Climate Framework and Laws
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority is required to supply 20% of retail electricity sales from eligible “green energy” resources by 2035.

Energy
Net-metering Legislation was enacted in August 2007, allowing customers of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority to use electricity generated by solar, wind or “other” renewable-energy resources to offset their electricity usage and customers are to receive credits for producing more energy than was consumed.

Energy Efficiency
Under Act No. 57 of 2014, all state agencies, public corporations and judicial branch buildings by 2022 must reduce their electrical energy consumption by at least 40%. Puerto Rico’s building code includes provisions that reduce energy consumption. For example, the code requires that buildings ensure that pool heaters are powered by renewable or alternative energy sources.

Transportation
Act No. 81 of 2014 exempts all electric vehicles from import taxes until 10% of cars imported and produced in Puerto Rico are electric vehicles.

Climate Finance
Created in July 2010, the Green Energy Fund (GEF) dictated that Puerto Rico will co-invest up to $185 million in the development of renewable energy projects on the island and by FY2020, the GEF will have a maximum ceiling of $40 million per year. Meanwhile, the Renewable Energy Development Act, enacted in 2008, exempts all equipment for renewable energy capture, accumulation, generation, distribution, and application from property taxes.