

Electric Vehicles

What to consider when switching to clean transportation.



Types of Electric Vehicles (EVs)

Green	Hybrid	Draws power from electric motor, but runs primarily on gasoline. Does not need to be charged.
Greener	Plug-in Hybrid	An EV that uses gasoline as back-up to extend its range
Greenest	Electric	All-electric vehicle that must be electrically charged to operate Today, EV ranges vary from 100-400 miles/charge

Types of EV Chargers

Slowest/ Least Expensive	Level 1	Included with most EV purchases; plugs into 120v outlet; 4-5 mi/hour of charging
In the Middle	Level 2	Requires 240v outlet; 15-25 mi/hour of charging (most public chargers)
Fastest/ Most Costly	DC Fast Charger	Fully charges in less than an hour; compatible with most EVs today.

Incentives

State

- MOR-EV: up to \$2,500 rebate
- Insurance: up to 10% discounts for EVs (some companies)
- MassEVIP: a range of incentives to cover costs for EV charging stations and fleets
- National Grid and Eversources' Make Ready Programs fund charging station installations & help consumers switch to EVs

Federal

- Up to a \$7,500 tax credit
- *Note: rebates/incentives not available for used EV purchases; used EVs may still be*

Other Considerations

Dramatically fewer greenhouse gas emissions	No oil changes + fewer parts = lower maintenance costs	Gasoline costs > electric charging costs
---	--	--

For more on EVs: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/state-and-federal-electric-vehicle-funding-programs>



www.communitycleanenergyproject.org