

Appendix E. Glossary

Battery electric vehicle (BEV): A vehicle driven by an electric motor that is powered by a battery pack that requires charging.

Charging service provider: A company that offers EV chargers and EV energy management systems, as well as billing services, regular reports on usage levels, and maintenance services.

Electric vehicle (EV): For the purposes of this guide, an EV is the same as a battery electric vehicle.

Electric vehicle energy management system (EVEMS): A class of technologies that monitor and control the electrical loads of EV chargers. By controlling the timing and speed of EV charging, EVEMS can minimize the electrical capacity and circuits that must be allocated for EV chargers, significantly reducing the cost of installing chargers.

Electric vehicle supply equipment: Also referred to as EV chargers. The assembly of cables, connectors, and apparatus that transfer power and exchange information between the electrical circuit and the vehicle.

EV-ready: Preparing a parking stall with an energized outlet or adjacent junction box, so that an EV charger can be plugged in or hardwired at a future date.

EV-capable: Preparing an electrical panel with spare space and electrical capacity to support installation of a branch circuit and EV chargers at a future date.

Level 1 charger: Plugged in to a standard 120 V alternating current household outlet with a regular three-prong plug. Suitable for some residential applications.

Level 2 charger: Plugged in or hardwired to a 208 to 240 V alternating current outlet, like those used by ovens and clothes dryers. Suitable for residential and commercial applications. Multi-unit residential buildings usually use this type of charger.

Level 3 charger or direct current fast charger: Draws power from a 480 V or higher direct current. Achieves the fastest charging speeds available. Suitable for commercial applications; typically deployed where drivers need to charge quickly and with enough power to travel long distances.

Multi-unit residential building (MURB): Buildings, such as apartments and condominiums, that contain multiple separate residential units.

Networked EV charger: Also referred to as “smart” chargers. EV chargers with Wi-Fi, cellular, or other network capabilities that allow them to connect to a larger charging network and communicate with other chargers.

Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV): A vehicle with both an electric motor, powered by a battery pack, and an internal combustion engine. The battery pack can be recharged by plugging into an outlet or charger or through regenerative braking. Typically, when the battery is depleted, the engine switches to internal combustion.