

2.1 PRINCIPLES

The Advisory Group began with the following principles to guide the selection of goals and actions to reduce Oregon's greenhouse gas emissions:

- A. Oregon's greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals and solutions must be meaningful, firmly grounded in science (and modified as the science evolves), and lead to effective reductions in Oregon's greenhouse gas emissions, commensurate with the state's share of the larger global problem.
- B. Oregon should first begin with the most cost-effective solutions, calculated on a life-cycle basis, construing "cost" broadly to include environmental, social and economic considerations, and encompassing both supply and demand-side choices. Such calculations will also acknowledge solutions that afford environmental and other co-benefits.
- C. To the fullest extent possible, Oregon's actions should be designed to serve both the long-term economic well-being of the State and the goal of climate stabilization.
- D. Recognizing that there are always tradeoffs between a long-term investment strategy and near-term costs and cash flow, the Commission believes Oregon can and should be a leader - but not so far ahead of other jurisdictions that Oregon's businesses are not competitive in the short term. The State will need to build flexibility into its market and regulatory tools to relieve short-term competitive pressures if others aren't living up to their responsibilities along with Oregon.
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 - Deleted: the State can't get so far ahead
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- E. Oregon creates long-term economic well-being with an "investment strategy" that buys efficiency savings, new technologies, energy price stability and a long-term competitive edge in selling – and profiting from – the tools developed and the lessons learned.
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- F. Oregon's actions will be guided by the necessity to protect Oregonians' access to reliable and affordable energy, and to needed goods, services and markets.
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- G. Oregon will act to broaden Oregonians' employment, housing, transportation and energy choices so lower greenhouse gas alternatives are available and affordable. Oregonians then preferring choices that result in higher greenhouse gas emissions should be prepared to pay the full costs of those choices.
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- H. Oregon will look for ways to support innovation, especially if it leads to marketable products and services.
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- I. Oregon will partner with other states, Canadian provinces, tribal nations and other nations, where doing so will enhance the effectiveness of state actions and their
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co-benefits for Oregonians, recognizing that our actions will be most effective when they leverage corresponding actions by others.

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J. Oregonians will not export responsibility for the emissions that result from the consumer and waste disposal choices we make, but will internalize those emissions costs also.

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K. Reducing the state's greenhouse gas emissions won't eliminate the need to adapt to the warming climate that will result from changes to both human and natural ecosystems already fixed in the atmosphere. Oregon must continually evolve its adaptation strategies.

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L. Oregon is committed to equity in allocating both costs and benefits of this enterprise, paying special attention to those businesses and households least able to respond with their own resources. We recognize that emissions reductions will not be captured proportionately across all sectors, or across urban, suburban and rural communities. Cost effectiveness will condition allocation of responsibilities.

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- C. To the fullest extent possible, Oregon's actions should be designed to serve both the long-term economic well-being of the State and the goal of climate stabilization.
- D. Recognizing that there are always tradeoffs between a long-term investment strategy and near-term costs and cash flow, the Advisory Group believes Oregon can and should be a leader - but the State can't get so far ahead that Oregon's businesses are not competitive in the short term. The State will need some safety valves to relieve short-term competitive pressures if others aren't living up to their responsibilities along with Oregon.
- E. Oregon creates long-term economic well-being with an "investment strategy" that buys efficiency savings, new technologies, energy price stability and a competitive edge in marketing – and profiting from – the tools developed and the lessons learned.
- F. Oregon will take no actions that impair energy reliability.
- G. Oregon will look for ways to support innovation, especially if it leads to marketable products and services.
- H. Oregon will partner with other states, Canadian provinces, tribal nations and other nations, where doing so will enhance the effectiveness of state actions and their co-benefits for Oregonians.
- I. Reducing the state's greenhouse gas emissions won't eliminate the need to adapt to the warming climate that will result from changes already fixed in the atmosphere. Oregon must next develop an adaptation strategy.
- J. Oregon is committed to equity in allocating both costs and benefits of this enterprise.