her city even though that is where ICE apprehended them.

ICE ERO Baltimore arrests Salvadoran gang member with weapons charges

ICE ERO Baltimore, MD, January 28, 2025

Ref: Update: Addenda #65 – November 2024

BALTIMORE — U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement apprehended a 19-year-old Salvadoran national and member of the MS-13 foreign terrorist organization. ICE officers from Enforcement and Removal Operations Baltimore arrested Anderson Geovany Romero in Hyattsville, Maryland, Jan. 25. This undocumented alien was apprehended after the Prince George's Detention Center failed to honor an immigration detainer and released him from custody. Romero has pending criminal charges for possessing a loaded handgun and ammunition.

ERO Houston repatriates accused child rapist to Mexico who has illegally entered US 4 times

ICE ERO Houston, TX, January 23, 2025

HOUSTON — U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Enforcement and Removal Operations Houston, with assistance from ERO Mexico and the Security Alliance for Fugitive Enforcement Task Force, repatriated Nestor Flores Encarnacion, a 58-year-old undocumented alien, to his home country of Mexico Jan. 23. Flores has illegally entered the U.S. four times and is wanted in Veracruz, Mexico, for rape of a child.

ICE makes arrests in Chicago, suburbs as part of nationwide immigration raids

abc 7, Chicago, IL, January 27, 2025

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement said 1,179 people were arrested in operations nationwide just Monday. ICE said the agency made 956 arrests Sunday.

It's unclear how many of those arrests were made in the Chicago area, but ICE confirmed that they have begun what they are calling "targeted operations" in Chicago.

Illinois Attorney General Kwame Raoul appeared on "CNN This Morning" after ICE began carrying out operations in Chicago and the suburbs, saying: "I think this is going to have an upsetting effect on our economy and stability in our community," Raoul said. "These are people who make contributions and pay taxes and are part of the fabric of our community here in Chicago and throughout the nation."

The following day, Chicago mayor Brandon Johnson acknowledged that at least 100 people had been arrested in Chicago since ICE began its operations there. "Regardless of who is in the White House, Chicago is a city that opens its arms to people from around the globe," Mayor Johnson said. "We will continue to protect civil and human rights, and we welcome all individuals and families who want to work, live and thrive here in our beloved city."

Chicago residents have a different opinion over Brandons handling of the illegal immigrant crisis in their city. In the midst of a \$1 billion budget shortfall, Johnson's administration has spent almost \$575,000 on sheltering illegals, resulting in cuts to services for legal residents of the city and increased crime.

On January 28, ICE ERO agents carried out immigration arrests in New York City. Twelve illegal immigrants with criminal records were taken into custody, one of which was a member of the violent Venezuelan gang, Tren de Aragua. Anderson Zambrano-Pacheco, 26, was arrested for possession of a firearm and ammunition while being a fugitive. He was wanted on an Aurora Colorado Police Department warrant for first-degree burglary and menacing with a firearm, from the violent kidnapping and beating of two victims at the

Whispering Pines apartment complex, which had been taken by Tren de Aragua gang members in June 2024. Police did nothing to remove gang members from the complex or protect residents. When the story became national news in September, Aurora mayor Michael Coffman (Rep.) downplayed complaints, claiming that his town was not “overrun” and gang members were not in control of the complex. The one member of the City Council that publicized the story and officials lack of action, was described in the media as a “far-right council member.”

After the New York City raid, DEA Special Agent Frank Tarentino said: "This is the DEA working with federal partners from DHS, specifically from HSI, ICE and ERO on those very specific violent criminal aliens who are causing the most harm, who are responsible for the death destruction that is playing out across America." The New York Civil Liberties Union had a slightly different opinion however: "Rounding up people en masse like this is cruel, dehumanizing, and ignorant of due process - something every single person in the U.S. is entitled to, no matter their immigration status."

ICE enforcement raids have been compared by the left to Gestapo roundups of Jews during the 1940's. MSNBC *Morning Joe* guest Anand Giridharadas claimed that “having gestapo raids in America” is just a distraction for his [Trump's] supporters, while he “enriches his billionaire cronies, enriches his oligarch friends.” Liberal city residents also protested the ICE arrests. “No one sits outside... It's such a difference since Trump took office, everybody's scared” said long-time resident Yudelka Romano.

New York Attorney General Letitia James, who's 2018 election campaign pledge was to investigate then President Trump, his businesses and family members, said in response to the raids: "My office is aware of the increased presence of ICE across New York City. I am monitoring the situation to ensure our laws are being respected and people's rights are not being violated," What about the rights of legal New York citizens who have been victims of crime perpetrated by illegal criminal migrants or who have services cut due to the governments shift to caring for illegal immigrants instead of legal residents?

As of January 28, ICE and its partner agencies have made over 4,500 arrests and lodged over 3,500 detainees on immigrants they say are in the country illegally. “Border czar” Tom Homan said ICE is prioritizing criminals in the early going, but that anyone who has entered the U.S. without authorization could be taken into custody and sent out of the country. Homan told ABC News that there have already been “collateral arrests” in sanctuary cities during operations focused on rounding up criminals. "It was a great start, but there's much more to come. Border agents are recording drastically low numbers of illegal crossings in the week since Donald Trump took office. In the final week that Joe Biden was president, there were 20,086 encounters at the southern border, an average of 2,869 per day. From January 20 to January 26, there were 7,287 migrant encounters at the southern border, an average of 1,041 per day. That equals more than a 63% decrease in the number of encounters at the southern border and none of them are being released into the United States to wait for immigration court hearings.

Finally, there is action being taken against illegal immigrants with criminal convictions who are living among us. Remember the statistics ICE Deputy Director Patrick Lechleitner provided to Congress in September 2024. (See: Update: Addenda #65 – November 2024)

- * 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.
- * 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

President Trump and his administration represent a threat to the United Nations achieving Sustainable Development Goals for combatting climate change, transitioning to sustainable (green) energy, changing production and consumption patterns, achieving ‘gender equality’, inclusive and equitable quality education. President Trumps immigration policies now threaten Sustainable Development Goal 10, which was intended to reduce inequality within and among countries.

“We cannot achieve sustainable development and make the planet better for all if people are excluded from the chance for a better life... Governments and other stakeholders can also promote safe, regular and responsible migration, including through planned and well-managed policies, for the millions of people who have left their homes seeking better lives due to war, discrimination, poverty, lack of opportunity and other drivers of migration.”

The ”targets” of Sustainable Development Goal 10 included #10.7 – Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.

These planned and well managed migration policies, were facilitated by Non-governmental organizations and the Biden-Harris administration for four years, resulting in tens of millions of illegal immigrants, including thousands of criminals, becoming residents of the United States. If those policies had continued uninterrupted for another four or eight years, they would have eventually have the effect of not only reducing inequality among the United States and Central and South American countries, but forever changing the “cultural diversity” of the United States, undermining our national unity and sovereignty.

(See: Addenda #46 – May 2024; UN Global Migration Compact)

But remember, that is what the original Agenda 21 was all about anyway.

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System... Agenda 21 is “A comprehensive blueprint for the reorganization of human society...”

United Nations Promotion for Agenda 21, 1992

To achieve a better outcome, the world must act jointly and swiftly to revamp all aspects of our societies and economies... Every country, from the United States to China, must participate, and every industry, from oil and gas to tech, must be transformed...”

Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum founder, June 2020

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 the November 2024 updates to Addenda #65, I detailed multiple instances of illegal non-citizen immigrants that have committed crimes while living among us in the United States, and how Progressive Democrat Marxists have fought to protect them and thwart attempts by ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations officers to apprehend and remove them from our cities.

One of the cases that has made an impression on me in investigating these cases, was that of 22-year-old Laken Riley, a student at the Augusta University's school of nursing who was brutally murdered by an illegal immigrant with a criminal background. The day after the newly elected 119th Congress was sworn in, Republicans introduced the first bill of the session, H.R. 29, to the House Committee on the Judiciary. Known as the Laken Riley Act, this bill set the requirement for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to detain illegal immigrants who have admitted to, been charged with, or convicted of theft-related crimes, assault on a law enforcement officer, or any crime resulting in death or serious bodily injury.

The bill was also intended to protect American citizens in the future, if the policy of Homeland Security reverts to what it was under the Biden administration of not seizing and deporting criminal illegals, by allowing individual states to sue the Secretary of Homeland Security to enforce the law.

Democrats protested the bill, falsely claiming it would lead to mass deportations and targeting illegal immigrants for minor crimes. "The bill serves as a license to discriminate against our immigrant communities, including Dreamers," said Rep. Yassamin Ansari (D-Arizona). "Under this legislation, someone charged — just charged, not found guilty — could be immediately deported. This is a gross miscarriage of justice."

Other Progressive organizations also protested the protection of legal U.S. citizens, by removing criminal illegals. "For the children of undocumented families, this bill represents a new wave of fear and instability," said Sarah Mehta, senior border counsel at the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). "It is a dangerous precedent that could lead to sweeping human rights abuses."

Note: Entering the United States illegally *is* a misdemeanor crime for first offenders and a felony crime for repeat offenders, punishable by civil and criminal penalties including expulsion from the country.

The Laken Riley Act went to the House Floor on January 7, receiving 216 Yea votes from Republicans and 48 from Democrats, while 159 Democrats voted *against* the bill.

The bill then moved to debate in the Senate, which passed the bill January 20 with 52 Yea votes from Republicans and 12 from Democrats, while 35 Democrat Senators voted *against* the bill. Because the Senate made changes to the bill, it was sent back to the House for an additional vote. The bill passed for a second time in the House with the exact same results as before. President Trump signed the Laken Riley Act into law on January 29.

Response from the American Civil Liberties Union was immediate. “The first immigration bill of the new Congress, the proposed law would require the government to detain people who pose no risk to their communities. Under the bill, individuals would be mandatorily locked up – potentially for years – because at some point in their lives, perhaps decades ago, they were accused of nonviolent offenses like shoplifting.”

This is a gross misrepresentation of the intent and language of the bill by an organization that exists to (allegedly) protect the civil liberties of Americans.

The September 2024 report released by Immigration and Customs Enforcement showed that there are 662,566 illegal immigrants with criminal histories residing in the United States and not in detention. This number includes 14,944 with current or pending convictions on murder charges, 105,146 with current or pending convictions on assault charges, 36,143 with current or pending convictions on sex offenses or sexual assault, and 70,379 with current or pending convictions of dangerous drugs, all free and living among legal citizens in the United States.

These are the people that the ACLU cares about protecting the rights of, not legal American citizens like Laken Riley who have become victims, or those who will become victims in the future, if nothing is done to stop it.

These are the people that Congressional Democrats care about protecting the rights of, not their constituents who put them in office to serve, protect and defend them.

It’s a sad commentary on the priorities the Democrat Party today.