

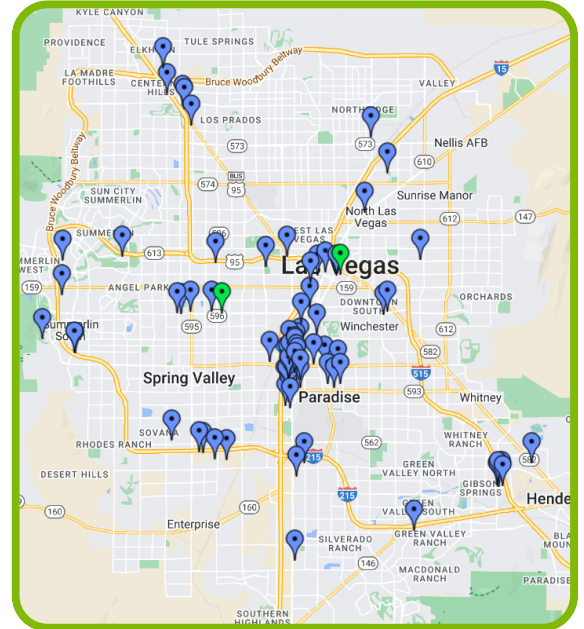


Myth Busting: Electric Vehicles (EVs)

MYTH: There's nowhere to charge electric vehicles.

FACT: Electric vehicle charging infrastructure is abundant – and rapidly expanding! There are **over 220 electric vehicle charging stations** across Clark County, and the County is considering an EV ordinance that would make charging even more accessible and widespread. You can find chargers nearby using [plugshare.com](https://www.plugshare.com) or by using an EVSE locator map search, like the one to the right.

EVs are also easily charged at home. While charging is less speedy this way, all EVs come with an adaptable charger that can be **plugged into a standard outlet** – the same kind you would use to charge your phone, television, or toaster! For faster charging, you can install an EV charger in your garage or outside - there are currently tax credits to make chargers more affordable.



Source: Google, [Nevada EVSE Locator Map](#).

All-In Clark County, *"Electric Vehicles"*, 2024.

U.S. Department of Energy, *"Charging Electric Vehicles at Home"*, 2022.

U.S. IRS, *Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit*, 2024.

MYTH: Electric cars don't have the range necessary for daily transportation.

FACT: The typical American household will travel about 50 miles in an average day, and only 5% of trips in the U.S. are longer than 30 miles. Most EVs on the market can drive over 200 miles on a fully charged battery. That means that for nearly all Americans, as long as someone has access to a consistent place to plug in their EV, they don't need a longer range than what modern EVs provide. Interested in the mileage for a specific vehicle? Check the EPA's Fuel Economy line in their Find A Car tool at www.fueleconomy.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *"Electric Vehicle Myths"*, 2024.

Washington Post, *"The obsession with EV range anxiety is wrong,"* 2023.

MYTH: All EVs are sedans: they don't make electric versions of the cars I prefer to drive.

FACT: While some of the first EVs released to the market were classic, sedan-style cars, new EVs come in all shapes and sizes. From pick-up trucks to SUVs to compact cars, there are electric vehicles for any lifestyle you may need them for. In fact, there are over 50 EV and PHEV (plug-in hybrid electric vehicles) on the market today.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *"Electric Vehicle Myths"*, 2024.



Myth Busting: Electric Vehicles (EVs)

MYTH: EVs are worse for the environment than gasoline cars because of battery manufacturing.

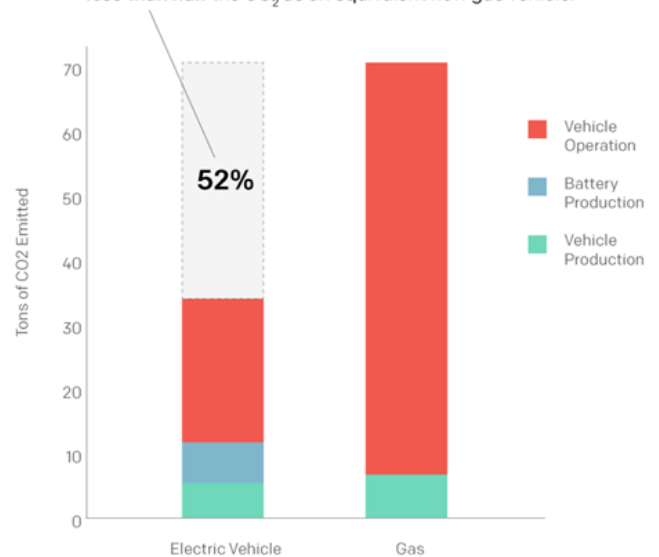
FACT: While minerals and metals are needed to manufacture EV batteries, the natural resources required over the lifetime of an EV are far fewer than those necessary over the lifetime of a gas car.

In fact, a gas car will burn **over 7,000 gallons of oil** in its lifetime (that would be a tower of oil barrels as high as a 25-story building!), and the metals required for EV battery production are the **size of a small microwave**, with most materials being reusable or recyclable. As EV infrastructure continues to expand, recycling infrastructure for batteries is also expanding. That means that more and more EV batteries will be able to be recycled as time goes on.

Electric vehicles aren't just healthier for the environment; they're healthier for people, too. Pollutants from gas vehicle exhaust can have negative effects on just about every part of the human body, like our hearts, lungs, and immune systems. Choosing an electric vehicle limits those pollutants and helps build a healthier community.

EVs Emit Far Less CO₂ Over a Lifetime

A medium sized new electric vehicle will produce **less than half** the CO₂ as an equivalent new gas vehicle.



Source: Casey Chin / Earthjustice

Earthjustice, *"Are Electric Vehicles Really Better for the Environment? Yes."* 2024.
 U.S. Department of Energy, *"Lowering EV Battery Recycling Costs"*, 2024.
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *"Mobile Source Pollution"*, 2024.

MYTH: EVs are too expensive.

FACT: While EVs may have a higher upfront cost than some traditional gas-powered cars, the costs over time can greatly reduce the financial burdens of a personal vehicle. In fact, recent research shows that over **90% of vehicle-owning households in America could see reductions** in both emissions and spending on powering their car by choosing EVs. Going electric means never visiting a gas station or going in for an oil change ever again - and **saving an average of 40% on maintenance costs alone**. Upfront costs of a new EV can also be heavily offset by federal incentive programs offering up to **\$7,500 in tax credits** for purchased EVs or plug-in hybrids.

University of Michigan, *"Mapping Electric Vehicle Impacts"*, 2023.
 NRDC, *"Cheaper and Cleaner: Electric Vehicle Owners Save Thousands"*, 2024.
 FuelEconomy.gov, *"Tax Incentives"*, 2024.