



Electrification of Transportation

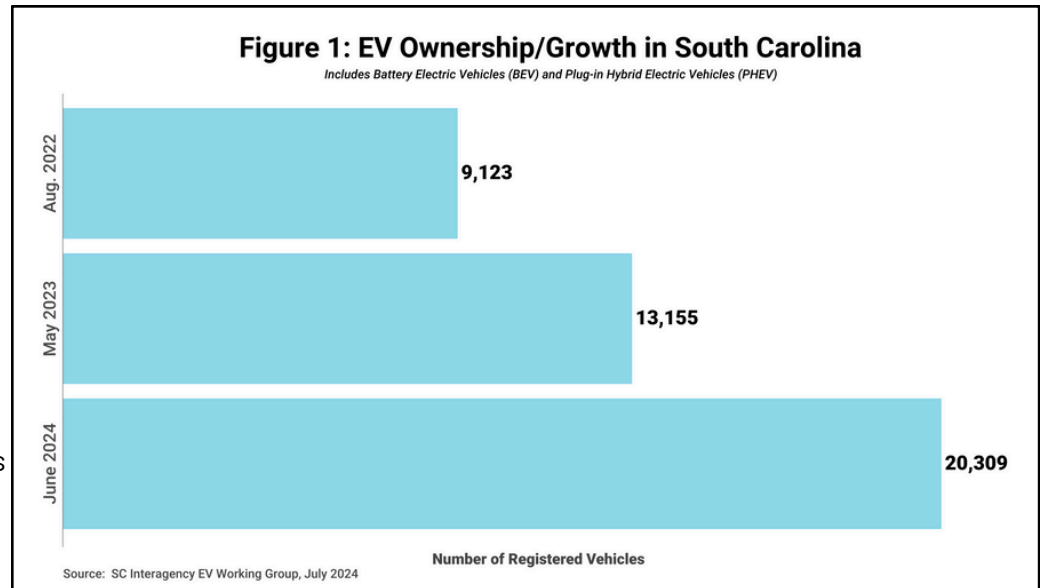
Fuel taxes allow residents and visitors to pay in to the system.

So how does a new generation of vehicles, *fueled by electricity*, contribute to the system under our current policy structure?

Growth of electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrid vehicles is expected to increase as more manufacturers enter the market and charging infrastructure expands.

The number of EVs nationwide is projected to reach 78.5 million in 2035, up from 4.5 million at the end of 2023. This is more than 26 percent of the nearly 300 million total vehicles (*cars and light trucks*) expected to be on roads in 2035. [1]

While vehicles fueled by electricity represent a small portion of registered vehicles in South Carolina, ownership is growing rapidly, with the number of registered vehicles more than doubling in the last two years alone (Figure 1).



Many states impose higher annual registration fees on electric vehicles to capture lost gas tax revenues. South Carolina is among those states, with a \$120 biennial registration fee for fully electric vehicles and a \$60 biennial registration fee for all hybrid vehicles. However, South Carolina's fees remain much lower than our sister states' registration fees and are significantly less than what the average driver pays annually in state gas taxes.

As electric vehicle charging infrastructure expands, a growing number of states are implementing a kilowatt hour (kWh) fee on public charging stations. Essentially, they are treating electricity like fuel. This concept establishes an effective way to capture revenues from plug-in hybrids, fully electric vehicles, and, most importantly, out-of-state drivers.

An overview of registration fees for electric and hybrid vehicles and public charging fees are outlined in Figure 2.

<p>\$200/year</p> <p>The average SC driver contributes \$200/year towards transportation infrastructure via the state gasoline tax and registration fees.</p>		<p>\$60/year</p> <p>EV Owners in South Carolina pay \$60/year towards transportation infrastructure.</p>	
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[1] Electric Vehicle Sales and the Charging Infrastructure Required Through 2035, Edison Electric Institute, October 2024

Figure 2: EV & Hybrid Registration Fees and Charging Fees by State

State	EV Registration Fee	Hybrid Registration Fee	Charging Fee?	Notes
Alabama	\$203	\$103		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only.
Arkansas	\$200	\$50 - \$100		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid (fuel powered) fee is \$50 Plug-in hybrid fee is \$100
California	\$175			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fee indexed annually.
Colorado	\$57			
Georgia	\$219.84 - \$329.86		Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV Registration fee based on vehicle type/weight and indexed annually. Charging fee is based on formula of one gallon of electricity equals 11 kWh, this fee is also indexed.
Hawaii	\$50			
Idaho	\$140	\$75		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only.
Illinois	\$100			
Indiana	\$221	\$74		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fees are indexed every five years.
Iowa	\$130	\$65	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only. Charging fee of \$0.026/kWh
Kansas	\$100	\$50		
Kentucky	\$126	\$126	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only. Charging fee of \$0.03/kWh and is indexed annually.
Louisiana	\$110	\$60		
Maryland	\$125	\$100		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fees are indexed annually. Hybrid fee applies to plug-in hybrids only.
Michigan	\$155 - \$255	\$57 - \$127		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fees are based on vehicle weight and indexed annually. Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only.
Minnesota	\$75			
Mississippi	\$150	\$75		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fees are indexed annually.
Missouri	\$75 - \$1,000	\$37 - \$500		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration Fees vary based on vehicle type/weight. Hybrid fee applies to plug-in hybrids only.
Montana	\$130 - \$1,100	\$70 - \$700	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fee vary based on vehicle type/weight. Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only. Charging fee of \$0.03/kWh
Nebraska	\$150	\$75		
New Hampshire	\$100	\$50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only.
New Jersey	\$260			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fee increases \$10/year until July 2028.
North Carolina	\$180	\$90		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid fee applies to plug in hybrids only. Registration fees are indexed annually.
North Dakota	\$120	\$50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only.
Ohio	\$200	\$100 - \$150		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plug-in hybrids pay \$150, other hybrids (fuel powered) pay \$100.
Oklahoma	\$110 - \$2250	\$82 - \$1687	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fees based on vehicle weight. Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only. Charging fee of \$0.03/kWh
Oregon	\$115			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oregon offers a road usage program as an alternative to the registration fee.
Pennsylvania	\$200	\$50	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid Fee applies to plug-in hybrids only. Registration fee begins in 2025 and increases to \$250 in 2026 and Hybrid fees will increase to \$62.50 in 2026. All registration fees will be indexed annually in subsequent years. Charging fee is based on gasoline equivalent basis and is indexed annually.
South Carolina	\$60	\$30		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fees imposed biennially at a rate of \$120 for EVs/\$60 for hybrids
South Dakota	\$50			
Tennessee	\$200	\$100		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV Fee currently \$200, increases to \$274 in 2026. Registration fees will be indexed annually beginning in 2028.
Texas	\$200			
Utah	\$138	\$23 and \$60	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration fees are indexed annually. Hybrid fees based on vehicle type: gas hybrid are \$23.25, and plug-in hybrids are \$60.25. EV owners may opt into the state's road usage program in lieu of the annual fee. Charging fee of 12.5% at public charging stations
Vermont	\$89	\$45		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid fee applies to plug-in hybrids only.
Virginia	\$128			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration Fee based on 85% gasoline equivalent, drivers may opt into a mileage fee program in lieu of the fee.
Washington	\$150	\$75		
West Virginia	\$200	\$100		
Wisconsin	\$175	\$75	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charging fee of \$0.03/kWh
Wyoming	\$200			

Sources: *Special Registration Fees for Electric and Hybrid Vehicles*, National Conference of State Legislatures, November 2024; *State Electric Vehicle Fees*, ARTBA Transportation Investment Advocacy Council, 2025.

