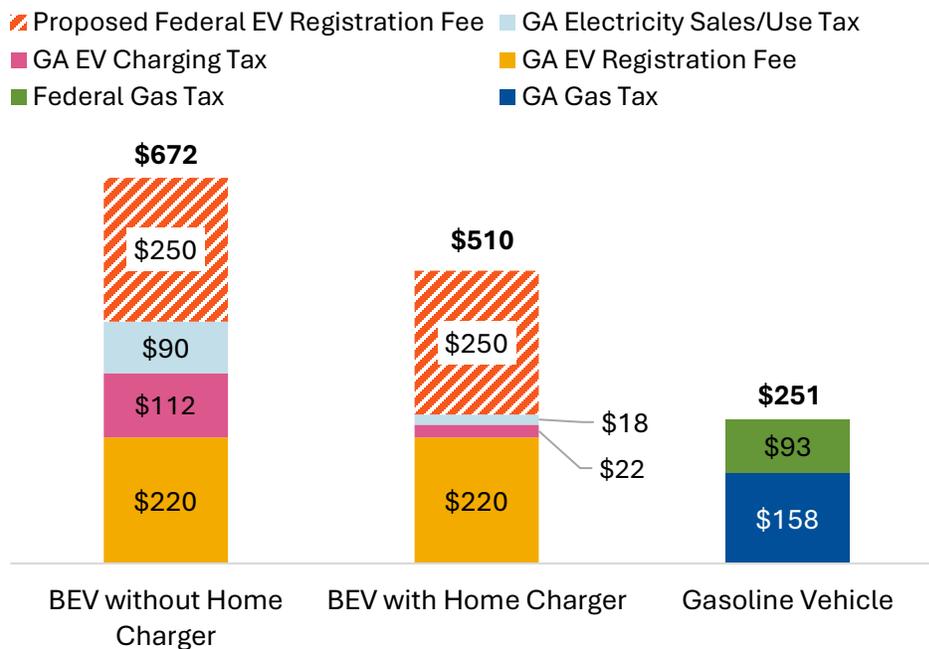


Georgia Factsheet

Georgia’s EV charging tax, 2.8 cents/kWh, applies to all non-residential charging stations starting January 1, 2027, including those at government offices, workplaces, and places offering free electricity. The rate is based on the excise tax for gasoline. The state House also proposed an annual charging station registration fee but currently has little support and is not considered in estimates below.

- **Estimated Revenue:** \$5.3 million if implemented by 2025 and \$21.2 million by 2030
 - Accounts for less than 0.4 percent of highway spending in 2030
- **Cost to Collect:** No provision for collection and administrative costs. Law requires the state to finance an unspecified number of inspectors and equipment for annual inspections of every public charging station, as well as clerical help to enforce the tax. Compliance will require installation of metering equipment. The state is spending \$350,000 to study on how best to implement the tax.
- **Estimated Cost to EV Drivers:** \$22 per year if the driver has access to a home charger and \$122 per year if the driver does not have access to a home charger.

Figure 1. Average Taxes and Fees for Electric Vehicles vs Gasoline Vehicles in GA



Assumes vehicles travel 12,000 miles/year, BEVs consume 4,000 kWh/year of electricity and have an energy efficiency of 3 kWh/mile, and gasoline vehicles have a fuel efficiency of 23.7 mpg. Assumes those with access to home charging use taxable public chargers for 20 percent of their charging and those without access to home charging use taxable public chargers for 100 percent of their charging. PHEVs are not considered.