UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2000

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM __________ TO _________

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-5532-99

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OREGON	93-0256820
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

121 SW SALMON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (503) 464-8000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X No .

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of April 30, 2000: 42,758,877 shares of Common Stock, $3.75 par value. (All shares are owned by Enron Corp.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEFINITIONS

BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
Enron	Enron Corp.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
KWh	Kilowatt-Hour
Mill	One tenth of one cent
MWh	Megawatt-hour
OPUC or the Commission	Oregon Public Utility Commission
PGE or the Company	Portland General Electric Company
Trojan	Trojan Nuclear Plant

PART I

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
(Unaudited)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2000	1999
	(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	
OPERATING REVENUES	$ 397	$ 299
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Purchased power and fuel	202	103
Production and distribution	26	29
Administrative and other	35	22
Depreciation and amortization	39	39
Taxes other than income taxes	18	17
Income taxes	26	30
	346	240
NET OPERATING INCOME	51	59
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)		
Miscellaneous	4	4
Income taxes	1	1
	5	5
INTEREST CHARGES		
Interest on long-term debt and other	15	17
Interest on short-term borrowings	2	2
	17	19
NET INCOME	39	45
PREFERRED DIVIDEND REQUIREMENT	1	1
INCOME AVAILABLE FOR COMMON STOCK	$ 38	$ 44

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS
(Unaudited)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2000	1999
	(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	$ 401	$ 356
NET INCOME	39	45
	440	401
DIVIDENDS DECLARED		
Common stock	20	20
Preferred stock	1	1
	21	21
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD	$ 419	$ 380

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(Unaudited)

	MARCH 31, 2000	DECEMBER 31, 1999
	(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	
ASSETS		
Electric Utility Plant - Original Cost		
Utility plant (includes Construction work in progress of $46 and $44)	$3,321	$3,295
Accumulated depreciation	(1,461)	(1,430)
	1,860	1,865
OTHER PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS		
Contract termination receivable	78	85
Receivable from parent	86	89
Nuclear decommissioning trust, at market value	38	42
Corporate owned life insurance	91	85
Miscellaneous	17	17
	310	318
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	1	-
Accounts and notes receivable	155	140
Unbilled and accrued revenues	36	49
Assets from price risk management activities	19	-
Inventories, at average cost	34	37
Prepayments and other	54	41
	299	267
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Unamortized regulatory assets	683	691
Miscellaneous	25	26
	708	717
	$3,177	$3,167
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES		
Capitalization		
Common stock equity		
Common stock, $3.75 par value per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 42,758,877 shares outstanding	$ 160	$ 160
Other paid-in capital - net	480	480
Retained earnings	419	401
Cumulative preferred stock Subject to mandatory redemption	30	30
Long-term obligations	848	701
	1,937	1,772
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt due within one year	32	32
Short-term borrowings	103	266
Accounts payable and other accruals	144	167
Liabilities from price risk management activities	14	-
Accrued interest	14	11
Dividends payable	1	1
Accrued taxes	30	12
	338	489
OTHER		
Deferred income taxes	351	351
Deferred investment tax credits	34	36
Trojan decommissioning and transition costs	236	234
Unamortized regulatory liabilities	186	197
Miscellaneous	95	88
	902	906
	$3,177	$3,167

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PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2000	1999
	(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Net income	$ 39	$ 45
Non-cash items included in net income:		
Depreciation and amortization	39	39
Deferred income taxes	-	(3)
Net assets from price risk management activities	(5)	-
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) Decrease in receivables	(2)	16
Decrease in payables	(2)	(28)
Other working capital items - net	(10)	(20)
Other - net	17	(2)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	76	47
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures	(31)	(29)
Other - net	(7)	(3)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(38)	(32)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of long-term debt	(3)	(26)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(163)	35
Issuance of long-term debt	150	-
Dividends paid	(21)	(21)
Other - net	-	(2)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(37)	(14)
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1	1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	-	4
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$ 1	$ 5
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the period:		
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	$ 13	$ 10
Income taxes	14	54

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Principles of Interim Statements

The interim financial statements have been prepared by PGE and, in the opinion of management, reflect all material adjustments which are necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim period presented. Certain information and footnote disclosures made in the last annual report on Form 10-K have been condensed or omitted for the interim statements. Certain costs are estimated for the full year and allocated to interim periods based on the estimates of operating time expired, benefit received or activity associated with the interim period. Accordingly, such costs are subject to year-end adjustment. It is PGE's opinion that, when the interim statements are read in conjunction with the 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K, the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

RECLASSIFICATIONS - Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

NOTE 2 - LEGAL MATTERS

TROJAN INVESTMENT RECOVERY - On June 24, 1998, the Oregon Court of Appeals ruled that the OPUC does not have the authority to allow PGE to recover a return on its undepreciated investment in the Trojan generating facility. The court upheld the OPUC's authorization of PGE's recovery of its undepreciated investment in Trojan.

The Court of Appeals decision was a result of combined appeals from earlier circuit court rulings. In April 1996, a Marion County Circuit Court judge ruled that the OPUC could not authorize PGE to collect a return on its undepreciated investment in Trojan, contradicting a November 1994 ruling from the same court upholding the OPUC's authority. The 1996 ruling was the result of an appeal of PGE's 1995 general rate order which granted PGE recovery of, and a return on, 87% of its remaining investment in Trojan.

On August 26, 1998, PGE and the OPUC filed petitions for review with the Oregon Supreme Court, supported by amicus briefs filed by three other major utilities seeking review of that portion of the Oregon Court of Appeals decision relating to PGE's return on its undepreciated investment in Trojan.

Also on August 26, 1998, the Utility Reform Project filed a petition for review with the Oregon Supreme Court seeking review of that portion of the Oregon Court of Appeals decision relating to PGE's recovery of its undepreciated investment in Trojan.

On April 29, 1999, the Oregon Supreme Court accepted the petitions for review of the June 24, 1998, Oregon Court of Appeals decision.

On June 16, 1999, Oregon's governor signed Oregon House Bill 3220 authorizing the OPUC to allow recovery of a return on the undepreciated investment in property retired from service. One of the effects of the bill is to affirm retroactively the OPUC's authority to allow PGE's recovery of a return on its undepreciated investment in the Trojan generating facility.

Relying on the new legislation, on July 2, 1999, the Company requested the Oregon Supreme Court to vacate the June 24, 1998, adverse ruling of the Oregon Court of Appeals and affirm the validity of the OPUC's order allowing PGE to recover a return on its undepreciated investment in Trojan. The Utility Reform Project and the Citizens Utility Board, another party to the proceeding, opposed such request on the ground that an effort was underway to gather sufficient signatures to place on the ballot a referendum to negate the new legislation; such effort by the referendum's sponsors was successful and the referendum will appear on the November 2000 ballot. The Oregon Supreme Court has stated it will hold its review of the Court of Appeals decision in abeyance until after the election.

At March 31, 2000, PGE's after-tax Trojan plant investment was $145 million. PGE is presently collecting annual revenues of approximately $18 million, representing a return on its undepreciated investment. Revenue amounts reflecting a recovery of a return on the Trojan investment decline through the recovery period, which ends in the year 2011.

Management believes that the ultimate outcome of this matter will not have a material adverse impact on the financial condition of the Company. However, it may have a material impact on the results of operations for a future reporting period.

OTHER LEGAL MATTERS - PGE is party to various other claims, legal actions and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. These claims are not considered material.

NOTE 3 - PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT

PGE is exposed to market risk arising from the need to purchase power to meet the needs of its retail customers and to purchase fuel for its natural gas fired generating units. The Company uses instruments such as forward contracts, options, and swaps to mitigate risk that arises from market fluctuations of commodity prices. In addition, during the first quarter of 2000 PGE increased the use of such instruments for trading purposes. Instruments utilized in connection with these trading activities are accounted for as prescribed by Issue 98-10 of the Emerging Issues Task Force of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("EITF 98-10"). Under EITF 98-10, the Company's portfolio of electric forward contracts and natural gas swaps with third parties used in its trading activities are reflected at fair value, with gains and losses included in earnings, and shown as "Assets and liabilities from price risk management activities" in the Balance Sheet. Changes in assets and liabilities from energy trading activities result primarily from changes in the valuation of the portfolio of contracts, newly originated transactions, and the timing of settlement. Market prices used to value these transactions reflect management's best estimate considering various factors, including closing exchange and over-the-counter quotations, time value and volatility factors underlying the commitments.

Unrealized gains and losses from newly originated contracts and the impact of price movements are recorded within "Purchased power and fuel" on the Income Statement. In the first quarter of 2000, a $4.9 million net gain on electricity trading contracts was recorded, partially offset by a $0.3 million net loss on natural gas swaps.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following review of PGE's results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Due to seasonal fluctuations in electricity sales, as well as the price of wholesale energy and fuel costs, quarterly operating earnings are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for calendar year 2000.

PGE does not have a fuel adjustment clause as part of its retail rate structure; therefore, changes in fuel and purchased power expenses are reflected currently in earnings.

2000 COMPARED TO 1999 FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31

PGE earned $39 million during the first quarter of 2000 compared to $45 million in 1999. The decrease was primarily due to increased operating expenses and costs of purchased power.

Total revenues increased $98 million compared to the first quarter of 1999, largely due to a significant increase in wholesale energy sales and prices. Wholesale revenues increased $88 million (from $25 million to $113 million), as PGE sold on the wholesale market excess power purchased; energy sales for resale increased 220% at average prices that increased 41%. Retail revenues increased $8 million (3%) from last year's first quarter due to a 4.3% increase in energy sales. Total retail customers increased by about 15,000 (2.1%) and higher energy sales and revenues were experienced for all major customer classes. Energy sales to industrial customers increased 15%, accompanied by higher prices indexed to the cost of power. Other operating revenues increased $2 million due largely to increased sales of natural gas in excess of generation requirements.

MEGAWATT-HOURS SOLD (THOUSANDS)

	2000	1999
Retail	5,402	5,178
Wholesale	4,281	1,338

Purchased power and fuel costs increased $99 million (96%) from last year's first quarter, primarily due to higher wholesale load combined with significantly higher power prices. Higher regional power and gas market prices increased the cost of both firm power purchases and the average price of power by 40%. Partially offsetting the cost of purchased power was an approximate $5 million unrealized net gain on electricity trading contracts and natural gas swaps recorded in this year's first quarter (see Note 3, Price Risk Management, in the Notes to Financial Statements for further information).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Total company generation increased 30%, partially offsetting the increased cost of purchased power. Generation at the company's gas-fired combustion turbine and coal plants increased 220% and 7%, respectively, while hydroelectric generation decreased 9%.

MEGAWATT/VARIABLE POWER COSTS

	Megawatt-Hours (thousands)		Average Variable Power Cost (Mills/kWh)	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
Generation	3,121	2,403	12.1	8.0
Firm Purchases	6,192	3,205	23.3	16.7
Spot Purchases	664	1,197	25.5	15.0
Total Send-Out	9,977	6,805	20.8*	15.0*

(*includes wheeling costs)

Operating expenses (excluding purchased power and fuel and income taxes) increased $11 million (10%). Expenses in last year's first quarter were reduced by the effect of a non-recurring reduction in employee benefit accruals resulting from negotiated changes to union pension and Retirement Savings Plan enhancements. In addition, the Company in this year's first quarter wrote off $2.4 million of deferred costs related to the proposed sale of the Company's 20% interest in Units 3 and 4 of the Colstrip power plant, approval of which was denied by the OPUC. Other increases include a combined $2.4 million increase in insurance claim provisions and employee health insurance costs. Partially offsetting the increases were reductions in fixed generating plant and delivery system costs.

CASH FLOW

CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS is used to meet the day-to-day cash requirements of PGE. Supplemental cash is obtained from external borrowings, as needed.

A significant portion of cash from operations comes from depreciation and amortization of utility plant, charges which are recovered in customer revenues but require no current cash outlay. Changes in accounts receivable and accounts payable can also be significant contributors or users of cash.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled $76 million in this year's first quarter compared to $47 million in the same period last year. The increase was primarily due to lower tax and pension related payments as well as reduced coal and material purchases. "Other - net" on the

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows increased $19 million from last year's first quarter, due primarily to an $8 million reduction from last year's first quarter refunds to customers related to reduced Oregon Excise Taxes and energy savings under PGE's SAVE program, a $2 million increase in payments from Enron for merger-related customer benefits, and certain other items impacting operations for the period.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES consist primarily of improvements to PGE's distribution, transmission, and generation facilities, as well as continued energy efficiency program expenditures. Capital expenditures of $31 million through March 31, 2000, were primarily for the expansion and improvement of PGE's distribution system to support the addition of new customers within PGE's service territory.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES provide supplemental cash for day-to-day operations and capital requirements as needed. PGE relies on commercial paper borrowings and cash from operations to manage its day-to-day financing requirements. During the first quarter of 2000, the Company reduced its short-term commercial paper by $163 million and in March issued $150 million of 7.875% unsecured notes maturing in 2010. A discount on the newly-issued notes and payment of conservation bonds are reflected in "Repayment of long-term debt". The Company paid $20 million in common stock dividends to its parent and $1 million in preferred stock dividends during the first quarter.

The issuance of additional First Mortgage Bonds and preferred stock requires PGE to meet earnings coverage and security provisions set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and the Indenture securing its First Mortgage Bonds. As of March 31, 2000, PGE has the capability to issue preferred stock and additional First Mortgage Bonds in amounts sufficient to meet its capital requirements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING OUTLOOK

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

On November 8, 1999, Enron announced that it had entered into a purchase and sale agreement to sell PGE to Sierra Pacific Resources (Sierra) for $2.1 billion, comprised of $2.02 billion in cash and the assumption of Enron's approximately $80 million merger payment obligation. Sierra will also assume approximately $1 billion in PGE debt and preferred stock. The proposed transaction, which is subject to regulatory approval, is expected to close in late 2000. On January 18, 2000, Sierra filed with the OPUC an application to acquire PGE. On February 3, 2000, Sierra filed with the SEC and application to acquire PGE and also to become a registered public utility holding company. On March 3, 2000, Sierra filed with the FERC and the U.S. Department of Justice a request for approval of its acquisition of PGE.

RESTRUCTURING

On July 23, 1999, Oregon's governor signed into law State Senate Bill SB1149 that provides all industrial and commercial customers of investor-owned utilities in the state direct access to competing energy suppliers no later than October 1, 2001. Residential customers will be able to purchase electricity from a "portfolio" of rate options that will include a cost-of-service rate, a new renewable resource rate, and a market-based rate. SB1149 also provides for a 10-year public purposes charge equal to 3% of retail revenues, designed to fund cost-effective conservation measures, new renewable energy resources, and weatherization measures for low-income housing. In addition, SB1149 provides for low-income electric bill assistance by affected utilities, which began in January 2000.

Also included in SB1149 is a requirement that investor-owned utilities unbundle the costs of service into power generation, transmission, distribution, and retail services. The law further provides for "transition" charges and credits that would allow recovery on prior uneconomic utility investment or a refund of benefits from prior economic utility investment. Incentives for the divestiture of generation assets are authorized, provided any divestiture does not deprive customers of the benefit of the utility's or the region's low cost resources. SB1149 further requires that its implementation have no material adverse impact on the ability of the affected investor-owned utilities to access cost-based power from the Bonneville Power Administration for its residential and small farm customers.

In October 1999, the OPUC began a series of workshops designed to discuss the issues associated with SB1149 and to develop administrative rules for implementation of the law. In February 2000, the OPUC began its formal rulemaking process with the expectation that rules enabling utilities to develop tariffs will be adopted in June 2000. PGE is participating in this rulemaking process. Additional rulemakings regarding non-tariff-related items are also expected. PGE expects to file its restructuring plan, including associated tariffs, in time to allow for direct access by October 1, 2001. In accordance with a March 17, 2000 Order from the OPUC, PGE is deferring incremental costs of implementing SB1149 for recovery in future electricity rates.

RETAIL CUSTOMER GROWTH AND ENERGY SALES

Weather adjusted retail energy sales grew by 3.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2000, compared to the same period last year. PGE forecasts retail energy sales growth of approximately 3.5% in 2000. Manufacturing sector energy sales increased 13.0% as large paper, high tech, and other manufacturers significantly increased their usage. Commercial sales growth remains strong at 4.0% over last year's first quarter.

QUARTERLY INCREASE IN RETAIL CUSTOMERS

	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL
1ST QTR 1998	2762	670
2ND QTR 1998	4710	603
3RD QTR 1998	3822	671
4TH QTR 1998	5244	646
1ST QTR 1999	3860	473
2ND QTR 1999	2554	338
3RD QTR 1999	2376	352
4TH QTR 1999	4564	666
1ST QTR 2000	3635	848

RESIDENTIAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The September 1998 Residential Exchange Termination Agreement with the Bonneville Power Administration provided for a total of $34.5 million in BPA payments to PGE over two years, along with a continuation of benefits to PGE's residential and small farm customers through at least the June 2001 termination of the agreement. Through March 31, 2000, PGE has received approximately $32.9 million in payments, with the remaining $1.6 million to be received by September 2000. Such exchange benefits continue to be passed directly to PGE's customers in the form of price adjustments contained in OPUC-approved tariffs.

POWER SUPPLY

Hydro conditions in the region are slightly below normal this year, with current projections forecasting the January-to-July runoff at 99% of normal, compared to 115% of normal last year. A significant number of salmon species in the Pacific Northwest have been granted or are being evaluated for protection under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Although the impacts to date have been minimal for PGE and current hydro conditions are favorable, efforts to restore salmon may continue to reduce the amount of water available for generation.

PGE's base of hydro and thermal generating capacity and the surplus of electric generating capability in the Western U.S. provide PGE the flexibility needed to respond to seasonal fluctuations in the demand for electricity both within its service territory and from its wholesale customers.

ASSET SALES

Pursuant to the voter-approved annexation of PGE service territory in four Columbia County cities to the Columbia River People's Utility District (CRPUD) and the Clatskanie Public Utility District, the parties have entered into definitive agreements, which are subject to approval by the OPUC. On February 24, 2000, PGE filed for Commission approval two proposed Service Territory Transfer Agreements, and on April 10, 2000, the Company filed a proposed Asset Purchase Agreement. The OPUC has established a schedule to address issues related to the proposed transfer and sale that provides for a public hearing in June 2000. The parties hope to resolve any remaining issues during this process to allow for final OPUC approval of the sale.

On April 12, 2000, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (Tribes) and PGE executed an agreement that would result in shared ownership and control of PGE's 408-MW Pelton Round Butte Project, which provides about 20% of the Company's power-generating capacity. The agreement with the Tribes, under which PGE would continue to operate the project, provides for increased ownership by the Tribes over a proposed 50-year license period, which PGE and the Tribes will now jointly pursue with the FERC. The proposed sale will also require approval of the OPUC.

On April 13, 2000, PGE received final approval from the FERC to sell 12% of its interest (representing a 10.5% tenancy-in-common share) in the Kelso-Beaver Pipeline to B-R Pipeline for approximately $2.5 million. The proposed sale was previously approved by the OPUC and had received preliminary approval, subject to environmental review, by the FERC. Upon completion of the sale, PGE will own approximately 79% of the pipeline, which directly connects its Beaver generating station to Northwest Pipeline, an interstate gas pipeline operating between British Columbia and New Mexico.

TROJAN INVESTMENT RECOVERY

On June 24, 1998, the Oregon Court of Appeals ruled that the OPUC does not have the authority to allow PGE to recover a return on its undepreciated investment in the Trojan generating facility. The court upheld the OPUC's authorization of PGE's recovery of the undepreciated balance of its investment in Trojan.

The Court of Appeals decision was a result of combined appeals from earlier circuit court rulings. In April 1996, a Marion County Circuit Court judge ruled that the OPUC could not authorize PGE to collect a return on its undepreciated investment in Trojan, contradicting a November 1994 ruling from the same court upholding the OPUC's authority. The 1996 ruling was the result of an appeal of PGE's 1995 general rate order, which granted PGE recovery of, and a return on, 87% of its remaining investment in Trojan.

On August 26, 1998, PGE and the OPUC filed a petition for review with the Oregon Supreme Court, supported by amicus briefs filed by three other major utilities seeking review of that portion of the Oregon Court of Appeals decision relating to PGE's return on its undepreciated investment in Trojan.

Also on August 26, 1998, the Utility Reform Project filed a petition for review with the Oregon Supreme Court seeking review of that portion of the Oregon Court of Appeals relating to PGE's recovery of its undepreciated investment in Trojan.

On April 29, 1999, the Oregon Supreme Court accepted the petitions for review of the June 24, 1998, Oregon Court of Appeals decision.

On June 16, 1999, Oregon's governor signed Oregon House Bill 3220 authorizing the OPUC to allow recovery of a return on the undepreciated investment in property retired from service. One of the effects of the bill is to affirm retroactively the OPUC's authority to allow PGE's recovery of a return on its undepreciated investment in the Trojan generating facility.

Relying on the new legislation, on July 2, 1999, the Company requested the Oregon Supreme Court to vacate the June 24, 1998, adverse ruling of the Oregon Court of Appeals and affirm the validity of the OPUC's order allowing PGE to recover a return on its undepreciated investment in Trojan. The Utility Reform Project and the Citizens Utility Board, another party to the proceeding, opposed such request on the ground that an effort was underway to gather sufficient signatures to place on the ballot a referendum to negate the new legislation; such effort by the referendum's sponsors was successful and the referendum will appear on the November 2000 ballot. The Oregon Supreme Court has stated it will hold its review of the Court of Appeals decision in abeyance until after the election.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTER

A 1997 investigation of a portion of the Willamette River known as the Portland Harbor conducted by a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) contractor revealed significant contamination of sediments within the harbor. In September 1999, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) asked that PGE perform a voluntary remedial investigation of its Harborton Substation site to confirm whether any regulated hazardous substances had been released from the substation property into the harbor. While PGE does not believe that it is responsible for any contamination in the Portland Harbor, it signed an October 1999 agreement of intent to participate in such voluntary investigation, to be coordinated with other sediment investigations involving more than 50 potentially responsible parties. It is now highly likely that EPA will list the Portland Harbor as a "superfund" site; as a result, PGE did not enter into a Voluntary Agreement with the DEQ. While it is not clear whether the EPA or DEQ will have direct jurisdiction over the Harborton site, investigations of the site will occur. Subsequent investigations will almost certainly be required if any significant soil or groundwater contamination is discovered during the course of the initial investigation being conducted by PGE. Remedial activities, if any, that PGE may ultimately perform with respect to this matter will depend on the results of its investigations.

PGE does not expect this investigation to have a material adverse impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

On April 25, 2000, the OPUC approved PGE's application to expense all current Demand Side Management (DSM) program expenditures beginning October 1, 2000. This change in accounting will be accompanied by a 1.18% increase in rates. PGE's unamortized DSM investment prior to implementation of the change will continue to be collected in rates and amortized to expense over a five-year period. The approved change in accounting is in response to SB1149, which encourages a competitive marketplace for energy services and provides for a public service charge to fund conservation measures.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

PGE is exposed to market risk arising from the need to purchase power to meet the needs of its retail customers and to purchase fuel for its natural gas fired generating units. The Company uses instruments such as forward contracts, natural gas swaps, and options for the purpose of hedging the impact of market fluctuations on assets, liabilities, production and other contractual commitments. Gains and losses from instruments that reduce commodity price risks are recognized purchased power and fuel expense, or in wholesale revenue. In addition, Company policy allows the use of these instruments for trading purposes in support of its operations; gains or losses on such instruments are recognized in income on a current basis (see Note 3, Price Risk Management, in the Notes to Financial Statements for further information).

The use of derivative commodity instruments by PGE may expose the Company to market risks resulting from adverse changes in commodity prices; the Company actively manages this risk to ensure compliance with its risk management policies.

Market risks associated with commodity derivatives held at December 31, 1999, were not material. During the first quarter of 2000, PGE's market risk profile has changed because of increased electricity and natural gas trading activities. However, due to continuing low trading volume limits, the Company has maintained a limited exposure to market movements. Although the Company remains subject to limits on open commodity positions, its maximum value at risk limit, which measures the potential impact of market movements over a given time interval, remains at an immaterial level at March 31, 2000.

PROPOSED INDEPENDENT TRANSMISSION COMPANY

In December 1999, the FERC issued Order No. 2000 in a continued effort to more efficiently manage transmission, create fair pricing policies, and encourage competition by providing equal access to the nation's electric power grids. The Order encourages all owners of electricity transmission facilities to join Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs), to be created and implemented by December 15, 2001.

In response to this Order, PGE and five other regional utilities have signed an agreement to study the formation of a for-profit Independent Transmission Company (ITC) that would manage the transmission assets of the participating companies. The proposed ITC, which would be formed by December 15, 2001, could own, lease or maintain high-voltage transmission lines, increasing efficiency and reliability. It would join other organizations as members of RTO West, a non-profit Independent System Operator (ISO), which would control transmission operations and pricing in an eight-state western region.

As the Pacific Northwest faces potential transmission congestion in the future, a large ITC could more quickly implement decisions to add new facilities. PGE believes the development of an ITC would bring benefits to both the Company and its customers as cost and service efficiencies are created through larger scale operations.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133 ("Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"), to be effective January 1, 2000. SFAS No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded on the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. The Statement requires that changes in the derivative's fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative's gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in either the income statement or the Statement of Shareholders' Equity and requires that a company must formally document, designate and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting.

In June 1999, the FASB issued SFAS No. 137, which deferred the effective date of SFAS No. 133 to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. A company may implement SFAS No. 133 as of the beginning of any fiscal quarter after issuance; however, the statement cannot be applied retroactively. PGE does not plan to adopt SFAS No. 133 early and, based upon analysis performed to date, believes that the statement will not have a material impact on its accounting for price risk management activities or physical based contracts.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Although PGE believes that its expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that its goals will be achieved. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward looking statements herein include, but are not limited to, political developments affecting federal and state regulatory agencies, the pace of electric industry deregulation in Oregon and in the United States, environmental regulations, changes in the cost of power and adverse weather conditions during the periods covered by the forward looking statements.

PART II

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For further information, see PGE's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.

COLUMBIA RIVER PEOPLE'S UTILITY DISTRICT v PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

On April 21, 1999, CRPUD filed a Notice of Appeal. A briefing and oral argument took place on May 3, 2000. A decision from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals may be rendered in 2000.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

a. Exhibits

NUMBER	EXHIBIT
27	Financial Data Schedule - UT (Electronic Filing Only)

b. Reports on Form 8-K

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
(Registrant)

May 10, 2000 By: /s/ Mary K. Turina

Mary K. Turina
Vice President, Finance
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

May 10, 2000 By: /s/ Kirk M. Stevens

Kirk M. Stevens
Controller and Assistant Treasurer

UT

THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FILED ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2000 FOR PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES (PGE) AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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0000784977
PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

3-MOS
DEC-31-1999
MAR-31-2000

PER-BOOK
1,860
310
299
708
0
3,177
160
480
419
1,059
30
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848
0
0
103
32
0
0
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1,105
3,177
397
26
320
346
51
5
56
17
39
1
38
20
13
76
0
0