

CLIMATE CHANGE + ENERGY IN OREGON

How energy is generated and used in Oregon affects — and is affected by — climate change.

Warmer temperatures and more frequent heat waves could create a new summer peak electricity demand to meet additional cooling needs in homes and workplaces.

This would put stress on our current energy systems and create challenges for utility managers to meet demand.



Electricity Demand

Longer wildfire seasons, more frequent wildfires, and greater area burned could lead to more Oregonians experiencing fire-related infrastructure outages or proactive power shut-offs to reduce risk.

Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather can affect energy facilities and transmission lines, threatening the reliability of the energy services Oregonians need.



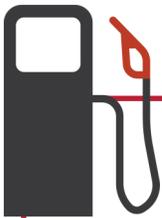
Energy Reliability

WHAT'S AT STAKE?

Transportation Fuels

Flooding and landslides can potentially inundate and block roads and rails, and damage pipeline pumping stations and storage facilities.

Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, flooding, and power outages can disrupt fuel distribution outlets and gas stations.



Energy Supply

With higher temperatures, Oregon will likely see more rain instead of snow in the winter, which would shift decades-long patterns of when hydropower is available across the region — this could lead to increases in energy costs and new infrastructure needs.

Lower water availability and warmer air and water temperatures make energy generation, transmission, and distribution systems less efficient.



CLIMATE CHANGE + ENERGY IN OREGON

Oregon is taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to addressing climate change, taking action in the energy sector means cleaner air, reliable energy, increased energy independence, new energy-related jobs, and sustainable transportation options.

Efficiency is the second-largest electricity resource in Oregon (behind hydropower). Maximizing energy efficiency and smart-grid technologies in our homes, schools, offices, farms, and industries can lower energy use and costs while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



Save Energy

Oregon is working to build an energy system that includes distributed energy generation, renewables, microgrids, and batteries and other storage to strengthen the system's resilience to the effects of climate change and natural disasters.



Enhance Reliability & Resilience

TAKING ACTION

Clean Up Transportation Fuels

Supporting infrastructure for using

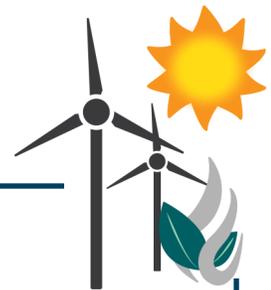
clean fuels (including electricity, renewable natural gas, and hydrogen) and alternative transportation modes (including walking, biking, carpool, and public transportation) leads to more choices for consumers.

Accelerating the adoption of low- or zero-emission vehicles also encourages use of locally-produced fuel (Oregon imports nearly all of its transportation fuels).



Decarbonize Our Energy Mix

Transitioning to locally-generated, low-carbon resources (like wind, solar, hydro, renewable natural gas, and geothermal), would diversify our energy mix and reduce our reliance on volatile global energy markets.



THE GOOD NEWS: Oregon is already working to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change in the energy sector.

LEARN MORE: www.oregon.gov/energy