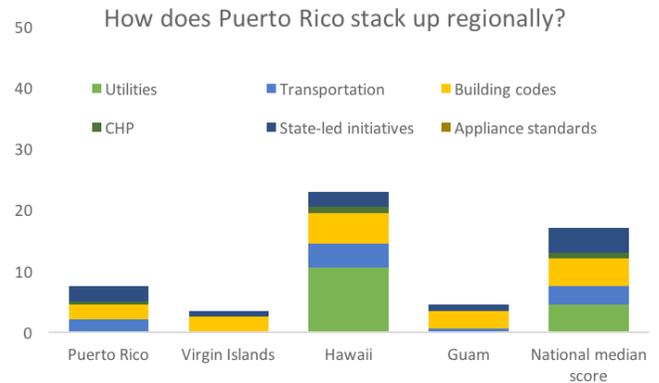
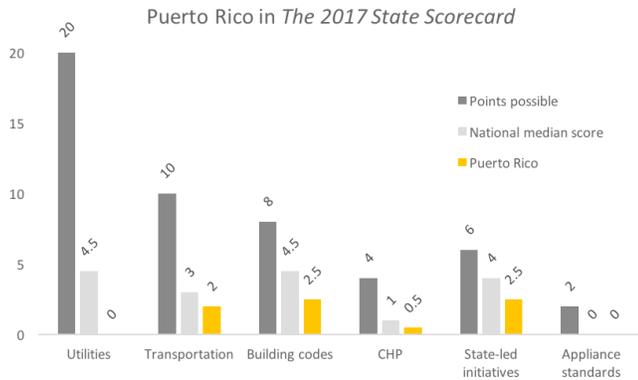


Puerto Rico



Puerto Rico earned 7.5 points out of a possible 50, half a point less than it earned last year. While the US territories are scored as part of the *State Scorecard*, they are not included in the overall rankings. Puerto Rico's current financial troubles and a history of deferred maintenance on the island's energy infrastructure mean that substantial investment is needed to improve the reliability of the grid. Puerto Rico can look to municipal utilities and other public power districts for examples of ways to encourage PREPA, the publically owned distribution utility, to invest in energy efficiency as part of long-range plans to strengthen the transmission system. Given the high cost of energy currently borne by residents and businesses, small investments in energy efficiency could reduce customers' energy bills and provide systemwide benefits to the grid and to the economy.

UTILITIES (0 OUT OF 20)

Puerto Rico's electricity is supplied by PREPA, a government agency that owns the electric distribution system for the main island, Vieques, and Culebra. However, financial troubles have posed a challenge for efforts to modernize the grid in recent years. Currently, PREPA does not treat energy efficiency as a utility resource; therefore, it does not offer energy efficiency programs to its customers. Puerto Rico does not have any regulatory mechanisms in place to incentivize investments in energy efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION (2 OUT OF 10)

The territory established smart growth guidelines in 2012 and provides incentives for the redevelopment of

urban centers. Puerto Rico also offers incentives for the purchase of high efficiency and electric vehicles.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (2.5 OUT OF 8)

The 2011 Puerto Rico Building Code requires compliance with the 2009 IECC for residential and commercial new construction. The Permits Office provides regular code training and outreach, but opportunity remains to expand efforts to ensure code compliance.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0.5 OUT OF 4)

While the territory offers a tax exemption on fuel used for cogeneration, Puerto Rico has few policies in place that encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP deployment. There is significant room for growth in this policy area.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2.5 OUT OF 6)

The government does not offer incentives to customers for investments in energy efficiency. However, it does lead by example by requiring energy-efficient public buildings, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. The Puerto Rico Energy Center and the National Institute for Islands Energy and Sustainability conduct research related to energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

Puerto Rico has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.