

# PGE Strategy for Oregon's Energy Future

## Empowering customers

- Energy efficiency
- Smart meters
- Distributed generation

## Diverse power supply

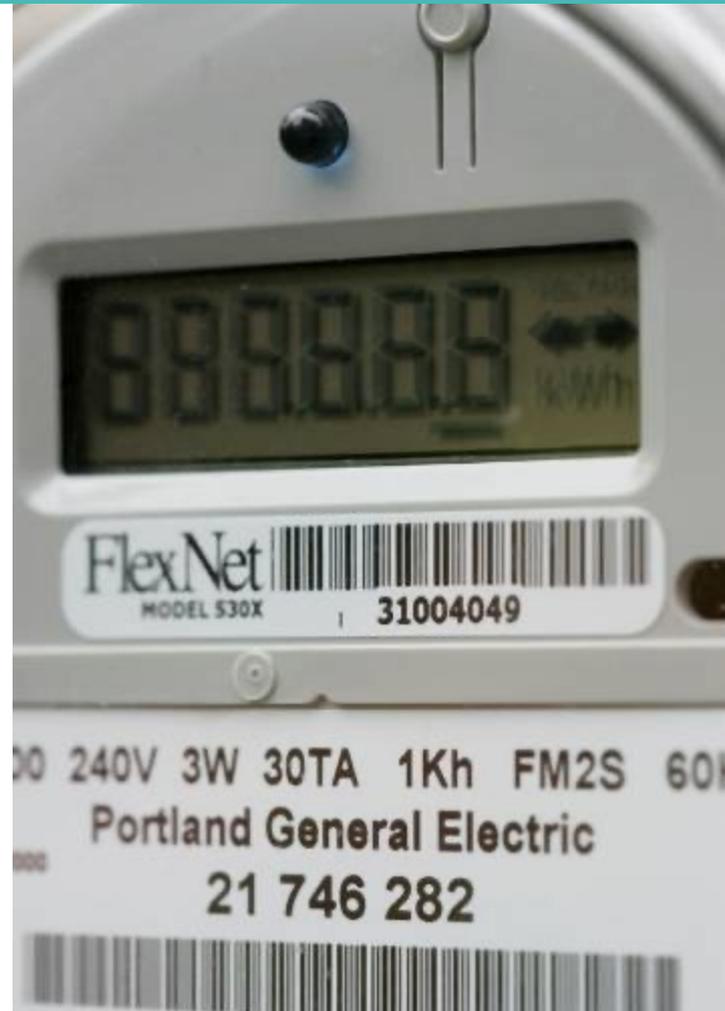
- Maintain and make efficient existing generation fleet
- Investing in renewable power
- Add cost effective new generation

## Fair and effective carbon policy

- State, regional and federal

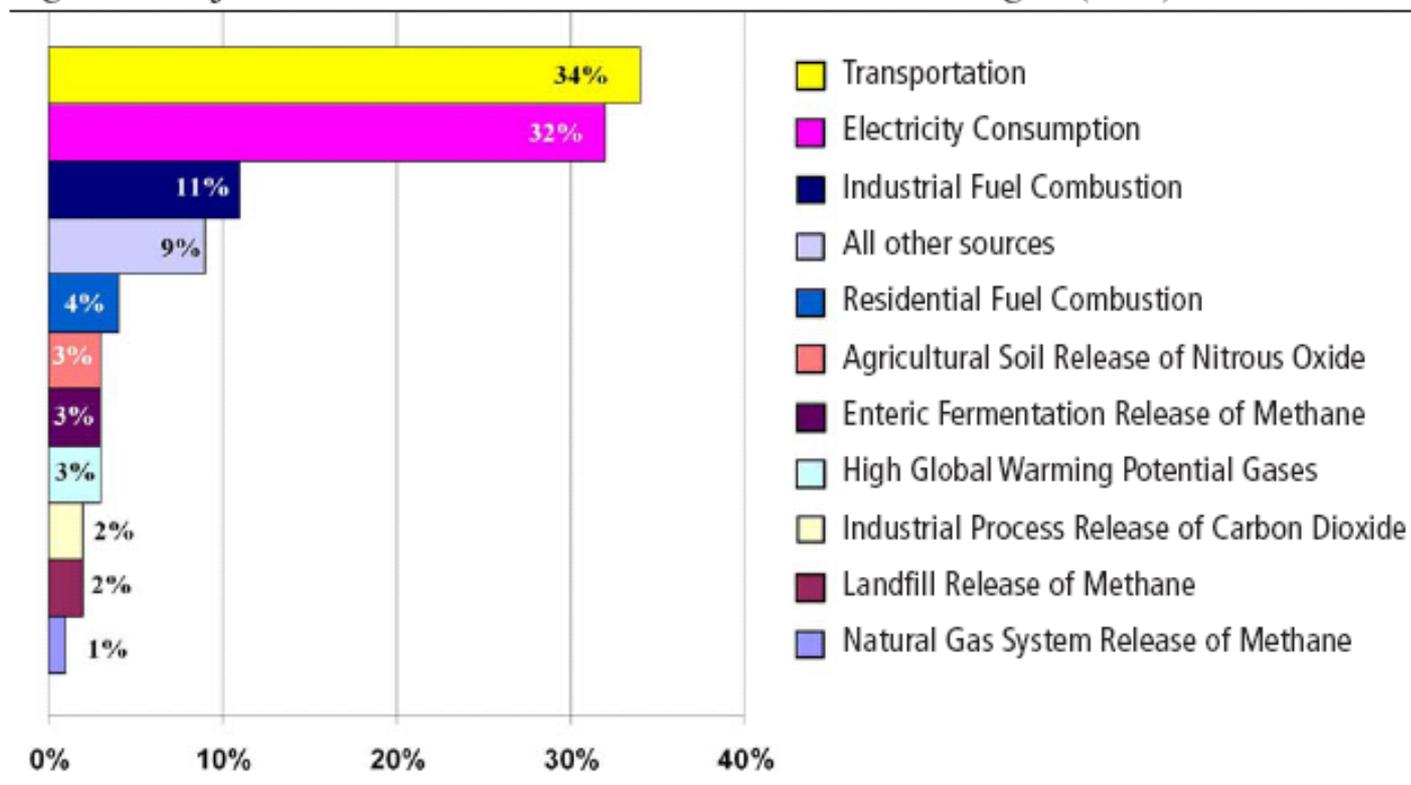
## Opportunities for Oregon

- Supporting new technologies including:
  - Solar
  - Plug-in electric vehicles
  - Wave energy
  - Carbon sequestration
  - Smart grid



# Major Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Figure 3: Major Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Oregon (2004)



<sup>12</sup>“Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e)” refers to a comparison of the radiative force of different greenhouse gases related to CO<sub>2</sub>, based on their global warming potential. It is a way to compare all greenhouse gases on a uniform scale of how much CO<sub>2</sub> would be needed to have the same warming potential as other gases over the same timescale. Following U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and international reporting protocols per the Second Assessment Report, methane is 21 times more powerful than CO<sub>2</sub> over 100 years and nitrous oxide is 310 times more powerful (newer IPCC GWPs are not used in this report).

# Integrating PHEV's into the Smart Grid

