Preliminary proposal to the Oregon Synod (ELCA) Urging Divestment from Fossil Fuel Corporations Submitted by the Church Council and Environmental Stewardship Committee St. Luke Lutheran Church, Portland, Oregon (3-20-13)

WHEREAS, God has created us and all that exists, given and preserves our bodies and all the necessities for life [The First Article: On Creation, Luther's Small Catechism]; and

WHEREAS, the 1993 ELCA Social Statement <u>Caring for Creation: Vision, Hope, and Justice</u> affirms that "we are called to care for the earth as God cares for the earth;" and

WHEREAS, the 1999 ELCA Social Statement Economic Life: Sufficient, Sustainable Livelihood for All recognizes that "the growth of economic activity during the twentieth century, and the industrialization and consumerism that fueled it, radically changed the relationship between humans and the earth. Too often the earth has been treated as a waste receptacle and a limitless storehouse of raw materials to be used up for the sake of economic growth, rather than as a finite, fragile ecological system upon which human and all other life depends;" and

WHEREAS, climate research is clear that there has been a rapid rise in the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, with current levels (390ppm) the highest in the past 650,000 years. This increase has occurred most rapidly in the past 200 years during the worldwide Industrial Revolution; ^{1 2 3} and

WHEREAS, climate research is clear that burning fossil fuels is the major source of rising levels of carbon dioxide, negatively impacting our climate.^{4 5 6 7} Therefore the use of fossil fuels must be dramatically reduced; and

WHEREAS, with <u>Caring for Creation</u>, we realized the urgency was already "widespread and serious, according to the preponderance of evidence from scientists worldwide [of] dangerous global warming, caused by the buildup of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide" from the burning of fossil fuels, and that "action to counter degradation, especially within this decade, is essential to the future of our children and our children's children;" and

WHEREAS, in <u>Caring for Creation</u>, the ELCA declares that we will seek to incorporate the principles of sufficiency and sustainability in our life. Therefore: "We will, in our budgeting and investment of church funds, demonstrate our care for creation;"

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oregon Synod memorialize the 2013 Churchwide Assembly of the ELCA

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¹ <u>Climate Change: The Evidence and Our Options</u>, Lonnie Thompson, Ohio State University. Concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4) over the last 800,000 years. Fig. 6, pg. 163. <u>http://researchnews.csu.edu/archive/TBA--LTonly.pdf</u>

² 2007 IPCC Working Group. "Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration has continued to increase and is now almost 100 ppm above its pre-industrial level." http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch7s7-es.html

³ EPA: Causes of Climate Change, "Since the Industrial Era began, humans have had an increasing effect on climate, particularly by adding billions of tons of heat-trapping greenhouse gases to the atmosphere." http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/causes.html

⁴ NRC (2011). Climate Stabilization Targets: Emissions, Concentrations, and Impacts over Decades to Millennia. National Research Council. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC, USA. "Emissions of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels have ushered in a new epoch where human activities will largely determine the evolution of Earth's climate."

⁵ NASA: Global Climate Change; Vital Signs of the Planet. "Humans have increased atmospheric CO₂ concentration by a third since the Industrial Revolution began. This is the most important long-lived "forcing" of climate change." "Over the last century the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂)." https://climate.nasa.gov/causes

⁶ USGCRP (2009). Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States. Thomas R. Karl, Jerry M. Melillo, and Thomas C. Peterson (eds.). United States Global Change Research Program. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY, USA. "It is clear that impacts in the United States are already occurring and are projected to increase in the future, particularly if the concentration of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere continues to rise." http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=UCg7inA-

⁷ NOAA, USGS: Climate change impacts to U.S. coasts threaten public health, safety and economy *Coastal Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerabilities: A Technical Input to the 2013 National Climate Assessment.* "...the effects of climate change will continue to threaten the health and vitality of U.S. coastal communities' social, economic and natural systems." http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2013/20130125_coastalclimateimpacts.html

to call upon all ELCA entities to:

- a) Publish a list of the values of all fossil fuel stock and bond holdings, 8 and instruct asset managers employed by those entities to do the same; and
- b) Cease any new investments in fossil fuel companies, and instruct asset managers employed by those entities to do the same; and
- c) Ensure that within five years, directly held or commingled assets in fossil fuels are removed from portfolios related to the ELCA; and
- d) Release quarterly updates, available to the public, detailing progress towards divestment.

⁸ An easy-to-use current list of 200 coal, oil and gas companies can be found here: http://gofossilfree.org/companies/. Source: Unburnable Carbon, The Carbon Tracker Institute; http://www.carbontracker.org/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/08/Unburnable-Carbon-Full1.pdf