



2011

Electric Vehicles Today!

Electric Auto Association (EAA)

"Promoting the use of electric vehicles since 1967"

Tesla Roadster



Mitsubishi iMiEV



Solectria Force



GM EV1



Toyota RAV4-EV



Aptera



Myers Motors

Why Electric Vehicles?

Electric vehicles (EVs) produce zero tailpipe emissions and up to 99% lower emissions than gasoline and diesel vehicles. EVs help America reduce its dependence on oil.



Thousands of EVs are registered across the country. Today's battery technology enables full-function EVs ranges of 80-250 miles per charge traveling at highway speeds. An EV fits perfectly into multi-car households; the EV for everyday travel, and a hybrid or conventional car for extended trips. Studies have shown that 80% of commuters travel less than 40 miles per day. How about *you*? Could 100 mile range *and* convenient refueling at home meet *your* daily driving needs?

There is a market for EVs – every EV produced has immediately sold or leased! EVs are high performance vehicles and priced competitively when measured against comparable gas-powered vehicle lifetime costs. Fuel and maintenance expenses for EVs are significantly lower. An electric drive motor provides as many as 1,000,000 miles of service. The initial purchase price for EVs will drop as production volume increases – Henry Ford knew that long ago! In the meantime, EV owners enjoy the financial benefits of significantly lower fuel and maintenance expenses.

EVs are clean, efficient, and utilize technology that is readily available today! Demand a plug on your next car.

EVs, Hybrids, and Fuel Cell Vehicles

The electric drive vehicle technologies include: electric vehicles (EV), hybrid gas-electric vehicles (hybrid), and fuel cell vehicles. EV technology is at the core of all three. The difference between EVs, hybrids, and fuel cell vehicles is the method used to generate the electricity to power them.

The batteries in an EV are charged using standard household electricity and electricity captured by regenerative braking (while driving). EVs can be 'filled-up' at home via the existing electrical grid. EVs produce zero emissions while driving. If the electricity comes from renewable resources, they cause no emissions at all!

Hybrid gas-electric vehicles use both an electric motor and a conventional gas-powered engine. Hybrids generate tailpipe emissions, but less than their gas-only counterparts. The batteries in conventional hybrids are charged internally by electricity generated by the gas engine and electricity captured by regenerative braking. Thus, conventional hybrids can only be 'filled up' at the neighborhood gas station. However, by 2010, production 'plug-in' hybrids are expected that would allow the batteries to also be charged at home by plugging in, and offer a limited all-electric range before the gas engine is needed at all!

Fuel cell vehicles use an onboard fuel cell to generate electricity to power the electric motor. Although fuel cell vehicles are emissions free, they are about 4 times less efficient than EVs, and remain decades away from a commercial market – due to high cost and a lack of infrastructure for distributing and dispensing hydrogen into vehicle.

About the Electric Auto Association

The EAA is a non-profit educational organization that promotes the advancement and



widespread adoption of electric vehicles; organizes public exhibits and events of electric vehicles to educate the public on the progress and benefits of electric vehicle technology.

