28 January, 2023

Kansas House of Representatives: House Committee on Transportation

Dear House Committee on Transportation,

Friday(27 January) I sold my 7th EV. Tuesday(31 January) I am picking up my 8th EV.

I am against this bill.

Here is why;

At "Public Charging Stations" in Kansas;

The state collects 6.5% sales tax.

The county collects 1% sales tax.

The city collects 6% franchise fee.

Some cities collect 1% sales tax.

A 3 cent per kWh charge can be as little as 5% to as much as 20% additional tax. Public Charging Stations charge 15 to 60 cents per kWh, plus tax.

EV owners get charged \$100 to register, every year. Equivalent to approximately 10,400 miles of road usage.

The bill puts fines on EVERY other "Public Charging Station" that do not collect

the tax. Meaning every L2 charger, every nema 14-50 RV outlet, and even L1 chargers that are for public use will face enormous penalties.

There are about 55 DCFC (locations, not just plugs) in Kansas that easily show and track your kWh delivered.

There are about 350 L2 and plug outlets that do not track kWh delivered and are free to use.

L2 chargers are 240V AC chargers and Tesla Destination Chargers, common at motels, RV parks, and utility provided free public charge stations. These are not very fast, usually 7.6 kW. L1 chargers are 120V and provide 1.3 kW, a last resort way of charging.

DCFC Public Charge Stations are what make using an EV possible for "traveling", these include Tesla Superchargers, Electrify America, and utility provided DC public charging stations. These are 25kW to 350 kW. kW or Kilo Watt is how fast a charger charges, kWh is how much energy is delivered. kWh is like saying gallons if compared to regular fuel pumps.

18% to 33% tax on EV charging is too much, especially with the \$100 tax for annual registration

(HB2148 proposes \$99.25).

Thank you,

Jason Carmichael (concerned citizen) WICHITA, KS-96

