# **Electric Vehicle** Charging 101

What you need to know about charging EVs

#### Key Multifamily Charging Features

#### Charging features are fundamental to EV charging at multifamily housing properties:

- Access controls determine who can use a charger, when and how much they pay
- Payment can be required to start a charge and is typically facilitated by phone app, credit, or debit card
- Notification systems allow remote communication of vehicle charging status and are particularly critical if idles fees are implemented
- **Reservation systems** allow for remote scheduling of charging times
- Idle fees can be imposed by the owner of the charger if drivers are overstaying their charging session
- Load management systems enable a greater number of chargers to be deployed and maximizes electrical capacity use

## **Quick Facts**



Most EV charging happens through overnight home charging, suiting the average American daily driving need.



There are over 64,641 public charging stations & 168,388 charging ports in the U.S.\* Apps like Chargeway, plugshare, and chargehub locate chargers near you.



The average daily vehicle miles traveled per American household is 39.7 miles\*\*.

### **Charging Levels**

at HOME



#### **Home Charging**

In most cases, **charging at a single family home** is cheaper than public charging. You can choose whether to plug in directly to an outlet (Level 1) or install a level 2 charger at your home.

#### Charging at multifamily housing is

becoming a necessity as EV adoption grows. Plan ahead by utilizing incentives to meet long-term EV charger demand. L1 and L2 chargers both work great at MFH properties, balancing installation cost with resident and property needs.



\*Alternative Fuels Data Center, 2023 \*\*National Household Travel Survey, 2022