

Right-To-Charge Laws

Right-to-charge laws increase access to home charging, which increases the convenience and lowers the cost of charging an EV, by providing residents of multi-family dwellings, such as apartments, condos, and townhouses, and single-family homes in planned communities, with the right to install a charging station for their own use, provided that certain conditions and standards are met.

Policy Applicability

☒ Passenger Cars ☐ Medium- and Heavy Duty

What jurisdictions have adopted Right-To-Charge laws

Currently, 15 states (CA, CO, CT, FL, HI, IL, MA, MD, NJ, NY, ND, OR, UT, VA, and WA) plus DC have some form of right-to-charge laws in place. These laws vary in scope and applicability. For example, some state right-to-charge laws apply only to owners of multi-family units, while others extend to renters of residential and commercial properties, or even owners of single-family homes in planned communities.

Example policies to consider

CO provides a good example of how to extend the right-to-charge to renters of residential and commercial properties. See [Colorado Revised Statutes § 38-12-601](#).

OR provides a good example for how to extend the right-to-charge to owners of homes in planned communities that are subject to homeowner association bylaws. See [Oregon Revised Statutes § 94.752](#).

CA, NY, and WA right-to-charge laws are notable for improving enforceability by including civil penalties for failure to comply and attorney fees for the prevailing party. See, e.g., [Revised Code of Washington § 64.90.513](#).

Other resources

NESCAUM's presentation on right-to-charge laws explains why right-to-charge laws are important, how they work, elements to include, and best practices: <https://www.f.nescaum.org/documents/ev-right-to-charge.pdf/download>.

Plug In America has a webpage that identifies, summarizes, and provides links to state right-to-charge laws: <https://pluginamerica.org/policy/right-to-charge-policies/>.