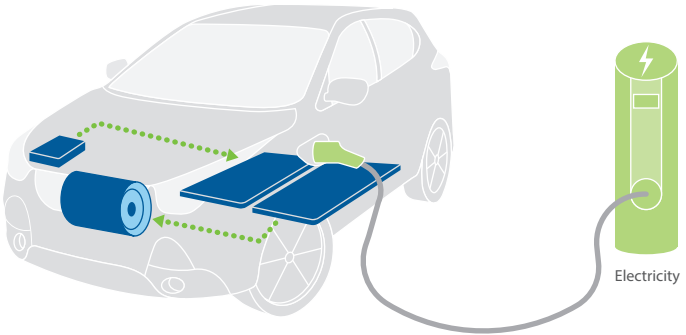




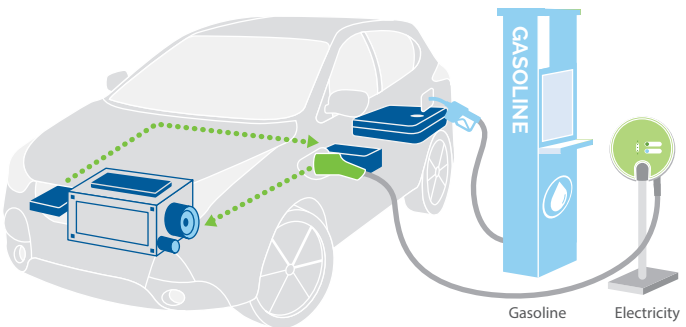
Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)



For drivers who want to achieve zero tailpipe emissions and have access to charging opportunities.

A BEV doesn't use gasoline and produces zero tailpipe emissions. Instead, it has a large battery that powers an electric motor. BEVs can be plugged in at home, work or public charging stations. Additionally, BEVs require limited maintenance – you will never need an oil change again!

Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)

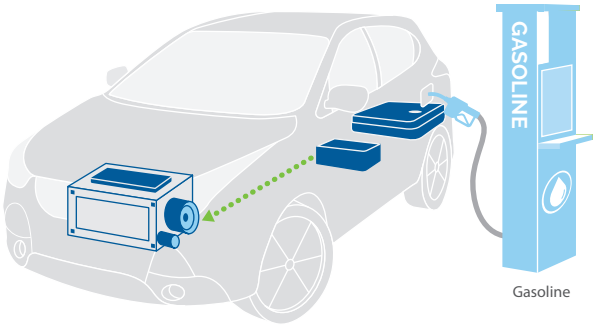


For drivers who want an electric-only mode, but still need the option of gas to meet all of their needs.

A PHEV offers both gas-only and electric-only driving – even at relatively high speeds. PHEVs have smaller batteries than BEVs, but still enjoy many of the same benefits.



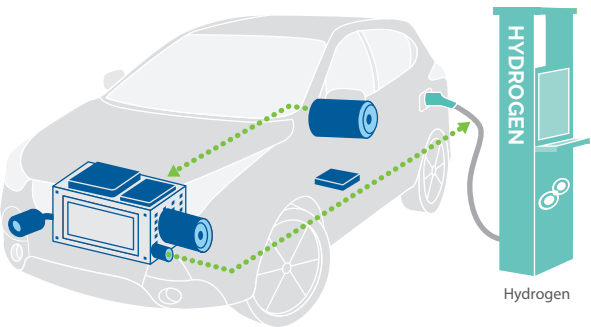
Hybrid Electric Vehicle



For drivers who want to reduce their emissions but do not want to charge or don't have access to charging.

A hybrid electric vehicle doesn't plug in. Instead, it combines a fuel-efficient internal combustion engine with an electric motor system. Gasoline is still the main source of power. Hybrid electric vehicles are not eligible for the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project.

Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV)



For drivers who want to combine the zero-emission driving of a battery electric car with the quick and easy refueling of hydrogen.

An FCEV is powered by hydrogen. Refueling takes about 3–5 minutes, and most manufacturers provide free fueling for the first three years!

For more information, please visit
CleanVehicleRebate.org/101