



FEES FOR ELECTRIC AND HYBRID VEHICLES

According to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), nearly 200,000 plug-in electric vehicles were sold in the United States in 2017.¹ A business intelligence firm has estimated 208,000 new registrations of fully electric vehicles in 2018, and estimates 350,000 sales of fully electric vehicles in 2020.² Sales for these non-gasoline vehicles are expected to rise by 400 percent by 2040, which would account for nearly 55 percent of all new light-duty vehicle sales.³ State legislatures are increasingly levying fees on electric and hybrid vehicles to make up for lost gas tax revenue.⁴ As of October 2019, 1,882 all-electric vehicles were registered in Kansas.⁴ This memorandum provides information on legislative action in Kansas and across the United States to implement fees on alternative fuel vehicles⁵, including hybrid and electric vehicles.

Kansas

Beginning January 1, 2020, Kansas will have registration fees of \$100 for each all-electric vehicle and \$50 for each electric hybrid or plug-in electric hybrid vehicle. The following section provides legislative history on these provisions.

- 1 NCSL, New Fees on Hybrid and Electric Vehicles, March 2019, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/new-fees-on-hybrid-and-electric-vehicles.aspx>.
- 2 IHS Markit, US Electric Vehicle Loyalty and Volumes Reach Record Highs, According to IHS Markit, May 2019, <https://news.ihsmarket.com/press-release/automotive/us-electric-vehicle-loyalty-and-volumes-reach-record-highs-according-ihs-ma>
- 3 NCSL, Deep Dive Transportation, <http://www.ncsl.org/bookstore/state-legislatures-magazine/deep-dive-transportation-funding.aspx> (accessed September 2019).
- 4 For information on Kansas motor fuel taxes, see the Kansas Legislator Briefing Book article, “State Motor Fuels Taxes and Fuel Use.” <http://www.kslegresearch.org/KLRD-web/Publications/BriefingBook/2018Briefs/K-5-StateMotorFuelsTaxesandFuelUse.pdf>.
- 4 Information provided *via* e-mail by the Kansas Department of Revenue.
- 5 The federal Energy Policy Act of 1992 defines the following fuels as “alternative fuels” under the Act: pure methanol, ethanol, and other alcohols; blends of 85 percent or more of alcohol with gasoline; natural gas and liquid fuels domestically produced from natural gas; propane; coal-derived liquid fuels; hydrogen; electricity; pure biodiesel (B100); fuels, other than alcohol, derived from biological materials; and P-Series fuels. In addition, the U.S. Department of Energy may designate other fuels as alternative fuels, provided that the fuel is substantially non-petroleum, yields substantial energy security benefits, and offers substantial environmental benefits. https://afdc.energy.gov/laws/key_legislation#epact05 For more information, see the EPA website and 42 U.S. Code 13211. <https://epact.energy.gov/>

2019

Senate Sub. for HB 2214 was enacted in the 2019 Legislative Session. Effective January 1, 2020, the bill establishes registration fees of \$100 for all-electric vehicles and \$50 for electric hybrid or plug-in electric hybrid vehicles.

Senate Sub. for HB 2214 includes the contents of SB 189, which was introduced by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means to address a recommendation of the 2018 Joint Legislative Transportation Vision Task Force. The Senate Committee amended the bill to replace the \$150 fee for electric vehicles to \$100 for “all motor vehicles that are electric vehicles” and replace the \$75 fee for “motor vehicles propelled by more than one power source mated together to work in conjunction” to \$50 for “motor vehicles that are conventional electric hybrid and plug-in electric hybrid vehicles” and recommended a substitute for HB 2214. The Conference Committee on Senate Sub. for HB 2214 removed “conventional” from the definition of an electric hybrid vehicle.

2017

HB 2060 was introduced during the 2017 Legislative Session by the House Committee on Transportation at the request of Representative Sloan. The bill would have created an annual license fee of \$75 for motor vehicles propelled by more than one power source mated together to work in conjunction and \$150 for each electric vehicle.

2016

HB 2529 was introduced during the 2016 Legislative Session by the House Committee on Transportation at the request of Representative Sloan. The bill would have created an annual license fee of \$150 for motor vehicles propelled by more than one power source mated together to work in conjunction and \$300 for each electric vehicle.

2014

Prior to January 1, 2015, all electrically propelled motor vehicles had a separate registration category and were charged a \$14 registration fee. The \$14 fee had been in effect since 2002, when it was increased from \$13 (in place since 1989). Due to the enactment of 2014 Sub. for HB 2451, this separate registration category and \$14 fee were removed. Instead, beginning January 1, 2015, registration fees for electrically propelled motor vehicles were determined by the vehicle’s weight using the same weight categories as for other passenger vehicles: \$30 if the vehicle weighs no more than 4,500 pounds, and \$40 if the vehicle’s weight exceeds 4,500 pounds (KSA 2017 Supp. 8-143(a)(3)).

Other States’ Fees for Alternative Fuel Vehicles

Twenty states currently specify additional registration or decal fees in their statutes for alternative fuel vehicles. The majority of these fees are already in effect, although the fees in California and Oregon will not become effective until 2020. It should be noted states’ basic registration fees generally are not comparable; they are made on varying bases such as horsepower, value, age, and weight.

In 2017, the Oklahoma Legislature enacted HB 1449, which would require an annual registration fee of \$100 for electric vehicles and \$30 for hybrid vehicles to take effect January 1, 2020. However, in October 2017, the Oklahoma Supreme Court ruled the legislation was a revenue bill that failed to receive the required three-fourths support of members of the Oklahoma Legislature and was therefore unconstitutional.⁶ Due to this ruling, Oklahoma does not appear in the table below.

The table below specifies the statutory citation, state registration or related website (if any), fee language, and any additional notes (including the enacting legislation and effective dates) for those states with additional registration or decal fees for alternative fuel vehicles.⁷

Sources	Fee Language	Additional Notes
ARIZONA		
<p>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 28-5805</p> <p>https://www.azdot.gov/motor-vehicles/vehicle-services/vehicle-registration/alternative-fuel-vehicle</p>	<p>Under current law:</p> <p>B. Notwithstanding § 28-5801, the registering officer shall collect at the time of application for and before registration of the motor vehicle that is classified under this section an annual license tax of four dollars for each one hundred dollars in value. During the first twelve months of the life of the motor vehicle as determined by its initial registration, the value is one per cent of the manufacturer's base retail price of the motor vehicle. During each succeeding twelve month period the value of the motor vehicle is fifteen per cent less than the value of the preceding twelve month period.</p> <p>C. The minimum amount of the license tax computed under this section is five dollars per year for each motor vehicle subject to the tax.</p> <p>Law taking effect on December 31, 2019:</p> <p>B. Notwithstanding § 28-5801, the registering officer shall collect at the time of application for and before registration of the motor vehicle that is classified under this section an annual license tax of \$4 for each \$100 in value. The motor vehicle value is determined as follows:</p> <p>1. For a motor vehicle that is registered in the state before January 1, 2022, the value of the motor vehicle is one percent of the manufacturer's base retail price of the motor vehicle. After the first twelve months of the life of the motor vehicle as determined by its initial registration, the value of the motor vehicle is fifteen percent less for each twelve-month period than the</p>	<p>The vehicle license tax for an alternative fuel vehicle of \$4 for every \$100 in assessed value is continuing law.</p> <p>The motor vehicle value determination language specified before and after January 1, 2020, does not take effect until December 31, 2019 (2018 Ariz. Legis. Serv. Ch. 265 (HB 2166); 2019 Ch. 313 (SB 1332)).</p> <p>The statute specifies "the registering officer shall collect the vehicle license tax on a motor vehicle that is powered by alternative fuel and that is purchased on or after January 1, 2022 in accordance with § 28-5801." The referenced statute, Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 28-5801, specifies the vehicle license tax rate. According to the House Summary for the Arizona House of Representatives on 2018</p>

6 *Sierra Club v. State ex rel. Oklahoma Tax Comm'n*, 2017 OK 83, ¶ 25, 405 P.3d 691.

7 This information was compiled utilizing a variety of sources, including simple Google searches, WestLaw surveys, and NCSL's "New Fees on Hybrid and Electric Vehicles" (<http://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/new-fees-on-hybrid-and-electric-vehicles.aspx>, last updated March 2019).

Sources	Fee Language	Additional Notes
	<p>value for the preceding twelve-month period.</p> <p>2. For a motor vehicle that is initially registered in this state between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, during the first twelve months of the life of the motor vehicle as determined by its initial registration, the value of the motor vehicle is twenty percent of the manufacturer's base retail price of the motor vehicle. During each succeeding twelve-month period, the value of the motor vehicle is fifteen percent less than the value for the preceding twelve-month period.</p> <p>C. The registering officer shall collect the vehicle license tax on a motor vehicle that is powered by alternative fuel and that is purchased from and after December 31, 2022 in accordance with section 28-5801.</p> <p>D. The minimum amount of the license tax computed under this section is \$5 per year for each motor vehicle subject to the tax. [This remains unchanged.]</p>	<p>HB 2166, the bill removed alternative fuel vehicles with a gross weight of more than 10,000 pounds from the separate classification for value added tax calculation purposes for vehicles purchased on or after January 1, 2020. Amendments were added in 2019.</p>
CALIFORNIA		
<p>Cal. Veh. Code § 9250.6</p> <p>https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/dmv/detail/pubs/brochures/fact_facts/ffvr34</p>	<p>(a) In addition to any other fees specified in this code, or the Revenue and Taxation Code, commencing July 1, 2020, a road improvement fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) shall be paid to the department for registration or renewal of registration of every zero-emission motor vehicle model year 2020 and later subject to registration under this code, except those motor vehicles that are expressly exempted under this code from payment of registration fees.</p> <p>(b) On January 1, 2021, and every January 1 thereafter, the Department of Motor Vehicles shall adjust the road improvement fee imposed under subdivision (a) by increasing the fee in an amount equal to the increase in the California Consumer Price Index for the prior year, except the first adjustment shall cover the prior six months, as calculated by the Department of Finance, with amounts equal to or greater than fifty cents (\$0.50) rounded to the highest whole dollar. The incremental change shall be added to the associated fee rate for that year.</p>	<p>The \$100 annual improvement fee does not take effect until July 1, 2020 (2017 Cal. Legis. Serv. Ch. 5 (S.B. 1)).</p>
COLORADO		
<p>Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 42-3-304</p>	<p>(25)(a) In addition to any other fee imposed by this section, each authorized agent shall annually collect a fee of fifty dollars at the time of registration on every plug-in electric motor vehicle. The authorized agent</p>	<p>The \$50 annual fee became effective January 1, 2014 (2013 Colo. Legis. Serv. Ch.</p>

Sources	Fee Language	Additional Notes
	shall transmit the fee to the state treasurer, who shall credit thirty dollars of each fee to the highway users tax fund created in section 43-4-201, and twenty dollars of each fee to the electric vehicle grant fund created in section 24-38.5-103.	225 (2013 H.B. 13-1110)).
GEORGIA		
<p>Ga. Code Ann. § 40-2-151</p> <p>https://dor.georgia.gov/annual-alternative-fuel-vehicle-fees-faq</p>	<p>(19)(A)(i) Upon registration of an alternative fueled vehicle not operated for commercial purposes: \$200.00</p> <p>(19)(A)(ii) Upon registration of an alternative fueled vehicle operated for commercial purposes: \$300.00. . . . The fees in this paragraph shall be automatically adjusted on an annual basis . . . [based on any change in average fuel efficiency] . . . published in the U.S. Department of Energy Fuel Economy Guide. . . .</p>	<p>The \$200 annual fee became effective July 1, 2015 (2015 Georgia Laws Act 46 (H.B. 170)). Fees for 2019 are \$212.78 for non-commercial alternative fuel vehicles and \$319.27 for commercial alternative fuel vehicles.</p> <p>The term “alternative fueled vehicle” includes those operating on electricity and propane but does not include vehicles operating on natural gas.</p>
IDAHO		
<p>Idaho Code Ann. § 49-457</p> <p>https://itd.idaho.gov/itddmv/</p>	<p>(1) An electric vehicle fee of one hundred forty dollars (\$140) shall be collected in addition to all other registration fees assessed pursuant to this chapter on each electric vehicle registered. Provided however, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to neighborhood electric vehicles as defined in sections 49-115 and 49-123, Idaho Code.</p> <p>(2) A plug-in hybrid vehicle fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) shall be collected in addition to all other registration fees assessed pursuant to this chapter on each plug-in hybrid vehicle registered.</p>	<p>These fees became effective July 1, 2015 (2015 Idaho Laws Ch. 341 (H.B. 312)).</p>
INDIANA		
<p>Ind. Code Ann. § 9-18.1-5-12</p> <p>https://www.in.gov/bmv/2492.htm</p>	<p>(d) In addition to any other fee required to register an electric vehicle under this chapter, the supplemental fee to register an electric vehicle is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) through December 31, 2022. Before October 1, 2022, and before each October 1 of every fifth year thereafter, the bureau shall determine a new fee amount to take effect as of January 1 of the following</p>	<p>These fees became effective after December 31, 2017 (2017 Ind. Legis. Serv. P.L. 218-2017 (H.E.A. 1002)).</p>

Sources	Fee Language	Additional Notes
	<p>year by determining the product of:</p> <p>(1) the fee in effect for the determination year; multiplied by</p> <p>(2) the factor determined under IC 6-6-1.6-2.</p> <p>The fee shall be rounded to the nearest dollar.</p> <p>(e) In addition to any other fee required to register a hybrid vehicle under this chapter, the supplemental fee to register a hybrid vehicle is fifty dollars (\$50) through December 31, 2022. Before October 1, 2022, and before each October 1 of every fifth year thereafter, the bureau shall determine a new fee amount to take effect as of January 1 of the following year by determining the product of:</p> <p>(1) the fee in effect for the determination year; multiplied by</p> <p>(2) the factor determined under IC 6-6-1.6-2.</p> <p>The fee shall be rounded to the nearest dollar.</p>	<p>The factors for computing the new fee amount in (e) include changes in the Consumer Price Index and the Industrial Production Index.</p>
MICHIGAN		
<p>Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 257.801</p> <p>https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1585_1587_1590---,00.html</p>	<p>(7) Beginning January 1, 2017, the registration fee imposed under this section for a vehicle using 4 or more tires is increased as follows:</p> <p>(a) If the vehicle is a hybrid electric vehicle, the registration fee for that vehicle is increased by \$30.00 for a vehicle with an empty weight of 8,000 pounds or less, and \$100.00 for a vehicle with an empty weight of more than 8,000 pounds. As used in this subdivision and subsection (8)(a), “hybrid electric vehicle” means a vehicle that can be propelled at least in part by electrical energy and uses a battery storage system of at least 4 kilowatt-hours, but is also capable of using gasoline, diesel fuel, or alternative fuel to propel the vehicle.</p> <p>(b) If the vehicle is a nonhybrid electric vehicle, the registration fee for that vehicle is increased by \$100.00 for a vehicle with an empty weight of 8,000 pounds or less, and \$200.00 for a vehicle with an empty weight of more than 8,000 pounds. As used in this subdivision and subsection (8)(b), “nonhybrid electric vehicle” means a vehicle that is propelled solely by electrical energy and that is not capable of using gasoline, diesel fuel, or</p>	<p>These fees became effective January 1, 2017 (2015 Mich. Legis. Serv. P.A. 174 (H.B. 4736)). [Note: Michigan most recently raised its fuel tax in 2015.]</p>

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	<p>alternative fuel to propel the vehicle.</p> <p>(8) Beginning January 1, 2017, if the tax on gasoline imposed under section 8 of the motor fuel tax act, 2000 PA 403, MCL 207.1008, is increased above 19 cents per gallon, the secretary of state shall increase the fees collected under subsection (7) as follows:</p> <p>(a) For a hybrid electric vehicle, \$2.50 per each 1 cent above 19 cents per gallon.</p> <p>(b) For a nonhybrid electric vehicle, \$5.00 per each 1 cent above 19 cents per gallon.</p>	
MINNESOTA		
<p>Minn. Stat. Ann. § 168.013</p> <p>https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/dvs/Pages/registration-tax.aspx</p>	<p>Subd. 1m. Electric vehicle. In addition to the tax under subdivision 1a, a surcharge of \$75 is imposed for an all-electric vehicle, as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 1a. Notwithstanding subdivision 8, revenue from the fee imposed under this subdivision must be deposited in the highway user tax distribution fund.</p>	<p>The \$75 annual fee applies to a registration period beginning on or after January 1, 2018 (2017 Minn. Sess. Law Serv. 1st Sp. Sess. Ch. 3 (H.F. 3)).</p>
MISSISSIPPI		
<p>Miss. Code Ann. §§ 27-19-21; §§ 27-19-23</p>	<p>Miss. Code Ann. §§ 27-19-21:</p> <p>(2)(a) There is imposed an annual tax on each electric vehicle, which shall be in addition to any other taxes for which the vehicle is liable. The tax shall be paid to the county tax collector at the same time and in the same manner as the annual highway privilege tax is paid. The amount of the tax shall be One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00).</p> <p>(b) Beginning July 1, 2021, and each succeeding July 1 thereafter, the rate of the tax imposed under this section and in effect at the end of the preceding state fiscal year shall be adjusted by increasing the tax by a percentage amount equal to the United States inflation rate for the previous calendar year ending on December 31 as certified by the Department of Finance and Administration. The United States inflation rate for a calendar year shall be the Consumer Price Index for the calendar year for urban consumers as calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States</p>	<p>These fees became effective October 1, 2018. (H.B. 1, 1st Extraordinary Session (Miss. 2018))</p>

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	<p>Department of Labor. In adjusting the amount of the tax, amounts equal to or greater than Fifty Cents (50¢) shall be rounded to the next highest whole dollar.</p> <p>Miss. Code Ann. §§ 27-19-23:</p> <p>(2)(a) There is imposed an annual tax on each hybrid vehicle, which shall be in addition to any other taxes for which the vehicle is liable. The tax shall be paid to the county tax collector at the same time and in the same manner as the annual highway privilege tax is paid. The amount of the tax shall be Seventy-five Dollars (\$75.00).</p> <p>(b) Beginning July 1, 2021, and each succeeding July 1 thereafter, the rate of the tax imposed under this section and in effect at the end of the preceding state fiscal year shall be adjusted by increasing the tax by a percentage amount equal to the United States inflation rate for the previous calendar year ending on December 31 as certified by the Department of Finance and Administration. The United States inflation rate for a calendar year shall be the Consumer Price Index for the calendar year for urban consumers as calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In adjusting the amount of the tax, amounts equal to or greater than Fifty Cents (50¢) shall be rounded to the next highest whole dollar.</p>	
MISSOURI		
<p>Mo. Ann. Stat. § 142.869</p> <p>https://dor.mo.gov/motorv/decals.php</p>	<p>1. . . The owners or operators of such motor vehicles [vehicles powered by alternative fuel], except plug-in electric hybrids, shall, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 142.803 [motor fuel tax], pay an annual alternative fuel decal fee as follows: seventy-five dollars on each passenger motor vehicle, school bus as defined in section 301.010, and commercial motor vehicle with a licensed gross vehicle weight of eighteen thousand pounds or less; one hundred dollars on each motor vehicle with a licensed gross weight in excess of eighteen thousand pounds but not more than thirty-six thousand pounds used for farm or farming transportation operations and registered with a license plate designated with the letter "F"; one hundred fifty dollars on each motor vehicle with a licensed gross vehicle weight in excess of eighteen thousand pounds but less than or equal to thirty-six thousand pounds, and each passenger-carrying [commercial] motor vehicle subject to the registration fee provided in sections 301.059, 301.061 and 301.063; two hundred fifty dollars on each motor vehicle with a licensed gross weight in excess of thirty-six thousand pounds used for</p>	<p>The annual decal fee became effective January 1, 1999 (1998 Mo. Legis. Serv. S.B. 619). The fee for plug-in electric hybrids became effective August 28, 2017 (2017 Mo. Legis. Serv. S.B. 8).</p>

Sources	Fee Language	Additional Notes
	<p>farm or farming transportation operations and registered with a license plate designated with the letter “F”; and one thousand dollars on each motor vehicle with a licensed gross vehicle weight in excess of thirty-six thousand pounds. Owners or operators of plug-in electric hybrids shall pay one-half of the stated annual alternative fuel decal fee. Notwithstanding provisions of this section to the contrary, motor vehicles licensed as historic under section 301.131 which are powered by alternative fuel shall be exempt from both the tax imposed by this chapter and the alternative fuel decal requirements of this section. For the purposes of this section, a plug-in electric hybrid shall be any hybrid vehicle made by a manufacturer with a model year of 2018 or newer, that has not been modified from the original manufacturer specifications, with an internal combustion engine and batteries that can be recharged by connecting a plug to an electric power source.</p>	
NEBRASKA		
<p>Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 60-3,191</p> <p>https://dmv.nebraska.gov/dvr/reg/registration-fees-and-taxes#regfee</p>	<p>In addition to any other fee required under the Motor Vehicle Registration Act, a fee for registration of each motor vehicle powered by an alternative fuel shall be charged. The fee shall be seventy-five dollars. The fee shall be collected by the county treasurer and remitted to the State Treasurer for credit to the Highway Trust Fund.</p>	<p>The \$75 annual fee became effective January 1, 2012 (2011 Nebraska Laws L.B. 289).</p> <p>“Alternative fuel” includes electricity and any other source of energy not taxed under the motor fuel laws. (Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 60-306)</p>
NORTH CAROLINA		
<p>N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 20-87</p> <p>https://www.ncdot.gov/dmv/title-registration/vehicle/Pages/fees.aspx</p>	<p>(13) Additional fee for certain electric vehicles.--At the time of an initial registration or registration renewal, the owner of a plug-in electric vehicle that is not a low-speed vehicle and that does not rely on a nonelectric source of power shall pay a fee in the amount of one hundred thirty dollars (\$130.00) in addition to any other required registration fees.</p>	<p>The original annual fee for certain electric vehicles was \$100 and became effective January 1, 2014 (2013 North Carolina Laws S.L. 2013-360 (S.B. 402)). This amount was increased to the current \$130 effective on January 1, 2016 (2015 North Carolina Laws S.L. 2015-241 (H.B. 97)).</p>

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OREGON		
<p>Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 803.422.</p> <p>https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV/pages/fees/vehicle.aspx</p>	<p>(4) Except as provided in ORS 319.890 (3), in addition to the registration fees prescribed under ORS 803.420 (6)(a), during the period beginning on January 1, 2020, and ending on December 31, 2021, there shall be paid for each year of the registration period, an additional amount as follows: . . .(d) For electric vehicles, \$110.</p>	<p>The \$110 annual fee will take effect January 1, 2020 (2017 Oregon Laws Ch. 750 (H.B. 2017)). [Note: Oregon also imposes fees for vehicles based on the combined miles per gallon (MPG) ratings for each motor vehicle as determined by the Department of Transportation: \$18 if 0-19 MPG, \$23 if 20-39 MPG, and \$33 if 40 or more MPG.]</p>
SOUTH CAROLINA		
<p>S.C. Code Ann. § 56-3-645</p> <p>http://www.scdmvonline.com/Fees</p>	<p>(A) In addition to the registration fees imposed by this chapter, the owner of motor vehicles that are powered:</p> <p>(1) exclusively by electricity, hydrogen, or any fuel other than motor fuel, as defined in Section 12-28-110(39), that are not subject to motor fuel user fees imposed by Chapter 28, Title 12 shall pay a biennial road use fee of one hundred twenty dollars; and</p> <p>(2) by a combination of motor fuel subject to motor fuel user fees imposed by Chapter 28, Title 12 and electricity, hydrogen, or any fuel other than motor fuel that is not subject to motor fuel user fees imposed by Chapter 28, Title 12 shall pay a biennial road use fee of sixty dollars.</p>	<p>These fees became effective January 1, 2018 (2017 South Carolina Laws Act 40 (H.3516)).</p>
TENNESSEE		
<p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-4-116</p> <p>https://revenue.supp.ort.tn.gov/hc/en-us/articles/207084176-What-is-the-registration-fee-for-a-hybrid-or-electric-vehicle-in-Tennessee</p>	<p>(a) In addition to all other motor vehicle registration fees prescribed by law, in the case of electric vehicles, there shall be paid to the department at the time the vehicle is registered or renewed an additional registration fee in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100).</p>	<p>The \$100 annual fee became effective July 1, 2017 (2017 Tennessee Laws Pub. Ch. 181 (H.B. 534)).</p>

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UTAH		
<p>Utah Code Ann. § 41-1a-1206</p> <p>https://dmv.utah.gov/taxes-fees#regfees</p>	<p>((1)h) in addition to the fee described in Subsection (1)(b):</p> <p>(i) for each electric motor vehicle:</p> <p>(A) \$60 during calendar year 2019;</p> <p>(B) \$90 during calendar year 2020; and</p> <p>(C) \$120 beginning January 1, 2021, and thereafter;</p> <p>(ii) for each hybrid electric motor vehicle:</p> <p>(A) \$10 during calendar year 2019;</p> <p>(B) \$15 during calendar year 2020; and</p> <p>(C) \$20 beginning January 1, 2021, and thereafter;</p> <p>(iii) for each plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicle:</p> <p>(A) \$26 during calendar year 2019;</p> <p>(B) \$39 during calendar year 2020; and</p> <p>(C) \$52 beginning January 1, 2021, and thereafter; and</p> <p>(iv) for any motor vehicle not described in Subsections (1)(h)(i) through (iii) that is fueled exclusively by a source other than motor fuel, diesel fuel, natural gas, or propane:</p> <p>(A) \$60 during calendar year 2019;</p> <p>(B) \$90 during calendar year 2020; and</p> <p>(C) \$120 beginning January 1, 2021, and thereafter.</p>	<p>The fees take effect January 1, 2019 (2018 Utah Laws Ch. 424 (S.B. 136); amended by 2019 Ch. 479 (S.B. 72)).</p>
VIRGINIA		
<p>Va. Code Ann. § 58.1-2249</p> <p>https://www.dmv.virginia.gov/vehicles/alternative_vehicles.html</p>	<p>B. In addition to any tax imposed by this article, there is hereby levied an annual license tax of \$64 per vehicle on each highway vehicle registered in Virginia that is an electric motor vehicle or an alternative fuel vehicle. However, no license tax shall be levied on any vehicle that (i) is subject to the tax on fuels levied pursuant to subsection A, (ii) is subject to the federal excise tax</p>	<p>The original annual license tax was \$50 and became effective July 1, 2012 (2012 Virginia Laws Ch. 729 (H.B. 1248)). The amount was increased to the current</p>

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	<p>levied under § 4041 of the Internal Revenue Code, (iii) is a moped as defined in § 46.2-100, or (iv) is registered under the International Registration Plan. If such a highway vehicle is registered for a period other than one year as provided under § 46.2-646, the license tax shall be multiplied by the number of years or fraction thereof that the vehicle will be registered. The revenues generated by this subsection shall be deposited in the Highway Maintenance and Operating Fund established pursuant to § 33.2-1530.</p> <p>Subsec. B effective on December 31 of any year in which the General Assembly appropriates any of such additional revenues for any non-transportation-related purpose or transfers any of such additional revenues that are to be deposited into the Commonwealth Transportation Fund or any subfund thereof pursuant to general law for a non-transportation-related purpose></p> <p>B. In addition to any tax imposed by this article, there is hereby levied an annual license tax of \$50 per vehicle on each highway vehicle registered in Virginia that is an electric motor vehicle. If such a highway vehicle is registered for a period other than one year as provided under § 46.2-646, the license tax shall be multiplied by the number of years or fraction thereof that the vehicle will be registered.</p>	<p>\$64 and became effective July 1, 2013 (2013 Virginia Laws Ch. 766 (H.B. 2313)). The current fee is \$64, but the statute specifies the fee can fall to \$50 if the General Assembly appropriates the additional revenues for any non-transportation-related purpose.</p>
WASHINGTON		
<p>Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 46.17.323, 46.17.324</p> <p>https://www.dol.wa.gov/vehicleregistration/fees.html</p>	<p>§ 46.17.323</p> <p>1) Before accepting an application for an annual vehicle registration renewal for a vehicle that both (a) uses at least one method of propulsion that is capable of being reenergized by an external source of electricity and (b) is capable of traveling at least thirty miles using only battery power, the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director must require the applicant to pay a one hundred dollar fee in addition to any other fees and taxes required by law. The one hundred dollar fee is due only at the time of annual registration renewal.</p> <p>(2) This section only applies to a vehicle that is designed to have the capability to drive at a speed of more than thirty-five miles per hour.</p> <p>(4)(a) In addition to the fee established in subsection (1) of this section, before accepting an application for an annual vehicle registration renewal for a vehicle that both (i) uses at least one method of propulsion that is</p>	<p>The original annual fee was \$100 and became effective October 1, 2012 (2012 Wash. Legis. Serv. Ch. 74 (H.B. 2660)). The amount was increased to \$150 effective July 15, 2015 (2015 Wash. Legis. Serv. 3rd Sp. Sess. Ch. 44 (S.S.B. 5987)). The transportation electrification fee statute became effective August 1, 2019 (2019 Wash. Legis. Serv. Ch. 287 (S.S.H.B. 2042)).</p>

Sources	Fee Language	Additional Notes
	<p>capable of being reenergized by an external source of electricity and (ii) is capable of traveling at least thirty miles using only battery power, the department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director must require the applicant to pay a fifty dollar fee.</p> <p>§ 46.17.324</p> <p>(1) A vehicle that both (a) uses at least one method of propulsion that is capable of being reenergized by an external source of electricity and (b) is capable of traveling at least thirty miles using only battery power, is subject to an annual seventy-five dollar transportation electrification fee to be collected by the department, county auditor, or other agent or subagent appointed by the director, in addition to any other fees and taxes required by law. For administrative efficiencies, the transportation electrification fee must be collected at the same time as vehicle registration renewals and may only be collected for vehicles that are renewing an annual vehicle registration.</p> <p>(2) Beginning October 1, 2019, in lieu of the fee in subsection (1) of this section for a hybrid or alternative fuel vehicle that is not required to pay the fees established in RCW 46.17.323 (1) and (4), the department, county auditor, or other agent or subagent appointed by the director must require that the applicant for the annual vehicle registration renewal of such hybrid or alternative fuel vehicle pay a seventy-five dollar hybrid vehicle transportation electrification fee, in addition to any other fees and taxes required by law.</p> <p>4. This section only applies to a vehicle that is designed to have the capability to drive at a speed of more than thirty-five miles per hour.</p>	
WEST VIRGINIA		
W. Va. Code Ann. § 17A-10-3c	<p>(a) The annual registration fee for a vehicle fueled with hydrogen or natural gas is \$200.</p> <p>(b) The annual registration fee for a vehicle operating on a combination of electricity and petrochemical fuels is \$100.</p> <p>(c) The annual registration fee for a vehicle operating exclusively on electricity is \$200.</p> <p>(d) The fees imposed by this section are in addition to</p>	These fees became effective June 16, 2017 (2017 West Virginia Laws 1st Ex. Sess. Ch. 6 (S.B. 1006)).

Sources	Fee Language	Additional Notes
	any other fee set forth in this article.	
WISCONSIN		
<p>Wis. Stat. Ann. § 341.25</p> <p>https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/dmv/vehicles/title-plates/fuelfee.aspx</p>	<p>(1)(L).2. If a motor truck or automobile is a hybrid electric vehicle, in addition to the fee under par. (a) or (c), a surcharge of \$75 shall be added to and collected with the fee for each automobile and for each motor truck registered under par. (c) at a gross weight of not more than 8,000 pounds.</p> <p>3. If a motor truck or automobile is a nonhybrid electric vehicle, in addition to the fee under par. (a) or (c), a surcharge of \$100 shall be added to and collected with the fee for each automobile and for each motor truck registered under par. (c) at a gross weight of not more than 8,000 pounds.</p>	<p>These fees became effective January 1, 2018 (2017-2018 Wisc. Legis. Serv. Act 59 (2017 A.B. 64)).</p>
WYOMING		
<p>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 31-3-102</p>	<p>(a)(xxiii) An annual decal which shall include the bucking horse and rider emblem for a plug-in registered and licensed electric vehicle as defined in W.S. 39-17-301(a)(xxviii): \$ 200.00</p>	<p>A \$50 annual fee became effective July 1, 2016 (2016 Wyoming Laws Ch. 19 (H.B. 2)). It was increased to \$200 effective July 1, 2019 (2019 Wyoming Laws Ch. 121 (H.B. 166)).</p>