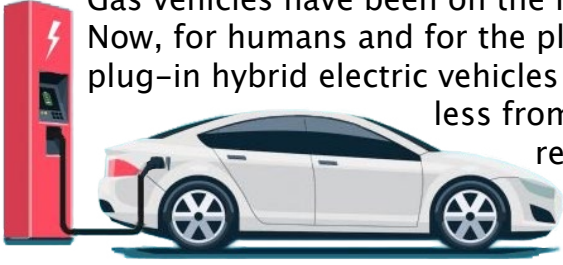


Gas vehicles have been on the road since the late 1800s. They have served their time. Now, for humans and for the planet, it is time to make the transition to cleaner vehicles: plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) and all-electrics (EVs). These vehicles pollute less from the tailpipe or not at all, have half the maintenance and repair costs, perform better and more efficiently, and when purchased, new or used, offer incentives and tax credits. Big win, win, win, win!



HOW CLEAN?



HYBRID (HEV)

PRO: Can run on battery power alone during light acceleration. 80% less idling. 25%–40% better fuel economy.
CON: Still gasoline dependent.



PLUG-IN HYBRID (PHEV)

PRO: More robust battery. Works with smaller gas engine to achieve 30%–60% better fuel economy.
CON: battery range 14–65 mi.



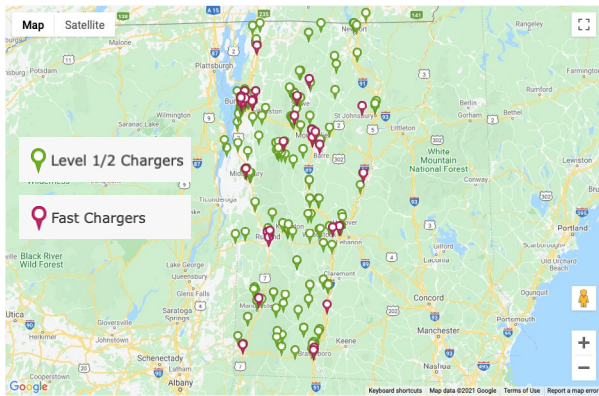
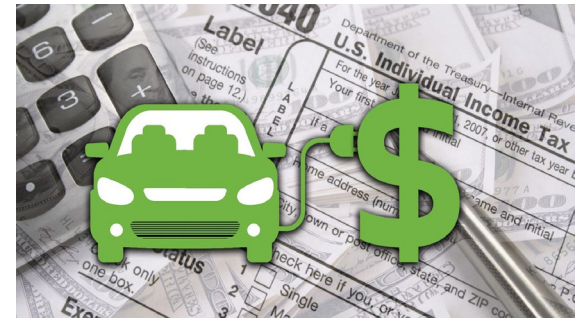
ALL-ELECTRIC (EV)

PRO: Zero tailpipe emissions, no gas, no oil. Charging stations growing. 1/2 maintenance costs.
CON: Used EV range of 75–110 mi. not ideal for longer commutes. Cold weather range worse.

VERMONT EV CHARGING STATION INFRASTRUCTURE - 2023

Vermont currently has 353 public level 2 & DC Fast charging stations

<https://www.driveelectricvt.com/about-evs/charging-map>



VERMONT EV & PHEV

2023 PURCHASE/LEASE INCENTIVES

- Federal Tax Credit up to \$7,500 new; \$4,000 used
- State Incentives from \$1,500–4,000
- Electric Utility Incentives
- [MileageSmart](https://www.mileagesmart.com) program: Used hybrids, PHEVs, or EVs

<https://www.driveelectricvt.com/incentives>

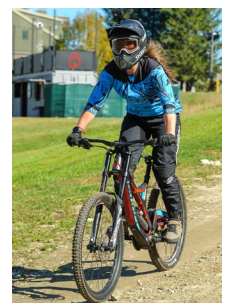
WHAT ABOUT NOT OWNING A CAR?

Short commute to school or work? Non car-owning options can save lots of money and reduce your carbon footprint. *Big win-win!*

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION • BICYCLING (INCLUDING E-BIKE)

WALKING • CAR SHARING • RIDE SHARING

Search [Go! Vermont](https://www.go.vermont.gov) for various alternatives to driving.



FIRST: SMART DRIVING IS SAFER DRIVING. As a smart driver, conducting smooth acceleration/ deceleration, avoiding tailgating, and complying with speed limits helps make you more aware of the flow of traffic around and ahead of you, allowing more reaction time to perform evasive maneuvers.

SMOOTH ACCELERATION AND BRAKING

saves fuel and maintenance costs. Fast starts, weaving in traffic and hard braking does the opposite. Coast well ahead of a red traffic light to help maintain momentum and save fuel.



WATCH YOUR SPEED. Avoid tailgating. Aim for a constant speed – aggressively pumping accelerator is inefficient driving. At highway speeds, drive 60–65 miles per hour to save fuel. Use cruise control whenever possible on the highway to maintain even speed and conserve fuel.



Fuel Economy Benefit: 10%–40%

PARKED IDLING IN VT is restricted by law: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/23/013/01110> In winter, generally limit warmups to 30 seconds (defrosting must be adequate) –



driving is the best way to warmup. NOTE: 10 seconds of idling uses more fuel than shutting off and restarting.

Fuel Economy Benefit: 7%–14%

UNNECESSARY WEIGHT, like unneeded items in trunk and luggage on roof rack (which causes aerodynamic drag), makes engine work harder, consuming more fuel. Clean junk out of trunk: sports equipment, strollers, gym bags, etc.



Fuel Economy Benefit: save .4 gal/hr Fuel Economy Benefit: 1%–17%

ADDITIONAL SMART DRIVING TIPS

TIRES: Keep tires properly inflated. Under-inflated tires increase rolling resistance, reducing fuel economy by 3–4 percent. They also wear more rapidly and can be a safety hazard.

MAINTENANCE: Perform engine tune-ups to keep vehicle running efficiently. Keep wheels aligned to avoid premature wear and fuel waste. Replace air filters as recommended.

MINIMIZE A/C: Use heating and air conditioning selectively to reduce the load on engine. Decreasing A/C usage in hotter temperatures can save 10–15 percent of fuel.

*Many of these tips are applicable to plug-in vehicles

For complete smart driving tips and green driving apps, visit:
<http://greendrivingamerica.org/smart-driving-tips.html>