

# ELECTRIC VEHICLES

POPULARITY OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVs) IS STEADILY INCREASING NATIONWIDE, AND IT'S NO SURPRISE AS EVs PROVIDE DRIVERS WITH AN INCREASINGLY LOW-COST, RELIABLE, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE TRANSPORTATION OPTION. NOT ONLY COULD AN EV BENEFIT YOU AS AN OWNER, BUT AS SOMEONE WHO HAS ACCESS TO PUBLIC POWER, OWNING AN EV COULD BENEFIT YOUR ENTIRE COMMUNITY.

## Benefits of Driving Electric



### AFFORDABLE

Reasonably priced EVs are coming onto the market, and the initial cost is being driven down even further with access to tax credits, rebates, and incentives. Not to mention, the price of fueling an EV tends to be about half that of fueling a conventional, gas-powered vehicle. EV drivers also benefit from better fuel economy, a resilient braking system, and little to no maintenance.

### RELIABLE

With fewer moving parts and fluids than a gas-powered vehicle, EVs experience less wear and tear and typically require much less upkeep. EVs pass all the same safety tests as conventional vehicles, and even have a lower center of gravity, increasing their stability. EVs are safe, dependable, and with a growing charging network throughout the country, they can take you anywhere.



### ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY

EVs are undeniably greener than gas-powered vehicles, producing zero direct emissions. As renewable energy generation becomes more popular, the electricity that fuels EVs is also becoming cleaner. This reduction in emissions improves the air quality of your community and supports renewable resource integration.



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# ELECTRIC VEHICLE FAQs

## How do I charge it?

Different infrastructure allows for plug-in vehicles to recharge their batteries. The speed of charging depends on how much electricity can go to the vehicle at once. There are three major types of charging available for EVs:

### Level 1

**120V  
Input**

- Full charge: 8 - 10 hours
- 2 - 5 miles per hour of charge
- Most often used for at home charging

### Level 2

**240V  
Input**

- Full charge: 3 - 4 hours
- 10 - 20 miles per hour of charge
- Requires installation of additional charging equipment

### Level 3

(DC Fast Charge)

**480V  
3 phase  
Input**

- Full charge: 1/2 - 1 hours
- 60 - 80 miles per hour of charge
- Used most often in public charging stations
- Often located along major highways and interstates

## Will charging at home change my electric bill?

Charging an EV is substantially cheaper than the cost to refuel the average gasoline car. Although your electric bill may go up due to increased electricity usage, your monthly gasoline expenses will drop considerably. Based on the national average of 12.6 cents/kwh, fully charging an all-electric vehicle with a 100 mile range and depleted battery would only cost about the same as operating an average central air conditioner for six hours. \*

## Where can I charge on the go?

You can discover public charging stations near your current location by visiting [afdc.energy.gov/stations](https://afdc.energy.gov/stations).

## Can I get where I need to go?

EV range continues to improve. Current EV models offer sufficient range for daily driving needs, typically providing around 80 to over 300 miles on a full charge. Just like driving any other car, charge range depends on a variety of factors, including the type of vehicle you own, your driving habits, and the health of your EV battery.

## Are there any incentives or rebates available for EVs?

You could be eligible to receive a federal tax credit of up to \$7,500 for buying a new EV. Visit [afdc.energy.gov/laws/search](https://afdc.energy.gov/laws/search) to explore available incentives.

