

Electric Vehicles



IDAHO POWERED™

With prices among the lowest in that nation, record reliable service and clean energy sources, Idaho Power proudly supports customer use of EVs. The company even has its own fleet of cost-effective, environmentally friendly EVs. These include passenger cars, pickup trucks, forklifts, bucket trucks and utility vehicles.

Idaho Power will continue to monitor EV technology and work with customers to add new charging stations so EVs can be enjoyed by all.



Nissan Leaf

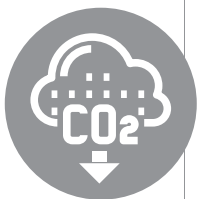
Chevy Volt

What are the benefits of electric vehicles (EV)?



Fuel savings

Mile for mile, it costs less than half to fuel an EV compared to a gas-powered vehicle. And with electricity prices among the lowest in the nation, Idaho Power makes charging EVs affordable.



Better air quality

With low or no tailpipe emissions, EVs reduce air pollution.



Less maintenance

All-electric vehicles have fewer moving parts and fewer fluids, resulting in lower maintenance costs. Also, most EVs come with a manufacturer warranty of up to 10 years or 100,000 miles.



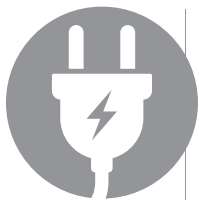
Performance

With instant acceleration, EVs are fun, quiet and easy to drive.



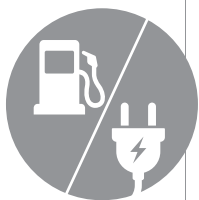
Compare EV options and federal tax credits at idahopower.com/ev

What are the types of EVs?



All-electric

All-electric vehicles have a battery and an electric motor instead of a gas tank and an internal combustion engine. They run entirely on electricity and do not produce exhaust from the burning of fossil fuels. They are “fueled” by plugging into an outlet.



Plug-in Hybrid

Hybrid EVs have a battery and an electric motor, as well as a gas-powered internal combustion engine. These EVs can run off the battery, then switch to gas power when the battery is depleted. Like all-electric EVs, hybrid EVs are plugged in to charge the battery.

How far can EVs travel?

Different EVs can travel different distances before needing to be charged (called range), but most EVs can travel well over 100 miles per charge. Some EVs can even travel over 300 miles per charge! This range gets most drivers easily through their typical commute for several days.

TIP: Use the timer on your car or charger to manage when you charge. Charging after 9 p.m. helps keep prices lower for everyone.

How are EVs charged?

EVs can be fueled by simply plugging them into an outlet connected to the power grid. There are different types, or levels, of outlets that charge at different speeds. The time it takes to charge will depend on the size of the battery, how full it is and the type of charger. Since most people drive less than 30 miles a day, it may only take a short time to top off the battery each night.

A standard household 120-volt outlet (called a Level 1 charger) may be used but takes longer to charge — 9 to 24 hours for full charge.

A faster charging outlet (called a Level 2 charger) fully charges in 4 to 6 hours and can be installed in homes but require additional equipment.* More efficient chargers are labeled ENERGY STAR®.

Fast-charging stations (called DC fast chargers) are available along interstate corridors for long-distance travelers. In the time it takes to take a break or stop for lunch (25 to 40 minutes), EVs can fully recharge at these stations.

Where can I charge my EV?

Outside of the home, EV charging stations are available to use throughout the country. You can find these stations by visiting idahopower.com/EV or plugshare.com.



*Idaho Power recommends talking to an electrician to see if electric-service changes are needed for any electrical work.

Want to learn more?

Visit idahopower.com/EV to:

- / Calculate savings
- / Compare cars
- / Learn about tax credits and incentives
- / Find charging stations
- / Learn about providing charging stations at your business



Chevy Bolt

Thinking about adding an
EV TO YOUR FLEET?

Come see ours in **ACTION**

Email us at ev@idahopower.com.



P.O. Box 70
1221 W. Idaho St.
Boise, ID 83702
idahopower.com