

Montana Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Deployment Plan

July 28, 2022

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1. Introduction

The Montana Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Deployment Plan (Plan) will establish a framework for electric vehicle (EV) charging in Montana. Part of this framework is supporting long-distance EV travel for state residents and visitors. The Plan is also intended to help bolster economic development, tourism, and workforce development in communities across Montana. The Plan provides a framework to develop a network of EV charging stations along key travel corridors. This network will provide a backbone for future build-out of EV fast-charging stations along interstates and key highways in Montana and will support the goal of the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) program to facilitate a national EV charging network. The Plan focuses on interstate routes and highways that are currently designated as “electric vehicle pending” Alternative Fuel Corridors (AFCs).

The Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) collaborated closely and worked in tandem on developing the Plan. This close collaboration follows the model of the newly created federal Joint Office of Transportation and Energy and leverages MDT’s expertise in transportation planning and DEQ’s expertise in EV infrastructure deployment.

The development of Montana’s Plan included direct input from local governments, Tribal governments, tourism and economic development agencies, electric utilities, EV charging station companies, small businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), business associations, the general public, and numerous other private and public entities. Input was gathered through four key methods:

- Public survey posted to DEQ website, social media, and distributed to targeted e-mail lists;
- Virtual and in-person meetings with stakeholders and organizations;
- Request for information (RFI) for electric utilities; and,
- RFI for charging station providers and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

Montana’s approach to developing an EV fast-charging network prioritizes charging locations that will fill the largest gaps along interstates and highways. After the largest gaps are filled, the State will prioritize additional locations that are hubs at the intersection of at least two travel corridors, as well as locations along AFCs that bring those AFCs in to “corridor-ready” and NEVI compliance. Other investment priorities include disadvantaged communities and gateway communities to national parks and other recreation destinations.

The State will continue to monitor investments at locations along designated corridors by private charging networks and re-evaluate planned NEVI locations and priorities, as necessary.

Timeline of State Plan for Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Deployment Development and Adoption

September 2021 – DEQ initiates a Montana Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Prioritization Study to help inform the State’s future investment in EV charging stations.

March 2022 – DEQ and MDT (referred to as “the Agencies” or “the State” for the remainder of the Plan) establish an interagency partnership to conduct public outreach and stakeholder engagement, and to jointly develop the Plan.

March – July 2022

- The Agencies announce NEVI collaboration publicly and to the Montana Legislature’s Transportation Interim Committee. Committee members are invited to provide public comments on development of the Plan.
- The Agencies host a kickoff webinar providing background information on NEVI Formula Program and inviting public comment on development of the Plan through June 30.
- The Agencies engage in direct stakeholder outreach. For more details, see Public Engagement section below.
- Draft Plan released for 21-day public comment period.
- Plan submitted to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

Fall/Winter 2022

- Finalize details for Montana’s administration of NEVI program funding.
- Draft and release a Request for Proposals (RFP) for first round of NEVI funding.

Winter 2022/Spring 2023

- Score proposals and announce successful awards.
- Begin public outreach including to disadvantaged communities (DACs) to inform the annual EV Deployment Plan review and update.
- Evaluate whether to nominate additional corridors for AFC designation in AFC Round 7.

2. State Agency Coordination

The Agencies worked collaboratively to gather input, conduct stakeholder outreach, and identify goals and priorities to develop the Plan. The interagency partnership works to leverage MDT’s expertise in transportation funding and planning and DEQ’s experience in planning and deployment of EV infrastructure.

Since 2017, staff from MDT’s Planning Division and DEQ’s Energy Office have met regularly to coordinate on EV charging infrastructure deployment in Montana. Early collaboration led to a joint effort to identify interstates and highways to nominate “electric vehicle pending” corridors through the AFC program. The Agencies worked together to submit nominations to designate each of the interstates and two U.S. Highways in Montana under the AFC program.

After the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law was signed in November 2021, the Agencies began meeting more frequently to focus on developing the State of Montana’s approach and plan for deploying direct current (DC) fast-charging infrastructure along designated AFCs in the state. In March 2022, the Agencies announced a collaborative effort to solicit public input and conduct stakeholder outreach to develop Montana’s Plan in accordance with NEVI Guidance.

The Agencies also conducted outreach to other relevant state agencies and policymakers that provided input on development of this Plan including:

- Montana Governor’s Office
- Montana Department of Commerce
- Montana Public Service Commission
- Montana Department of Labor and Industry
- Montana Department of Justice
- Montana Legislature (legislative staff, Transportation Interim Committee, Financial Modernization and Risk Analysis Study committee, and individual legislators)

Input received from additional state agencies helped inform the EV location priorities, cybersecurity, contracting, equity, and program evaluation sections of this Plan. The Agencies worked together to write Montana’s draft Plan. The draft Plan was reviewed and approved by both agencies before being made available for public comment.

Through NEVI funding opportunities the State will work to ensure that EV supply equipment (EVSE) installed in Montana and funded through the NEVI program is made in the United States and complies with federal Buy America requirements. The State will continue to monitor any changes to Buy America standards and how those changes may impact EVSE compliance.

3. Public Engagement

On March 21, 2022, the Agencies announced a joint effort to develop the State’s Plan based on MDT’s expertise with federal highway funding and DEQ’s administration of Volkswagen Environmental Mitigation Trust funds to deploy EV charging infrastructure. The Agencies held a public webinar that provided basic background information on the NEVI Formula Program and served as the initial opportunity for Montanans to provide public comment for the Plan. The Agencies also announced a Public Survey during the webinar for any interested party to fill out. The Public Survey was open from April 4 to June 30 and 401 people provided responses to the survey.

During the public outreach process, the Agencies developed RFIs for electric utilities and the EV charging infrastructure industry. The Electric Utility RFI was sent to the two investor-owned utilities and 26 rural electric cooperatives with service areas in Montana and 10 responded. DEQ led the development of a regional RFI for the EV charging infrastructure industry which was sent to charging companies by the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) on behalf of Regional Electric Vehicle West (REV West), an eight-state regional EV planning collaborative that includes Montana. NASEO received 19 responses which were shared with all REV West states. The responses to the EV charging industry RFI helped inform the “Buy America,” “Contracting,” “Plan Vision and Goals,” and “Known Risks and Challenges” sections of this Plan. Responses will also be used in Montana’s implementation of NEVI funds through the RFP and other contracting processes.

On June 27, 2022, the Agencies released a draft Plan for public comment. The comment period ended on July 18, 2022, and the Agencies received 75 responses which were considered prior to submission of the final Plan. Public comments to the draft Plan are available upon request. Many of the comments focused on access to amenities while charging, designating additional AFCs, and asking clarifying questions. Some comments were also more relevant to an RFP for NEVI funding rather than this Plan. Comments were discussed by the Agencies and as a result changes were made to provide clarity in planned station spacing, and in the “Known Risks and Challenges” section on page 19 of this Plan with a focus on how to address those risks and challenges.

Stakeholders Involved in Plan Development

All stakeholder meetings were attended by the Agencies’ staff and the meetings included a total of 156 stakeholders.

Table 1 – Stakeholder Outreach

Stakeholder Type	Number of Stakeholders
Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)	9
Municipal Governments	7
State Public Service Commission	2
State weights & measurements agency	2
State economic development agency	1

State Department of Justice	1
Tribal governments*	2
Electric utilities	28
Environmental justice organizations	20
Federal land management	1
Freight industry groups	1
EV industry organizations	4
Unions and other labor organizations	22
Gas station owners and operators	5
Clean Cities Coalition	12
Community-based organizations , small business associations, Chambers of Commerce	40
TOTAL	157

Bold notes Justice40 stakeholder outreach

* All Tribal governments were sent notification of the opportunity to provide input and a request to consult with their respective Tribal governments.

In addition to stakeholder meetings, the State hosted or participated in several larger meetings including:

- DEQ/MDT NEVI Formula Program Informational Webinar & Public Outreach – 145 participants
- Climate Smart Missoula: Electrifying Transportation webinar – 14 participants
- Montana State University Extension: Electric Vehicle Adoption in Montana webinar – 70 participants
- Montana Petroleum Marketers & Convenience Store Association Annual Convention – 100 participants
- Montana Automobile Dealers Association Convention – 70 participants
- DEQ/MDT webinar: Montana’s Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Draft Plan: Overview & Public Comment – 60 participants

Summary of key input from the Public Survey and stakeholder meetings include:

- Recommendations to designate additional AFCs including the following highways: MT-200, US-89, US-191, US-287, US-87, US-12, US-212, MT-83, MT-28, MT-35, MT-135, MT-3, MT-37, MT-59, and MT-464.
- Focus on developing a statewide network of charging infrastructure. In the Public Survey, the option that received the most responses for what corridor should receive priority was “all.” As noted by the recommendations to designate additional AFCs, Public Survey respondents and stakeholders identified locations outside of current AFCs as in need of charging infrastructure. Montanans do not always use the interstates to travel across the state and often use U.S. Highways or other highway system routes.
- Recommendations to invest in rural areas for charging infrastructure. Input noted that private investments in charging infrastructure will likely happen in Montana’s larger cities. Indeed, one charging station company recently announced a new planned location in Billings.
- Focus on the ability to charge up quickly while traveling between major communities, which are spaced 85 to 193 miles from each other. Closer charging stations will reduce range anxiety.

Notable responses to public survey responses are included below.

Figure 1 – Public Survey Question 4: “Should Montana prioritize certain Alternative Fuel Corridors for electric vehicle charger deployment? Check as many as you think should be prioritized.” Total responses: 317

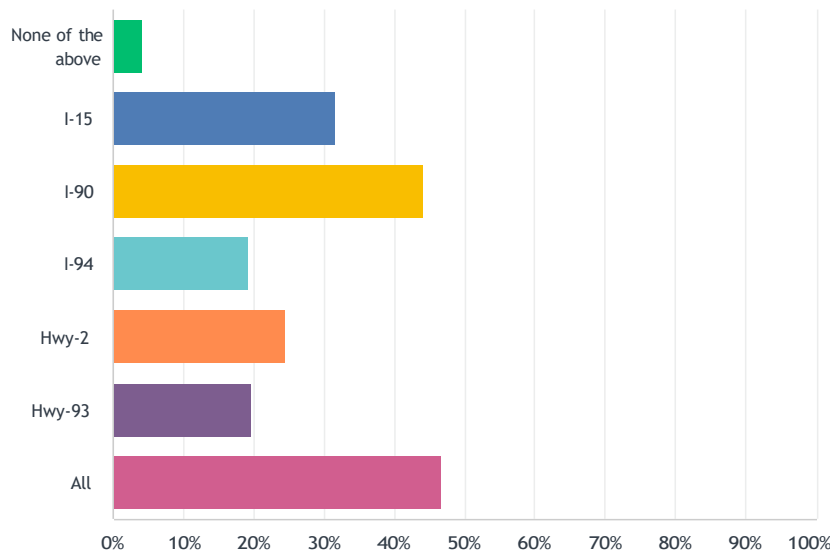
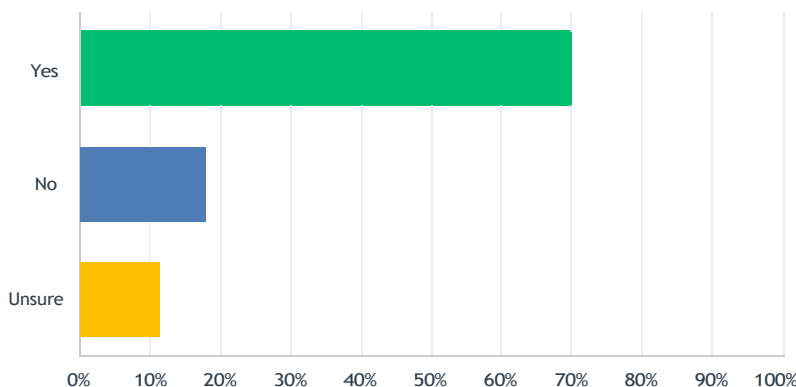


Figure 2 – Public Survey Question 15: “Some parts of Montana currently have more EVs than other parts of our state. Do you think it is important to have charging infrastructure in communities that might not see many EVs today?” Total responses: 310



4. Plan Vision and Goals

The vision of Montana’s Plan is to efficiently, equitably, and strategically deploy funding to support an interconnected national network that provides Montana EV users and visiting EV drivers reliable and affordable access to EV charging infrastructure. To implement this vision, the Plan will support the following goals:

1. **Corridor build-out:** Develop EV charging corridors along key travel routes for residents and visitors. By 2030, these corridors will support the 30,000 Montana residents and 100,000 visitors

- projected to be driving EVs through the state.¹
2. **Rural connectivity:** Establish an EV network that helps connect rural communities with population centers and facilitates inter-regional EV travel.
 3. **Affordability:** Ensure that the charging station investments and the timing of those investments supports affordable operation, maintenance, and use of EVs in the short and long term. A phased approach to the build-out of charging infrastructure that fills the largest charging gaps in the first two years and 50-mile gaps in the later years will help support this goal.
 4. **Outcome-oriented data collection:** Identify specific metrics and data that will help ensure long-term success of charging station investments. Data and metrics that are necessary to evaluate reliability, usage, equity, and affordability will be collected by the State. Data and metrics will be collected at regular intervals, as required by the final federal guidance for this program.
 5. **Reliable operation:** Lack of reliable charging stations is more than just an inconvenience in rural areas. Inoperable charging stations can become a safety issue and leave EV drivers stranded in remote locations. Montana will ensure that the charging network operates reliably by establishing strict requirements for measuring and reporting charging station uptime. Charging providers will be required to provide data on uptime percentages for current charging stations in their network.

Montana will work to implement a program to comply with the NEVI requirements of deploying fast-charging locations no more than 50 miles apart, within one travel mile of the corridor, within walking distance of amenities, while maintaining a high operational reliability rate. It is Montana's goal that each charging location will ultimately meet NEVI requirements to have at least four, CCS charging ports each with the capability to provide 150kW of power to a single vehicle. Montana will evaluate whether it would be more economic to install two charging stations at certain locations with low utilization in the early years and require locations to be future-proofed for four charging stations later on in the program. The State will continue to work with the Joint Office on this approach. Montana will enter partnerships to develop a statewide network of charging locations that are accessible to rural and urban EV drivers and that meet these goals.

While siting EV charging stations every 50 miles may be challenging along certain corridors in Montana, the State will continually evaluate progress toward this standard and assess in future years if exemptions to NEVI requirements will be necessary.

Year 1 Focus Areas/Quantitative Goal: In the first year, Montana will focus on filling large charging gaps with stations no more than 100 miles apart along Interstates 15 (I-15), 90 (I-90), and 94 (I-94). Approximately 10 new locations will be needed to fill these large gaps with spacing of no more than 100 miles. Priority locations may change, depending on private investments that may occur along interstate highways. The State will also prioritize locations that are "hubs" – communities located at the intersection of at least two designated AFCs or other important travel routes.

Year 2-5 Focus Areas: After large gaps along interstates are addressed, the State will prioritize locations that fill large charging gaps along US-2 and US-93 with stations no more than 100 miles apart. After stations are built out with spacing of no more than 100 miles, the State will prioritize locations spaced no more than 50 miles apart, as required by NEVI. Gateway communities to national parks and recreation/tourism destinations will also be a priority for investment. If there is funding remaining, the State will prioritize upgrading existing locations funded through other programs or private investments to be NEVI compliant. The State will also evaluate whether to nominate additional U.S. Highways as AFCs.

¹ AECOM, [Montana Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Prioritization Study](#), June 2022, Page 18.

5. Contracting

Montana intends to contract with third parties for the installation, ownership, operation, maintenance, and data collection of NEVI-funded EV charging stations. The required non-federal match will be secured from the non-State owners and operators of the charging stations. The State plans to issue competitive solicitations for proposals to install, operate and maintain EV charging stations at locations along AFCs that meet NEVI program requirements. Minimum site, technology, reporting, operation, and maintenance requirements will be included in annual competitive solicitations and will meet or exceed federal requirements and guidelines. Regular solicitations will allow applicants to request funding to install charging stations at multiple or individual locations along AFCs. The State will develop transparent scoring criteria to evaluate applications and proposals for locations along each corridor. Applications that have secured agreements from charging station site hosts will score higher than those that do not have site host agreements.

Contracts with each entity will require third parties to operate and maintain charging stations at each location for a minimum of five years and to describe how they will continue to maintain and operate the charging stations beyond the five-year minimum.

Annual competitive solicitations will require applicants to describe how they engaged with community organizations and members to site, design and operate charging locations. Proposals that include letters of support from local community organizations and individuals will be scored higher than those that do not. The State will also require applicants to include a plan that outlines how they will continue to engage with and receive feedback from organizations and individuals within the communities where the NEVI-funded charging stations are located.

6. Existing and Future Conditions Analysis

Current EV Ownership in Montana

As of January 2022, Montana had 2,895 light-duty EVs registered in the state. Of these, 1,893 were battery electric vehicles and 1,002 were plug-in hybrid vehicles. Flathead County, Missoula County, and Gallatin County are the top three counties for EV registrations in the state. Non-Tesla vehicles make up just over half of the EVs registered. EVs represent about 0.18% of all light duty vehicles registered in the state. Montana has one of the lowest EV adoption rates in the United States but the number of EVs registered in Montana has more than doubled since DEQ began collecting registration data in 2019.

Montana EV registration data can be found at: <https://www.atlasevhub.com/materials/state-ev-registration-data/>

EV Adoption and Market Conditions

EVs do not make up a significant share of the light duty vehicle market in Montana and the state has relatively low EV adoption rates compared to other states. A recent report authored by AECOM and commissioned by DEQ estimates that by 2030 under a medium growth scenario, 3% of light duty vehicles registered in Montana, or 31,350 vehicles will be electric. By 2040, the report estimates that 9% of registered vehicles, or 87,900 vehicles in the state under medium growth will be electric.

Most of the EVs travelling in Montana over the next five years will be driven by out-of-state visitors. Montana averages more than 10 million visitors each year and tourism contributes more than \$2 billion to Montana's economy each year. Over 70% of these visitors travel to Montana by passenger vehicle or truck.² A recent analysis estimates that there are 1,029,428 unique passenger vehicles that travel to

² *Nonresident reports*. Institute for Tourism & Recreation Research. (n.d.). Retrieved June 23, 2022, from http://www.tourismresearchmt.org/index.php?option=com_nonresidentreports&view=nonresidentreports&Itemid=115

Montana annually, and that by 2030, nearly 10% or 100,000 of these vehicles will be electric. Charging stations in areas that support the increasing number of visitors that will be driving EVs will help support Montana's tourism economy.

Grid capacity considerations

Montana is a net exporter of electricity, generating more electricity than is consumed in state. According to the Energy Information Administration,³ in 2021, Montana's net electricity generating capacity was made up of 43% coal, 40% hydropower, 12% wind, 2% natural gas and 2% oil.

Utilities in Montana, like other western states, anticipate capacity constraints and the potential for periods of electricity shortfalls in the coming years. NorthWestern Energy, Montana's largest utility provider, anticipates about an 800-megawatt (MW) peaking capacity deficit by 2030 without the addition of new peaking capacity resources (peaking capacity is the amount of power that can be delivered during times of maximum electricity demand). This capacity deficit is mostly due to changes in generation resources but is in small part due to anticipated increases in electrical load, including from EVs. Smart charging programs are largely untested in Montana but charging management and direct current fast-charging (DCFC) integration with existing load and distributed energy resources will be important strategies to help ensure that the grid impacts and demand charges associated with DCFC stations are minimized.

The Montana Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Prioritization Study estimates that the expected additional annual electricity consumption from EVs travelling along the current designated AFCs is expected to reach 61 gigawatt hours (GWh) in 2030 under standard weather conditions and 88 GWh in a cold weather scenario.⁴ For context, Montana electricity sales totaled 14,585 GWh in 2019. Much of the additional electricity use to charge EVs in 2030 is expected to be consumed via home chargers. Some of the additional electricity will be consumed at public charging stations by residents and visitors travelling along these corridors. The maximum combined estimated power output at locations along AFCs that will meet NEVI requirements would be 21.6 megawatts (MW). In the near term, the State does not anticipate that every charging port funded under NEVI will be drawing power simultaneously. Coordinating with electric utilities, site hosts, and charging station owners and operators to plan for and implement peak load impact mitigation strategies is important to avoid utility upgrade and other capacity costs associated with simultaneous DC fast-charging.

As part of the EV Prioritization study, DEQ and AECOM met with utilities that serve locations along each of the currently designated corridors. The purpose of these meetings was to identify any electric capacity, access to power and grid constraints in communities spaced at 50 miles apart along the corridors that may limit the ability to host NEVI-compliant charging stations. Utilities also identified any locations that are reaching capacity limits or where upgrades would be cost-prohibitive due to long distances of line extensions or substation distance from the corridors. The communities with potential grid limitations are listed in Table 2.

³ U.S. Energy Information Administration, Open Data API for Electricity Net Generation, Net Generation: all fuels: Montana: annual. Retrieved June 23 from <https://www.eia.gov/opensdata/v1/qb.php?category=1>.

⁴ AECOM, *Montana Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Prioritization Study*, June 2022, Page 23.

Table 2 – Communities identified in the Montana Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Prioritization Study where charging capacity may be limited

Proposed EV Charging Community	AFC Corridor	Charging Constraints Identified
Columbus	I-90	Certain nearby substations may be fully loaded if charging at peak
Superior	I-90	Certain nearby substations may be fully loaded if charging at peak
Dutton	I-15	Certain nearby substations may be fully loaded if charging at peak
Darby	US-93	Certain nearby substations may be fully loaded if charging at peak
Essex	US-2	600kW station would overload substation at system peak. Electricity supply and infrastructure is very limited
Chester	US-2	Certain nearby substations may be fully loaded if charging at peak
Gildford	US-2	600 kW station would overload substation at system peak
Hinsdale	US-2	600 kW station would overload substation at system peak
Malta	US-2	Certain nearby substations may be fully loaded if charging at peak
Glasgow	US-2	Certain nearby substations may be fully loaded if charging at peak

Whether distribution system upgrades and line extensions will be required to serve charging station loads within a given community will depend on utility distribution service capacity at, and line extension distance to, the specific charging site. Costs to perform necessary upgrades vary widely based on site characteristics and whether environmental review is needed.

State Geography, Terrain, Climate and Land Use Patterns

Montana is the fourth largest geographic state in the United States, with an internal land area that covers more than 147,000 square miles. Montana is at relatively high latitude, so it experiences cooler winters and summers. Montana's topography is diverse and ranges from higher elevation mountainous areas to lower elevation prairie landscapes. Elevations across the state range from 1,800 to 12,800 feet. Montana is split geographically by the Continental Divide, which runs from north to south and follows several mountain ranges in the Rocky Mountains. Lower elevations with prairie and grasslands lie east of the Continental Divide with more mountainous and forest landscape west of the Continental Divide.

Seasonal temperatures are relatively cool and average seasonal temperatures vary depending on the elevation and proximity to the Continental Divide. The average annual temperature in areas west of the Continental Divide is 39 degrees Fahrenheit, and about 44 degrees Fahrenheit for areas east of the Continental Divide. Montana is a semi-arid state that receives an average of about 14 inches of precipitation annually. Temperatures across Montana have increased 2.5 degrees since the beginning of the 20th century.

Montana can experience some extreme weather events throughout the year, and these events are becoming more frequent. During the summer, hot, dry, and windy conditions can fuel wildfires in forests and grasslands across the state. During the winter, heavy snow, high winds, and extreme cold temperatures can have widespread impacts. As temperatures warm up in the spring, rain events and rapid snow melt can cause severe flood events in areas along streams and rivers.

As of the 2020 Census, Montana’s population was just over 1 million and it is the third least densely populated state in the United States, with 7.42 people/mi². The state’s low population density and colder average annual temperatures can contribute to increased “range anxiety” for EV drivers travelling long distances across the state.

State Travel Patterns, Public Transportation Needs, Freight and Other Supply Chain Needs

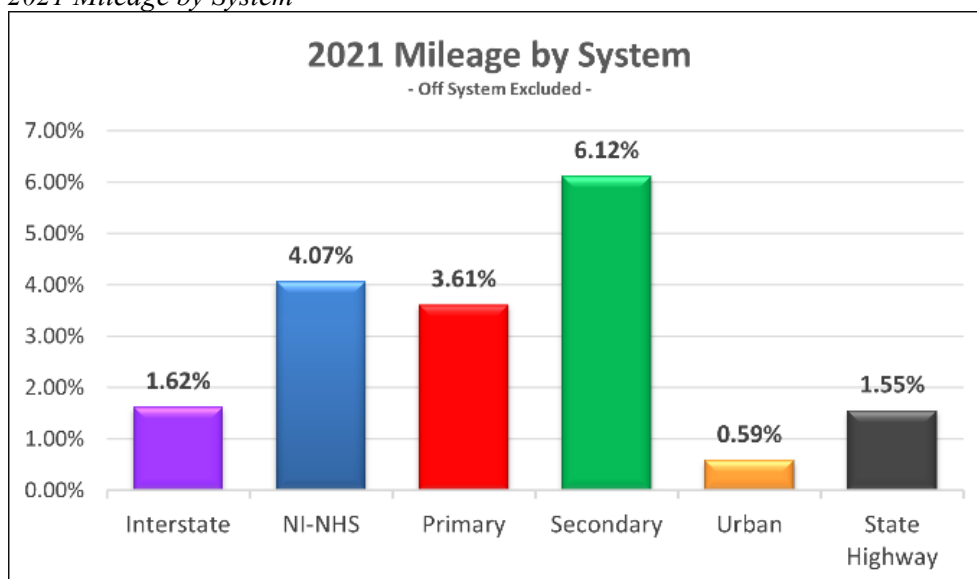
State Travel Patterns

Montana includes some of the most isolated and sparsely populated counties on the urban-rural scale. Most of the state’s population centers are in the western side of Montana except for Billings, the state’s largest city, located in eastern Montana. State residents travel long distances for recreational activities and to commute to population centers for work.

Federal and state roadway systems are designated to enable allocation of federal and state resources. The federally designated National Highway System (NHS) includes the Interstate and Non-Interstate (NI) principal arterial roadways important to the nation’s economy, defense, and mobility. State-designated systems, include the Primary, Secondary, and Urban highway systems. As well as other highways maintained by the state that connect with roadways on the designated highway systems. All remaining roads not designated to a state or federal highway system fall under the responsibility of local government entities.

Montana roads open to the public consist of 73,648 miles, including 12,923 miles of MDT routes. As shown in Figures 3 and 4, the interstate system accounts for 1.62% of the overall road mileage in Montana and 26.1% of daily vehicle miles of travel (DVMT).⁵

Figure 3 – 2021 Mileage by System



⁵ MDT, [Montana's 2020 Traffic Statistics](#)

Figure 4 – 2021 DVMT by System

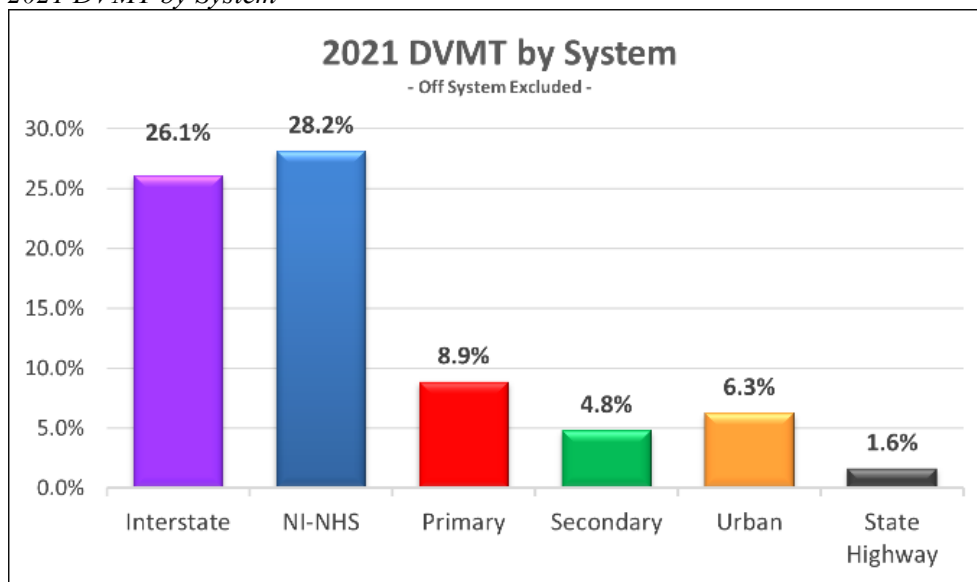
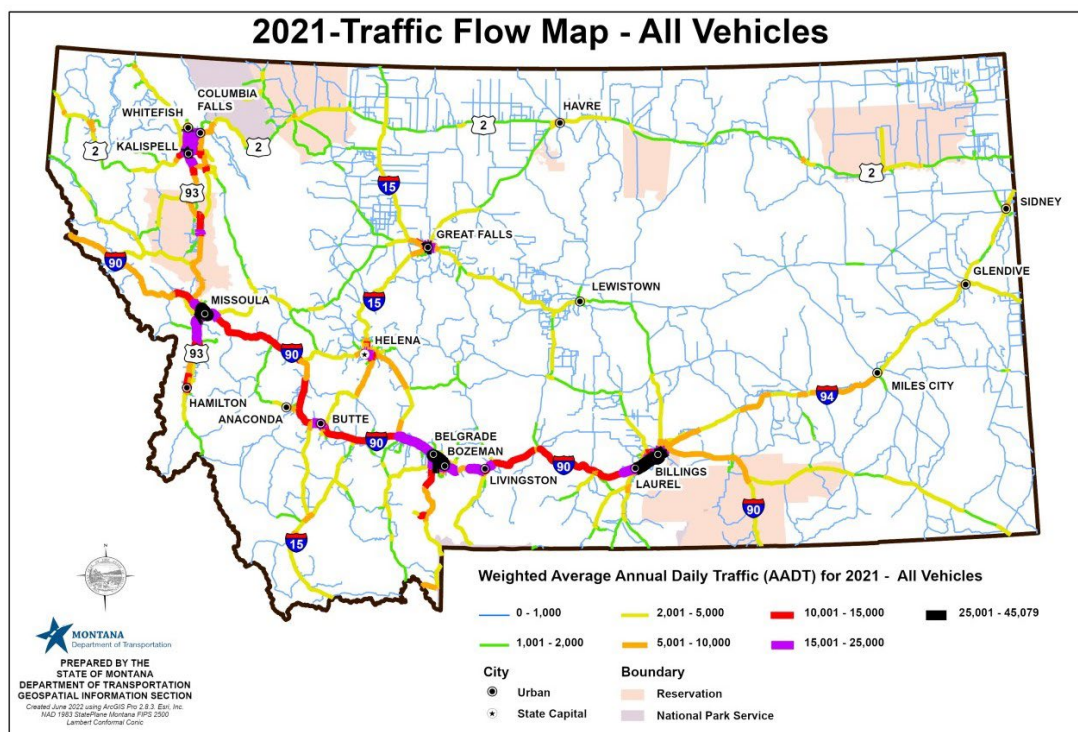


Figure 5 provides a snapshot of Montana’s 2021 weighted annual average daily traffic (AADT) illustrating I-90 and US 93 are the most heavily travelled corridors.

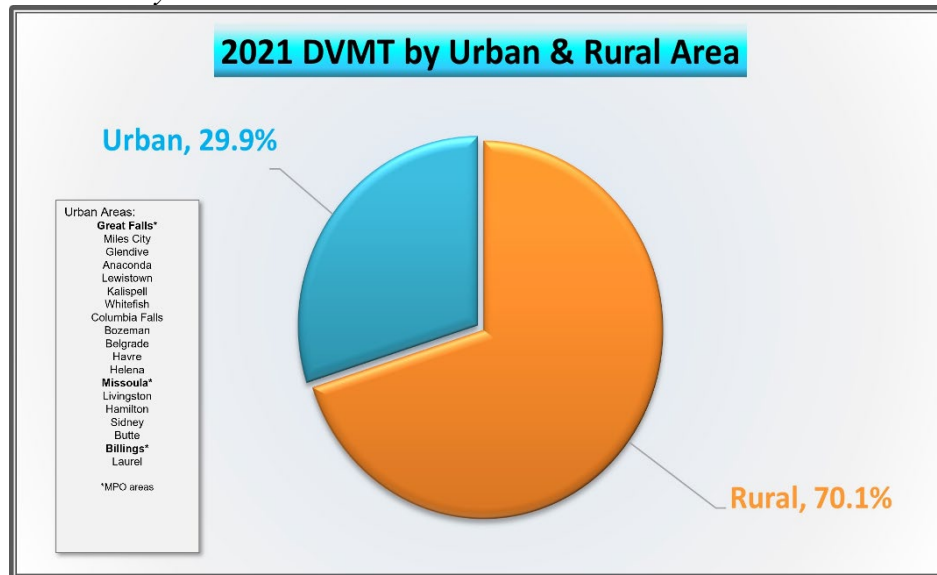
Figure 5 – 2021 Traffic Flow in MT



Roadways are also designated according to their location in either rural or urban settings. FHWA defines urban areas as having a population of 5,000 or more residents based on decennial census data. As shown in Figure 6, 70.1% of highway vehicle miles traveled on MDT routes were outside the state’s 19 urban

areas.⁶

Figure 6 – 2021 DVMT by Urban & Rural Areas



Montana’s light duty vehicle travel patterns are seasonal. During the summer months (May-August) the number of vehicle trips more than doubles compared to the winter months. This correlates with the summer tourism season in Montana. More than 74% of the visitors travelling in Montana arrive in-state by passenger vehicle.

The State records daily passenger vehicular traffic and mileage data for each corridor, as shown in Table 3. The data is further categorized into rural and urban segments as well as an overall route average of vehicular traffic. Daily vehicle miles traveled (DVMT) was determined as the product of the length of the corridor segments in miles and the AADT. To account for increases in traffic through 2040 due to population and economic growth, a 0.72% annual growth rate was assigned to the AADT and DVMT. This table shows the projected state travel patterns across the AFCs where the EV charging infrastructure will be located.

Table 3 – AADT by Corridor in Montana

Corridors	Urban/Rural	Miles	2021 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	2021 Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (DVMT)
I-90	Rural	481	10,487	5,043,211
	Urban	64	23,173	1,479,027
	Route Total	545	11,974	6,522,238
I-15	Rural	375	4,321	1,622,371
	Urban	21	12,772	268,018
	Route Total	396	4,769	1,890,389
I-94	Rural	239	4,824	1,151,590
	Urban	11	5,353	58,190

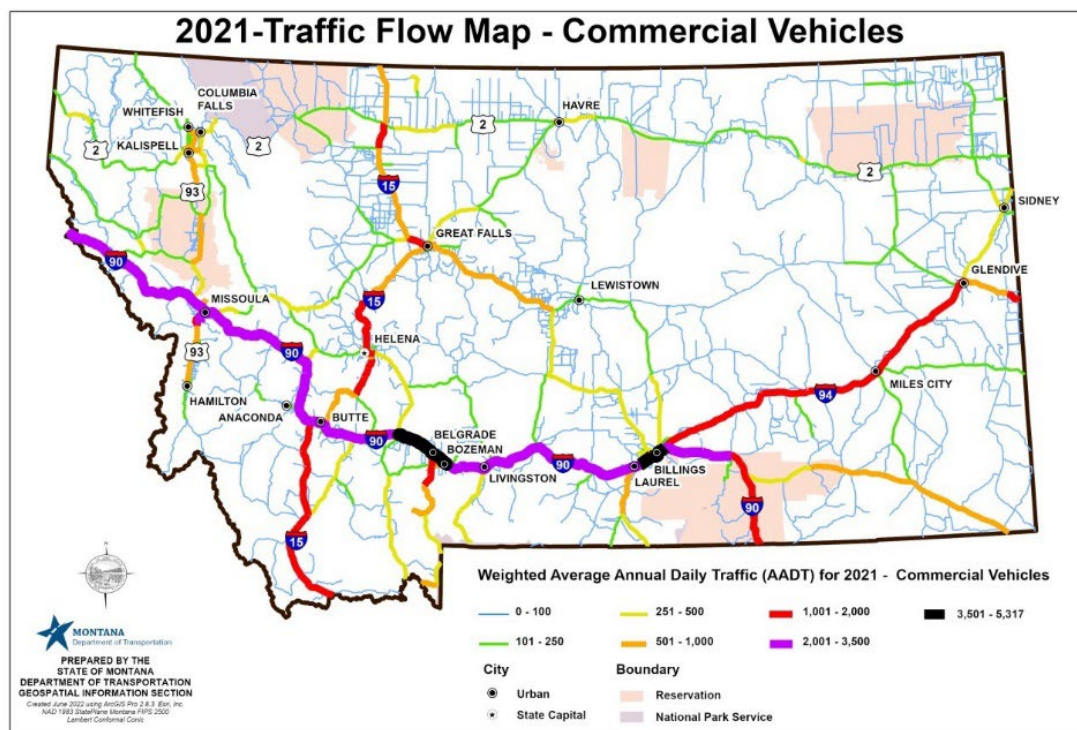
⁶ Ibid.

US-93	Route Total	250	4,847	1,209,780
	Rural	253	7,409	1,876,368
	Urban	36	20,183	717,662
	Route Total	289	8,982	2,594,030
US-2	Rural	644	2,235	1,438,806
	Urban	22	14,812	319,783
	Route Total	665	2,643	1,785,589
All Five Corridors	Routes Total	2,145	33,215	14,002,026

Freight Considerations

The ability to move goods safely and efficiently across the state of Montana is a critical component of the transportation network. Effective freight movement is key to economic prosperity both for the state and the nation. Figure 7 provides a snapshot of 2021 weighted AADT for commercial vehicles. Per FHWA's Freight Analysis Framework, (Version 5)⁷, commercial truck traffic in Montana is forecasted to increase between 2017 and 2050 by an estimated 51%.

Figure 7 – 2021 Commercial Traffic Flow in MT



Public Transportation Needs

The public transportation network in Montana is operated by several different entities and comprises several modes, including rural and urban bus systems, passenger rail, demand response vehicles, vanpools, carpools, and passenger air service. Assets such as vans and buses are not permanent assets but are continuously replaced and updated based on life cycle, demand, and availability of funds. These services allow people who don't have access to private vehicles to shop, visit friends/relatives, get to

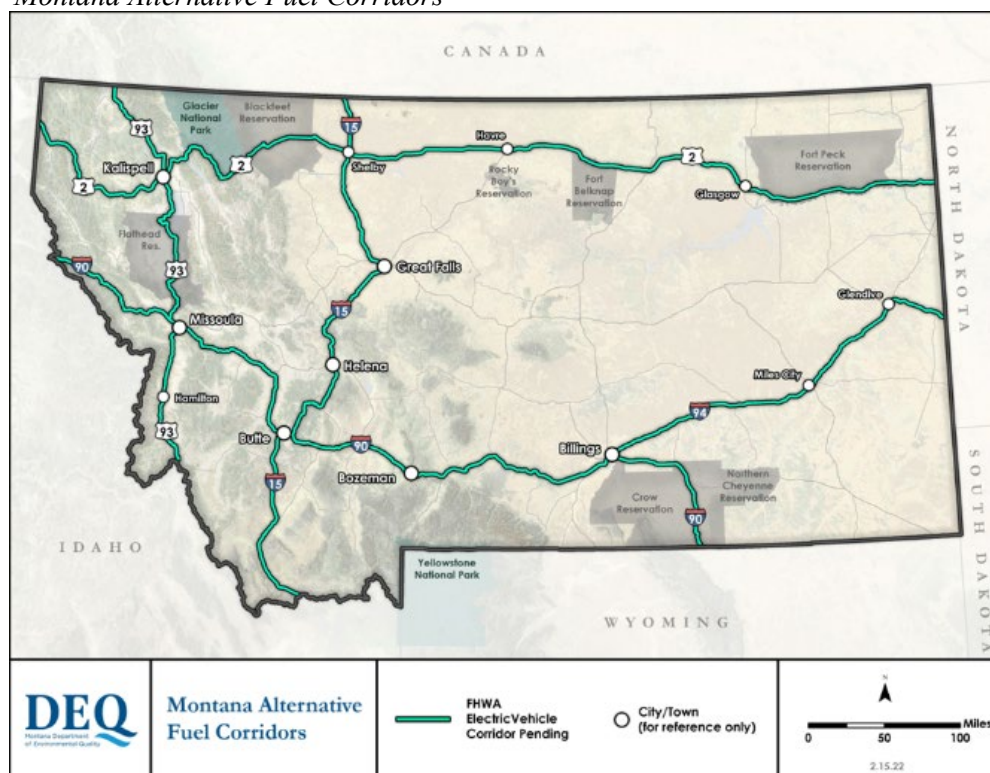
⁷ Oakridge National Laboratory, [Freight Analysis Framework Version 5](#), April 26, 2022.

medical appointments, go to work, and take vacations. MDT provides funding and support to transit providers to ensure efficient, reliable transportation services and enables every Montanan to fully participate in society.

AFC – Corridor Networks

The Agencies submitted applications to nominate three interstate and two highway routes as AFC's during Rounds 4 and 5 of FHWA's AFC Call for Nominations. The State's nomination of these five routes as AFC's was based on intra and inter-state travel patterns and annual traffic data. Each of these routes are important east-west and north-south corridors for in-state residents and visitors. These routes are highlighted in green on the map below, and include the entire length of I-15, I-90, I-94, US-2, and US-93. Each of these routes are designated as "electric vehicle corridor pending." FHWA has designated over 2,000 corridor miles as electric vehicle pending corridors. Montana's Plan prioritizes funding charging locations that meet NEVI requirements along each of these corridors. During the public outreach and engagement process in developing this Plan, multiple individuals and organizations recommended that the State nominate additional EV AFCs in future nomination rounds. During the first year of this Plan, the agencies will focus on building out the currently designated corridors. The Agencies will continue to evaluate whether nominating additional corridors would help further the goals of building out a national and statewide network of EV charging stations along these key corridors.

Figure 8 – Montana Alternative Fuel Corridors



Existing Locations of Charging Infrastructure Along AFCs

Table 4 – Existing EV Infrastructure

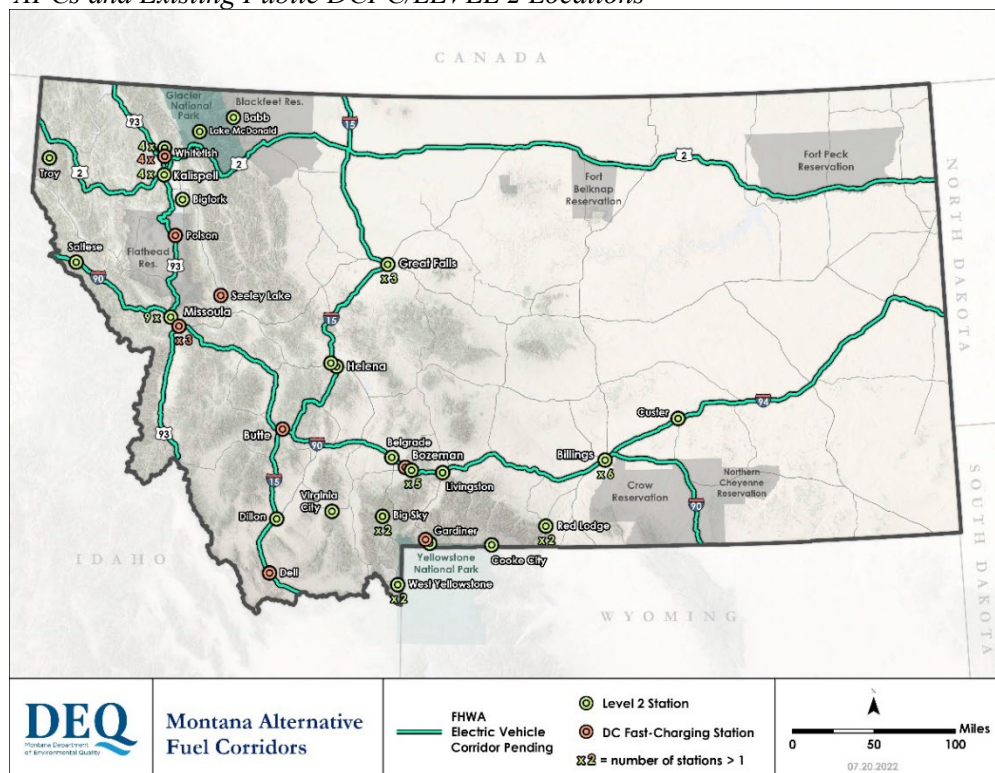
State EV Charging Location Unique ID*	Charger Level (DCFC, L2)	AFC	Location**	Number of EV Connectors	EV Network (if known)
49871	L2	I-90 & US-93	Missoula	1	Non-networked
74624	L2	I-90 & I-94	Billings	1	Non-networked
74625	L2	US-2 & US-93	Kalispell	1	Non-networked
80048	L2		Gardiner	2	Non-networked
82168	L2	I-90 & I-94	Billings	1	Non-networked
86909	L2		Big Sky	2	ChargePoint
86913	L2		Big Sky	2	ChargePoint
87730	L2	I-90	Bozeman	1	Non-networked
99310	L2	I-90 & US-93	Missoula	2	Non-networked
99796	L2	I-90	Bozeman	1	Non-networked
100462	L2	I-90	Bozeman	1	Non-networked
103926	L2	I-90	Saltese	2	Tesla
104819	L2		Bigfork	1	Non-networked
114626	L2	I-90	Helena	3	Tesla
114628	L2	US-2 & US-93	Kalispell	2	Tesla
114629	L2		Lake McDonald	2	Tesla
114630	L2	I-90 & US-93	Missoula	2	Tesla
114632	L2		Red Lodge	4	Tesla
114633	L2		Red Lodge	4	Tesla
114634	L2		West Yellowstone	3	Tesla
114635	L2		West Yellowstone	3	Tesla
114636	L2	US-93	Whitefish	2	Tesla
121706	DCFC	I-90 & US-93	Missoula	4	Electrify America
121712	DCFC	I-15	Dell	4	Electrify America
143151	L2	I-90	Livingston	2	ChargePoint
144372	L2	I-90	Bozeman	1	Non-networked
144374	L2	I-90	Belgrade	2	Non-networked
145527	L2		Cooke City	1	Non-networked
147655	L2	I-94	Custer	2	SemaConnect
155687	L2	I-90 & US-93	Missoula	2	Non-networked
164271	L2	I-15	Great Falls	2	ChargePoint
164638	L2	US-2 & US-93	Kalispell	2	ChargePoint
167373	L2	I-15	Great Falls	2	ChargePoint
168410	DCFC	I-90	Bozeman**	4	EV Connect
170364	DCFC	I-15 & I-90	Butte	4	Electrify America
170726	L2	I-90 & I-94	Billings**	2	Non-networked
186597	DCFC	I-90 & US-93	Missoula**	1	Non-networked
186598	DCFC	US-93	Polson**	1	Non-networked
186599	L2	I-90 & I-94	Billings**	4	Non-networked
191551	L2		Babb	2	SemaConnect
194532	L2	US-2 & US-93	East Kalispell	2	Non-networked
194533	L2	US-93	Whitefish	4	Non-networked

194534	L2	US-93	Whitefish	2	Non-networked
202570	L2		Virginia City**	2	Non-networked
204510-12 & 204514	DCFC	US-93	Whitefish	4	ChargePoint
204513	L2	US-93	Whitefish	2	ChargePoint
205871	DCFC	I-90 & US-93	Missoula	1	ChargePoint
206160, 206302, 206320, 206322	L2	I-90 & US-93	Missoula**	8	ChargePoint
206370	L2	I-90 & I-94	Billings	2	ChargePoint
213541	L2	I-15	Dillon**	2	ChargePoint
214084	L2	I-90 & I-94	Billings**	6	EVGateway
214085	L2	I-15	Helena**	2	EVGateway
214337	L2		Gardiner**	2	ChargePoint
214338	DCFC		Gardiner**	1	ChargePoint
214647	L2	US-2	Troy	2	Non-networked
216391	L2	I-90 & US-93	Missoula	2	ChargePoint
220467	L2	I-15	Great Falls	2	SemaCharge
223714	DCFC, L2		Seeley Lake**	4	ZEFNET

*Locations & information downloaded from the U.S. Dept. of Energy's AFDC Station Locator on July 19, 2022. Data search included only CCS and J1772 connectors.

**Funded in part by Montana's Volkswagen Settlement funds.

Figure 9 – AFCs and Existing Public DCFC/LEVEL 2 Locations



Known Risks and Challenges

Station Utilization

Montana's low population density, very few urban areas, low vehicle fleet turnover rates, and low rate of EV adoption will likely contribute to low daily and annual EV charging station use in many locations in the near term. Usage is expected to be higher along the interstates and US-93 than it is along US-2. Based on traffic count data along the corridors, charging stations in some locations may have fewer than ten charging sessions in one month.⁸ Low utilization can impact whether it is profitable for private entities to own and operate charging stations. Montana's phased approach presented in this Plan addresses larger charging gaps in the first two years with stations spaced no more than 100 miles apart, and targets 50-mile spacing of chargers in the final years. This approach will help to improve station utilization and the economics of charging in rural areas.

Demand Charges

Utility rate structures that include demand charges will be another significant challenge to station operators, impacting operating costs, affordability, and the economics of charging stations in Montana. A 2021 report from NASEO assessed the impact of electricity demand charges on EV fast charging in western states, including Montana. Under a low-use scenario in which one 150kW station is used one time per week, the average utility bill impact for a single charging session would be \$353.82. Typically, the site host or station owner would be responsible for paying this cost. Under a low-use scenario, demand charges account for more than 85% of the additional electricity costs from EV fast-charging.⁹ Demand charges as they are currently configured in utility rate structures will be a significant barrier to building out an EV fast-charging network in Montana that meets NEVI program requirements. It will also be challenging to estimate the utility bill impacts of demand charges over five years. In locations where EV station usage may be lower, the State will consider analyzing the value of on-site battery storage to alleviate EV charging load and mitigate demand charges.

Charging by Time

Montana statute¹⁰ prohibits any entity operating an EV charging station that is not a public utility from basing EV fueling costs on the cost of electricity. This prohibits non-utilities from charging EVs by the kilowatt-hour. Entities operating EV charging stations currently must charge by the minute, hour, or some other method. Charging by time can create equity issues because older vehicles and batteries typically take more time to charge than newer model EVs.

The State will consider alternative pricing options that are equitable and meet the requirements of the state statute. These may include \$/minute or \$/mile pricing structures that decline as the vehicle charges if a certain dwell time is not exceeded.

Buy America and Supply Chain Challenges

During stakeholder outreach, electric utilities, charging station OEM's, private businesses, and labor organizations emphasized the impact of supply chain constraints on the cost of charging equipment as well as installation and construction costs. Supply chain problems may also lead to significant delays that will impact project completion dates. These delays may impact the timing of EV infrastructure deployment under the NEVI program.

Montana is also concerned that Buy America requirements may significantly delay project timelines. In

⁸ AECOM, [Montana Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Prioritization Study](#), June 2022, Table 17, Page 41

⁹ NASEO, [Demand Charges & Electric Vehicle Fast-Charging](#), October 2021, Pages 14-15

¹⁰ [MCA 69-8-803](#)

May 2022, Montana was one of eight Intermountain West states that sent a joint RFI to charging equipment providers and manufacturers. Several respondents indicated that their equipment does not meet current Buy America requirements, or that they were unsure whether it complied or not. Montana understands the importance of maximizing the use of goods and products manufactured in the United States, but it may take several years for domestic manufacturing of EVSE charging equipment to meet anticipated demand and comply with Buy America requirements.

7. EV Charging Infrastructure Deployment

Funding Sources

The State will require NEVI funding recipients to provide the necessary non-federal cost share. The State does not intend to use State funds to fund deployment of EV charging infrastructure installations. This approach is modeled on the State's previous experience making awards of Volkswagen Settlement funds for charging infrastructure, which required awardees to provide a cost share for a portion of the total project cost. The sources of the non-federal cost share for NEVI funded projects will depend on the successful applicants.

2022 Infrastructure Deployments/Upgrades

The priority communities for the first round of NEVI-funded projects are identified in Table 5. Exact locations of charging stations (e.g., specific businesses or parking lots) have not been identified by the State; applicants for funding will be required to identify the specific location in each community where they propose to install charging equipment. The State may be flexible on the community if an applicant proposes a community within a certain distance of a priority community (Crow Agency instead of Lodge Grass, for example).

The State anticipates station ownership may include local or Tribal governments, private entities, or electric utilities.

Table 5 – FY2022 Priority NEVI Locations

State EV Charging Location Unique ID*	Route (note AFC)	Location	Located in DAC	Anticipated EV Network (if known)	Utility Territories	Anticipated Station Ownership** (if known)	FY22 Funding Amount	FY23-FY26 Funding Amount (Optional)
1	I-90	Superior	Mineral County	TBD	NorthWestern Energy (NWE)	LG, P, or T	TBD	TBD
2	I-90	Three Forks	N/A	TBD	NWE	LG, P, or T	TBD	TBD
3	I-90	Livingston	N/A	TBD	NWE	LG, P, or T	TBD	TBD
4	I-90	Columbus	N/A	TBD	NWE	LG, P, or T	TBD	TBD
5	I-90	Lodge Grass	Crow Indian Reservation & Big Horn County	TBD	Big Horn County Electric Cooperative	LG, P, or T	TBD	TBD
6	I-15	Craig	N/A	TBD	NWE	LG, P, or T	TBD	TBD
7	I-15 & US-2	Shelby	N/A	TBD	Marias River Electric Cooperative	LG, P, or T	TBD	TBD

Table 6 – Distance between existing fast-charging locations and FY2022 priority funding locations

Corridor	EV Priority Funding Location	Distance to nearest planned or existing station (miles)	Would station meet corridor pending or corridor ready requirements?
I-15 Corridor (South to North)	MT/ID Border	24	Pending
	Dell Mercantile*	99	Pending
	Flying J Town Pump, Butte*	111	Pending
	Craig	129	Pending
	Shelby	35	Ready
	MT/Canada Border	End	N/A
I-90 Corridor (West to East)	MT/ID Border	47	Ready
	Superior	50	Pending
	Taco Bell, Wye*	8	Pending
	Walmart 3259, Missoula*	120	Pending
	Flying J Town Pump, Butte*	60	Pending
	Three Forks	33	Pending
	Audi Bozeman, Bozeman*	24	Pending
	Livingston	75	Pending
	Columbus	122	Pending
	Lodge Grass	25	Ready
	MT/WY Border	End	N/A
I-94 Corridor (West to East)	Billings	53	Pending
	Custer	91	Pending
	Miles City	76	Pending
	Glendive	36	Ready
	MT/ND Border	End	N/A

* Existing station location

Bold notes an existing NEVI-compliant station location according to the U.S. DOE's AFDC.

FY2023-2026 Infrastructure Deployments

A statewide charging network along the five designated AFCs with charging locations that meet NEVI requirements would require 43 total locations.¹¹ There are currently three locations that meet NEVI requirements – Missoula, Dell, and Butte. Depending on the progress towards 2022 goals, 2023-2026 deployments will focus on:

- Prioritization of locations along U.S. Highway corridors that are:
 - No more than 50 miles from existing and planned station locations.
 - Gateway communities to National Parks/tourism destinations.

¹¹ The total mileage of the five AFCs is 2,153 miles. If locations are spaced 50 miles apart, there would be 43 charging locations to meet NEVI requirements.

- Addressed in the DEQ’s EV Infrastructure Prioritization Study.¹²
- Designation of additional U.S. and other highways as AFCs.
- Prioritization of locations along designated Interstate and U.S. Highway corridors that are spaced no more than 50 miles apart.
- Upgrades to existing locations (funded through Volkswagen Settlement awards, separate private investments, or NEVI funds) to be NEVI compliant.

State, Regional, and Local Policy

As noted above, Montana’s current statute that prohibits non-utility charging station operators from charging based on the cost of electricity will affect the approach station owners use to set pricing at NEVI-funded charging stations.

Montana is part of the REV West group, a voluntary collaboration with seven other Intermountain west states. The purpose of this group is not to establish policy, but to coordinate on EV infrastructure deployment along regional travel corridors. As the State did to develop this Plan, Montana will continue to coordinate with neighboring states to designate additional corridors and to support the deployment, operation and maintenance of EV charging infrastructure that considers charging locations in bordering states, addresses regional needs, and complies with NEVI requirements and standards.

Entities that contract with the State and charging equipment providers will need to demonstrate that they are coordinating with property owners and municipalities to ensure that they follow local permitting requirements, zoning laws, and land-use policies before charging sites are selected.

8. Implementation

Strategies for EVSE Operations and Maintenance

The State will establish requirements for operation and maintenance of NEVI funded charging stations that comply with the final rules and guidance for the NEVI Program. These requirements will be included in contracts with the entities that own and operate the charging stations and/or property that is hosting the charging station. The State will monitor station uptime based on the data provided by EV charging providers, site hosts or property owners. Additional uptime data may be collected from third-party websites that allow users to report charging station status in real-time. The State will collect uptime and other data from project owners at regular intervals that meet the NEVI program requirements, while also avoiding collection of unnecessary data and ensuring protection of consumer privacy.

Strategies for Identifying Electric Vehicle Charger Service Providers and Station Owners

The State will seek proposals through an annual competitive solicitation process. Entities eligible to apply will include, but not be limited to, EV charger service providers, potential station owners/site hosts, electric utilities, businesses, local governments, and nonprofit organizations. Proposals will be required to identify EVSE providers, station owners, and specific site locations and specifications.

Strategies for EVSE Data Collection and Sharing

The State will collect data at regular intervals that meet NEVI rules and program requirements, avoid collection of unnecessary data, and ensure protection of consumer privacy. Contracts and funding agreements will define the data collection and reporting requirements. Anonymized data will be shared on a quarterly basis via a publicly accessible website.

Strategies to Address Resilience, Emergency Evacuation, Snow Removal/Seasonal Needs

Montana must prepare for and be ready to respond to wildfires, floods, severe storms, earthquakes,

¹² AECOM, [Montana Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Prioritization Study](#), June 2022, Appendix F, Page 45.

avalanches, and landslides. In addition to natural disasters, human-caused events can disrupt lives and cause hazards to public health. Montana's transportation system is essential to the movement of emergency vehicles, goods, and services, both during and after a disaster. In the event of such an incident, citizens may need to be evacuated and emergency services deployed to disaster sites for damage control and to return sites to normal operations. The main issue to address for EV owners would be the locations of the charging stations. They will be placed in suitable locations that are near crossroads, interstates, and commercial or public sites. This will allow for those who need to evacuate to not have to deviate from their routes and therefore, save time while feeling safe to do so.

Montana receives a considerable amount of snow that will need to be addressed to maintain access to charging infrastructure throughout the winter. The State will address this in the site solicitation and contracting processes to ensure the charging infrastructure will be appropriately maintained throughout the year.

Strategies to Promote Strong Labor, Safety, Training, and Installation Standards

To ensure the safe and efficient installation and maintenance of EV infrastructure, such work must be carried out by a highly trained and highly skilled workforce and done in compliance with Montana permitting and licensure requirements for electrical work and other skilled labor. A well-trained workforce for long-term maintenance and operation will also be vital to meeting a high operational reliability rate. Montana will require compliance with applicable federal labor standards including any training or certification requirements for electricians involved in EV infrastructure installation. The State may give additional consideration to projects installed by electricians trained through the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Training Program (EVITP) or other federally recognized EV infrastructure training and apprenticeship programs. The State will monitor the status of workforce needs during the course of Montana's NEVI program.

Civil Rights

The State will ensure compliance with State and Federal civil rights laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and accompanying U.S. Department of Transportation regulations, the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Through other state and federal funding sources, the State has experience including civil rights law requirements in project contracts. All NEVI funded projects will comply with applicable civil rights requirements.

9. Equity Considerations

Montana's deployment of NEVI-funded fast-charging locations will focus on rural communities where private investments are less likely to occur. By monitoring planned deployments through private investments, Montana will focus on filling gaps between larger communities. These investments will focus on complying with the Justice40 Initiative by increasing access to charging stations, access to clean transportation, and reducing exposure to harmful transportation-related emissions. The Montana NEVI program will comply with Executive Order 14008.

Identification and Outreach to DACs in the State

According to the Electric Vehicle Charging Justice40 Map, the following are DACs in Montana. Many of these DACs are on Montana AFCs already designated by FHWA.

Table 7 – DACs in Montana

Disadvantaged Community*	Alternative Fuel Corridor
Big Horn County	I-90
Blaine County	US-2
Carbon County	N/A
Cascade County	I-15
Chouteau County	N/A
Custer County	I-94
Deer Lodge County	I-90
Flathead County	US-2 & US-93
Glacier County	US-2
Hill County	US-2
Lake County	US-93
Lincoln County	US-2
Mineral County	I-90
Missoula County	I-90 & US-93
Pondera County	I-15
Ravalli County	US-93
Rosebud County	I-94
Sanders County	N/A
Silver Bow County	I-15 & I-90
Valley County	US-2
Yellowstone County	I-90 & I-94
Blackfeet Indian Reservation	US-2
Crow Indian Reservation	I-90
Flathead Indian Reservation	US-93
Fort Belknap Indian Reservation	US-2
Fort Peck Indian Reservation	US-2
Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation	N/A
Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation	N/A

*Portions of the listed counties are designated as DACs. The entire Indian Reservations are designated as DACs.

Through the Public Survey and direct stakeholder outreach, the State received comments and input from Montanans from 47 of the 56 counties. Stakeholder outreach included contacting statewide and local entities including chambers of commerce, small business development corporations, economic development associations, Tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, environmental justice organizations, Clean Cities Coalition, and local governments. Installation of EV charging stations in each of the DACs sited on the currently designated AFCs will be necessary to complete NEVI-compliant corridors. Outreach to local entities was important to establishing relationships for future NEVI-funded charging locations.

Process to Identify, Quantify, and Measure Benefits to DACs

The State will develop processes to identify, quantify, and measure potential benefits of charging stations to DACs. Prior to developing funding opportunities using NEVI funds, Montana will engage directly with DACs along and near designated corridors. The methods of engagement will include in-person and virtual meetings, workshops, roundtable discussions, interactive websites, surveys, and focus groups and will be tailored to each community. The key goals of community engagement will be to determine what benefits are important to these communities, and how the state can help ensure that these communities are

receiving these benefits.

Benefits that the State anticipates tracking includes:

- Increasing access to clean transportation options in rural and underserved communities;
- Supporting local economies and businesses by providing an additional service for residents and visitors;
- Reducing public exposure to transportation emissions and public health impacts;
- Improving air quality; and,
- Increasing equitable adoption of EVs by increasing access to affordable charging options.

The State has experience measuring and evaluating environmental, public health, and economic benefits to DACs for other transportation and alternative fuel programs. Examples include measuring emission reduction, public health, and economic benefits to communities from school bus, transit bus, and other vehicle replacements as well as benefits of charging stations to these communities. Recently, the State has used the EPA's EJ Screening Tool to evaluate environmental and public health benefits from projects that reduce vehicle emissions in specific Montana communities.

Benefits to DACs through this Plan

Once NEVI-funded stations are built in DACs, those communities will have access to reliable EV charging, supporting increased adoption of EVs by local drivers. Availability of EV fast-charging stations in DACs may also reduce exposure in DACs to transportation emissions by providing out-of-state or long-distance EV drivers an option to use zero emission vehicles along these corridors.

Montana will include proximity to DACs in its proposal/application evaluation criteria. The State will annually evaluate key locations in DACs and conduct direct outreach to community stakeholders about the work and level of interest in siting NEVI charging location within each community.

10. Labor and Workforce Considerations

To ensure the safe and efficient installation and maintenance of EV infrastructure, such work must be carried out by a highly trained and highly skilled workforce and done in compliance with Montana permitting and licensure requirements for electrical work and other skilled labor. A well-trained workforce for long-term maintenance and operation will also be vital to meeting a high operational reliability rate. Montana will require compliance with applicable federal labor standards including any training or certification requirements for electricians involved in EV infrastructure installation. The State may give additional consideration to projects installed by electricians trained through EVITP or other federally recognized EV infrastructure training and apprenticeship programs.

11. Cybersecurity

EVs and charging stations are critical infrastructure and may be vulnerable to cyberattacks. These attacks could impact energy and transportation system infrastructure and consumer privacy or financial information. There is not currently a comprehensive cybersecurity approach or industry-wide best practices that have been established for EV charging stations.

The State will require the owners and operators of NEVI-funded EV charging stations to submit a cybersecurity plan that complies with current requirements and any future federal and state laws. Cybersecurity plans will be required to address how the contractor will ensure that the EV hardware, network, and ongoing operations are secure. The contractor will also need to outline specific steps that will be taken to mitigate cybersecurity threats and address cybersecurity attacks should they occur.

12. Program Evaluation

On an annual basis, Montana will determine the criteria to evaluate and report the State's progress on its buildout of the AFCs. The State will work closely with the private sector to ensure that the new charging locations are available and that these entities are reporting necessary data that will inform the State's future funding decisions and implementation. The State will monitor the work being done and will require regular status reports for all NEVI funded projects.

Using the data and feedback received, Montana will update the Plan annually to best reflect progress towards program goals. The State will also update each relevant section of the Plan as best practices emerge, and the charging station technology evolves. The Agencies will continue to collaborate on the program to make informed decisions. Additionally, the State will continue to engage with stakeholders so that the State is tailoring the program to fit the needs of Montanans.

13. Discretionary Exceptions

Montana does not anticipate any issues meeting federal requirements for DCFC stations in the first year of implementing this Plan. The state will continue to monitor progress as the program develops and will continue to work closely with the FHWA Division Office and Joint Office on any issues that may trigger the need for an exception waiver on future annual updates to the Plan.

Appendix A: Glossary of Key Terms

AADT – Annual Average Daily Traffic

AFC's – Alternative Fuel Corridors

BIL – Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

DAC's – Disadvantaged Communities

DCFC – Direct current fast-charging station, also referred to as a Level 3 station

DEQ – Montana Department of Environmental Quality

DVMT – Daily Vehicle Miles Travelled

EV – Electric Vehicle

EVITP – Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Training Program

EVSE – Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration

GWh – Giga-watt hours

KW – Kilowatt

kWh – kilowatt-hour

L2 – Level 2 charging station- medium speed charging stations, 3-19kilowatts, 208-240 volts

L3 – Level 3 charging station-fast speed charging stations, 50-350 kilowatts

MDT – Montana Department of Transportation

MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization

MW – Megawatt

MWh – Megawatt-hour

NHS – National Highway System

NEVI – National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Program

NGO's – Non-governmental organizations

NI – Non-Interstate

NWE – NorthWestern Energy

OEM – Original Equipment Manufacturer

RFI – Request for Information

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