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USING THE FUEL ECONOMY GUIDE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) produce the Fuel Economy Guide to help car buyers choose the most fuel-efficient vehicle that meets their needs. The guide is published in print and on the Web at www.fueleconomy.gov. For additional print copies, please send your request to EERE Information Center, 20440 Century Boulevard, Suite 150, Germantown, MD 20874.

Fuel Economy Estimates

Each vehicle in this guide has two fuel economy estimates:

- A city estimate that represents urban driving, in which a vehicle is started in the morning (after being parked all night) and driven in stop-and-go traffic
- A highway estimate that represents a mixture of rural and interstate highway driving in a warmed-up vehicle, typical of longer trips in free-flowing traffic

These fuel economy estimates are based on laboratory testing. All vehicles are tested in the same manner to allow fair comparisons.

New Estimates Effective This Year!

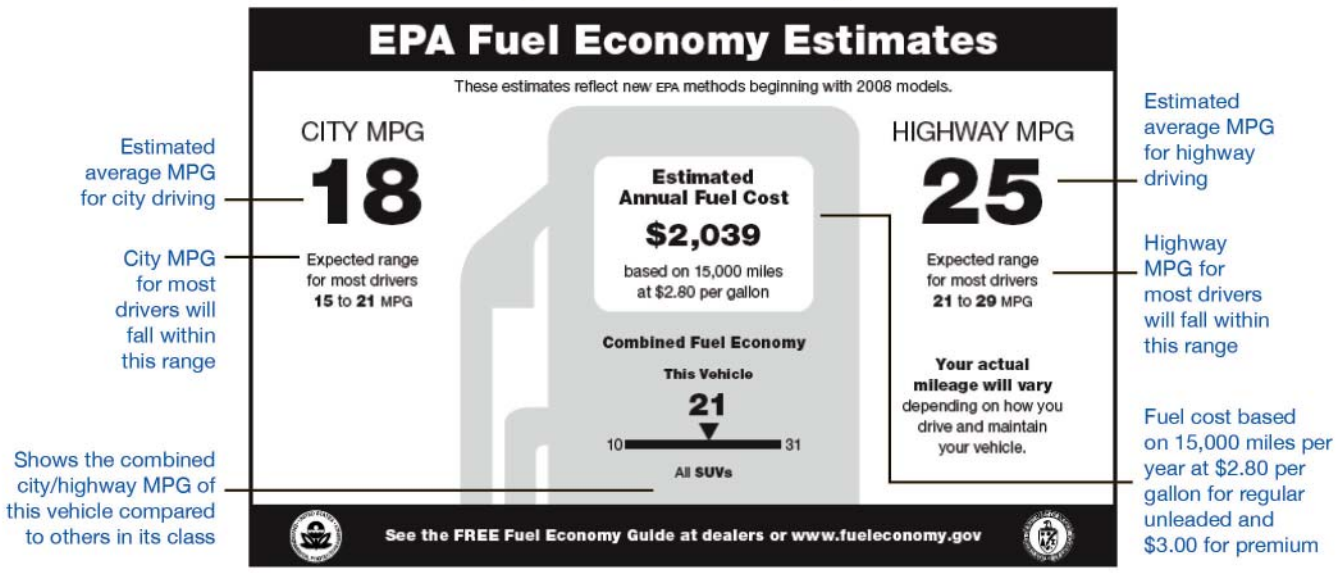
EPA has revised its methods for estimating MPG to better represent current real-world driving conditions. Beginning with 2008 model year vehicles, city and highway estimates will account for more aggressive driving (higher speeds and faster acceleration), air conditioner use, and cold temperature operation. Details about the new methodology are available at www.epa.gov/fueleconomy.

Comparing New and Old Estimates

The new testing methods cause MPG estimates for 2008 model year vehicles to be noticeably lower than those for previous years, even though the actual fuel economy you would achieve may be the same. This makes it difficult to directly compare 2008 model year vehicles with older models. A tool for comparing the new estimates with those of older vehicles is available at www.fueleconomy.gov.

Sample Fuel Economy Label

(Attached to New Vehicle Window)



Check the fuel economy label on the vehicle at the dealer showroom for its specific fuel economy (mpg) ratings. The ratings may vary slightly from the values in this guide because of engine and fuel system differences not listed here.

Annual Fuel Cost Estimates

This guide provides fuel cost estimates for each vehicle. The estimates are based on the assumptions that you travel 15,000 miles per year (55% under city driving conditions and 45% under highway conditions) and that fuel costs $2.80/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and $3.00/gallon for premium. Cost-per-gallon assumptions for vehicles that use other fuel types are discussed at the beginning of those vehicle sections. The fuel costs were determined in advance to allow time for printing fuel economy labels, and the Guide and may not reflect current fuel prices. Visit www.fueleconomy.gov to personalize fuel costs based on current fuel prices and your driving habits.

Your Fuel Economy Will Vary

Even with the improved methods for estimating fuel economy, your vehicle's fuel economy will almost certainly vary from EPA's estimate. Fuel economy is not a fixed number; it varies significantly based on where you drive, how you drive, and other factors. Thus, it is impossible for one set of estimates to predict fuel economy precisely for all drivers in all environments.

For example, the following factors can lower your vehicle's fuel economy:

- Aggressive driving (hard acceleration and braking)
- Excessive idling, accelerating, and braking in stop-and-go traffic
- Cold weather (engines are more efficient when warmed up)
- Driving with a heavy load or the air conditioner running
- Improperly tuned engine, dirty air filter, under-inflated tires

In addition, small variations in vehicle manufacturing can cause MPG variations in the same make and model, and some vehicles don't attain maximum fuel economy until they are "broken in" (around 3,000–5,000 miles).

So, please remember that the EPA ratings are a useful tool for comparing vehicles when car buying, but they may not accurately predict the MPG *you* will get. This is also true for annual fuel cost estimates. For more information on fuel economy ratings and factors that affect fuel economy, visit **www.fueleconomy.gov**.

UNDERSTANDING THE GUIDE LISTINGS

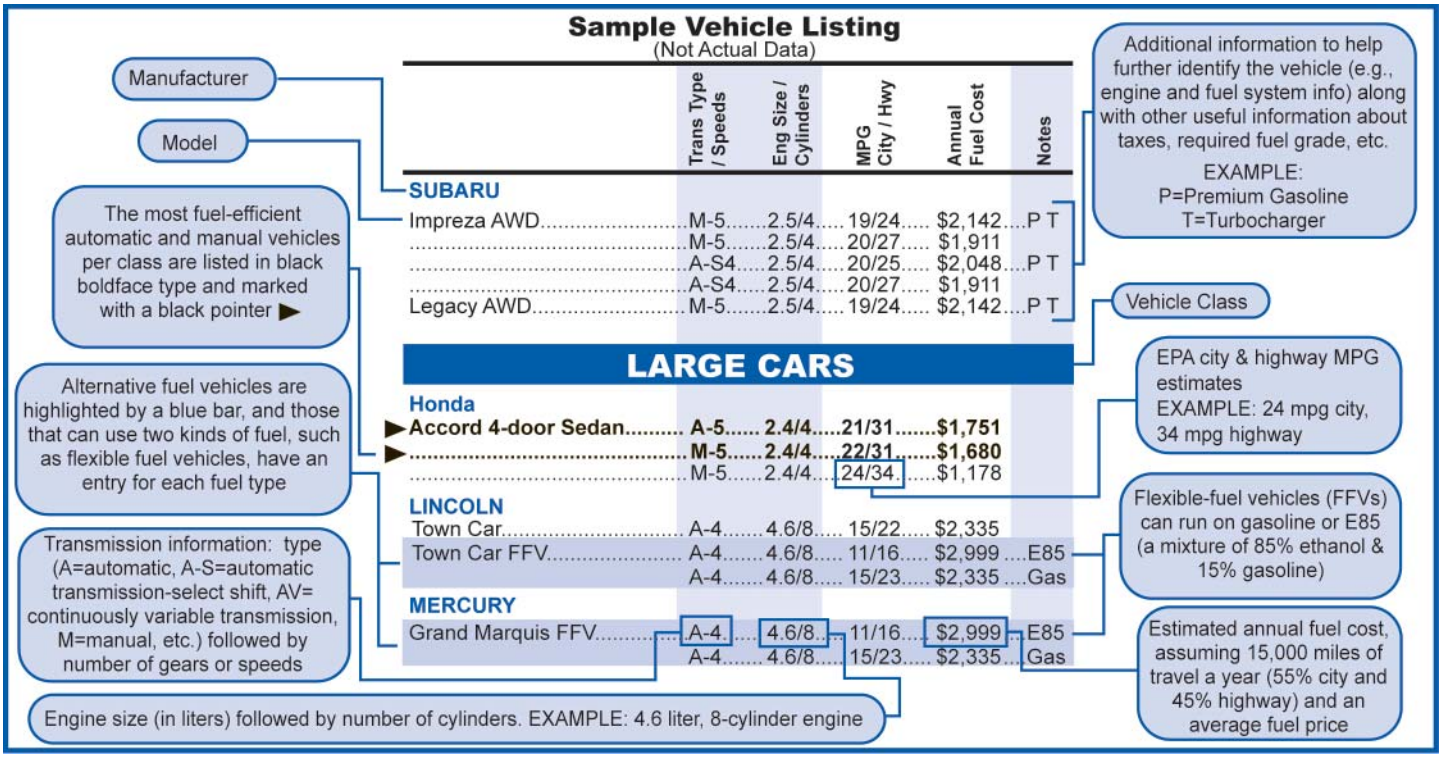
We hope you'll find the Fuel Economy Guide easy to use! Fuel economy and annual fuel cost data are organized by vehicle class (see page 2 for a list of classes). Within each class, vehicles are listed alphabetically by manufacturer and model.

Vehicle models with different features, such as engine size or transmission type, are listed as different vehicles—engine and transmission attributes are shown in columns 2 and 3. Additional attributes needed to distinguish among vehicles are listed in the "Notes" column (e.g., fuel type, suggested fuel grade). A legend for all abbreviations is provided at the bottom of of the first page of each section.

A "P" in the "Notes" column indicates that the manufacturer recommends or requires the vehicle be fueled with premium-grade gasoline. The higher price of premium gasoline is reflected in the annual fuel cost.

The most fuel-efficient vehicles in each class and alternative fuel vehicles are indicated with special markings (see diagram below). Vehicles that can use more than one kind of fuel have an entry for each fuel type.

Interior passenger and cargo volumes are located in the index at the back of the guide.



VEHICLE CLASSES USED IN THIS GUIDE

CARS CLASS	Passenger and Cargo Volume (cu. ft.)
TWO-SEATER CARS	
SEDANS	
Minicompact	Under 85
Subcompact	85 to 99
Compact	100 to 109
Midsize	110 to 119
Large	120 or more
STATION WAGONS	
Small	Under 130
Midsize	130 to 159
Large	160 or more

TRUCKS CLASS	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating* (pounds)
PICKUP TRUCKS	
Small	Under 6,000
Standard	6,000 to 8,500
VANS	Under 8,500
Passenger	
Cargo	
MINIVANS	Under 8,500
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES	Under 8,500
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	Under 8,500

*Gross Vehicle Weight Rating = vehicle weight plus carrying capacity.

WHY SOME VEHICLES ARE NOT LISTED

- Fuel economy regulations currently do not apply to vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (vehicle weight plus carrying capacity) of more than 8,500 pounds. Therefore, some large pickup trucks, vans, and SUVs are not tested, and fuel economy labels are not posted on their windows.
- Some vehicles' fuel economy information is not available in time to be printed in the guide. However, you can find more up-to-date information at **www.fueleconomy.gov**.
- The availability of some vehicles is restricted.

TAX INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES

Tax Credits and Deductions

If you purchase a qualifying hybrid or dedicated alternative fuel vehicle (AFV) in 2007–08, you may be eligible for a federal income tax credit of up to $3,400 for hybrids or $4,000 for AFVs—compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles are the only AFVs commercially available as of publication of the Guide. The credit amount varies from vehicle to vehicle, and the hybrid credit will be gradually phased out based on manufacturer sales. Flexible fuel vehicles are not eligible for the alternative fuel credit.

Visit **www.fueleconomy.gov** for more information on qualifying models, credit amounts, and phase-out dates.

Gas Guzzler Tax

The Energy Tax Act of 1978 requires auto companies to pay a gas guzzler tax on the sale of cars with exceptionally low fuel economy. Such vehicles are identified in the guide by the word "Tax" in the "Notes" column. In the dealer showroom, the words "Gas Guzzler" and the tax amount are listed on the vehicle's fuel economy label. The tax does not apply to light trucks.

WHY CONSIDER FUEL ECONOMY?

Save Money

You could save $200–$1,500 in fuel costs each year by choosing the most fuel-efficient vehicle in a particular class. This can add up to thousands over a vehicle's lifetime. Fuel-efficient models come in all shapes and sizes, so you need not sacrifice utility or size.

Each vehicle listing in the Fuel Economy Guide provides an estimated annual fuel cost (see page i). The online guide at **www.fueleconomy.gov** features an annual fuel cost calculator that allows you to insert your local gasoline prices and typical driving conditions (% city & highway) to achieve the most accurate fuel cost information for your vehicle.

Strengthen National Energy Security

Buying a more fuel-efficient vehicle can help strengthen our national energy security by reducing our dependence on foreign oil. More than half of the oil used to produce the gasoline you put in your tank is imported. The United States uses more than 20 million barrels of oil per day, two-thirds of which is used for transportation. Petroleum imports cost us about $5.2 billion a week—that's money that could be used to fuel our own economy.

Protect the Environment

Burning fossil fuels such as gasoline and diesel adds greenhouse gases, mostly carbon dioxide (CO_2), to the Earth's atmosphere. Large-scale increases in greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere can lead to global climate change.

Vehicles with lower fuel economy burn more fuel, creating more CO_2. Your vehicle creates about 20 pounds of CO_2 (170 cu. ft.) per gallon of gasoline it consumes. Therefore, you can reduce your contribution to global climate change by choosing a vehicle with higher fuel economy.

By choosing a vehicle that achieves 25 miles per gallon rather than 20, you can prevent the release of about 17 tons (260,000 cu. ft.) of greenhouse gases over the lifetime of your vehicle.

FUELING OPTIONS

Ethanol Blends – E85 & E10

Ethanol is an alcohol fuel made by fermenting and distilling starch crops, such as corn. It may also be made from "cellulosic biomass" such as trees and grasses in the near future. The use of ethanol can reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil and reduce greenhouse gases.

E10 or "gasohol" is a blend of 10% ethanol and 90% gasoline sold in many parts of the country. All auto manufacturers approve the use of blends of 10% ethanol or less in their gasoline vehicles.

E85, a blend of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline, can be used in flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs), which are specially designed to run on gasoline, E85, or any mixture of the two. FFVs are offered by several vehicle manufacturers. To determine if your vehicle is an FFV, check the inside of your car's fuel filler door for an identification sticker or consult your owner's manual. Several hundred filling stations in the United States currently sell E85. Visit **http://afdcmap2.nrel.gov/locator/** for locations near you.

There is no noticeable difference in vehicle performance when low-level ethanol blends are used. However, FFVs operating on E85 usually experience a 20–30% drop in miles per gallon due to ethanol's lower energy content.

Biodiesel

Biodiesel is a commercially available diesel-replacement fuel manufactured from vegetable oils or animal fats. It produces fewer greenhouse gases than petroleum diesel and, since it is made domestically from renewable resources, increases national energy security.

Biodiesel can be blended at any ratio with petroleum diesel, but it is most commonly sold at ratios of 2%, 5%, or 20%, denoted as B2, B5, and B20. Most vehicle manufacturers do not yet recommend using biodiesel blends greater than B5, and some state that doing so may void the engine warranty. Check your owner's manual or with your vehicle manufacturer to determine the right blend for your vehicle.

Purchase commercial-grade biodiesel from a reputable dealer. Never refuel with clean or used grease or vegetable oil that has not been converted to biodiesel. It will damage your engine.

Use of biodiesel blends may reduce fuel economy slightly, less than 1% for B5.

Visit **http://afdcmap2.nrel.gov/locator/** for locations of service stations selling biodiesel.

Premium- vs. Regular-Grade Gasoline

The recommended gasoline for most cars is regular unleaded. Using a higher-octane gasoline than recommended by the owner's manual does not improve performance or fuel efficiency; it only costs more money. Check your owner's manual to determine the lowest grade of fuel you can use.

TIPS FOR IMPROVING FUEL ECONOMY

Keep Your Car in Shape

- Fixing a car that is noticeably out of tune can improve gas mileage by about 4%. Repairing a faulty oxygen sensor can improve fuel economy by much more!
- Replacing a clogged air filter can significantly improve gas mileage.
- Keeping tires inflated to the recommended pressure and using the recommended grade of motor oil can improve fuel economy by up to 5%. The manufacturer's recommended tire pressure can be found on the tire information placard and/or vehicle certification label located on the vehicle door edge, doorpost, glove-box door, or inside the trunk lid.

Plan and Combine Trips

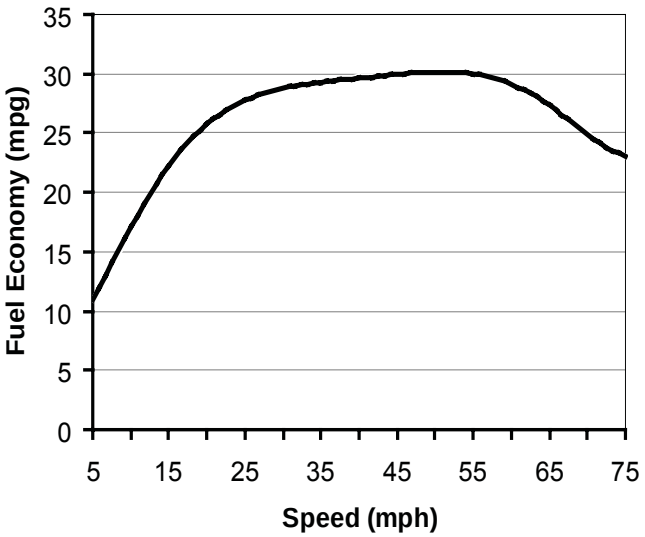
- A warmed-up engine is more fuel efficient than a cold one. Many short trips taken from a cold start can use twice as much fuel as one multipurpose trip covering the same distance when the engine is warmed up and efficient.

  Note: Letting your car idle to warm-up doesn't help your fuel economy, it actually uses more fuel and creates more pollution.

For more tips and more information about gasoline pricing, visit **www.fueleconomy.gov**.

Drive More Efficiently

- Aggressive driving (speeding and rapid acceleration and braking) can lower your gas mileage by as much as 33% at highway speeds and 5% around town.
- Observe the speed limit—each 5 miles per hour (mph) you drive over 60 mph can reduce your fuel economy by 10%.
- Avoid idling—idling gets 0 miles per gallon!



MODEL YEAR 2008 FUEL ECONOMY LEADERS

Listed below are vehicles with the highest fuel economy in the most popular classes, including vehicles with both automatic and manual transmissions. Please note that many vehicle models come in a range of engine sizes and trim lines, resulting in different fuel economy values.

	Transmission Type	MPG City/Hwy
TWO-SEATER CARS		
Audi TT Roadster	automatic	22/29
Mazda MX-5	manual	22/27
MINICOMPACT CARS		
Mini Cooper Convertible	manual	23/32
Mini Cooper Convertible	automatic	22/30
SUBCOMPACT CARS		
Toyota Yaris	manual	29/36
Toyota Yaris	automatic	29/35
COMPACT CARS		
Honda Civic Hybrid	automatic	40/45
Toyota Corolla	manual	28/37
MIDSIZE CARS		
Toyota Prius Hybrid	automatic	48/45
Nissan Versa	manual	26/31
LARGE CARS		
Honda Accord 4-door Sedan	manual	22/31
Honda Accord 4-door Sedan	automatic	21/31
SMALL STATION WAGONS		
Honda Fit	manual	28/34
Honda Fit	automatic	27/34
MIDSIZE STATION WAGONS		
Volkswagen Passat Wagon	manual	21/29
Volkswagen Passat Wagon	automatic	20/28

	Transmission Type	MPG City/Hwy
SMALL PICKUP TRUCKS		
Ford Ranger Pickup 2WD	manual	21/26
Mazda B2300 2WD	manual	21/26
Toyota Tacoma 2WD	automatic	19/25
STANDARD PICKUP TRUCKS		
Dodge Dakota Pickup 2WD	manual	16/20
Mitsubishi Raider Pickup 2WD	manual	16/20
Chevrolet C15 Silverado 2WD*	automatic	15/20
Dodge Dakota Pickup 2WD	automatic	15/20
GMC C15 Sierra 2WD*	automatic	15/20
Mitsubishi Raider Pickup 2WD	automatic	15/20
Honda Ridgeline 4WD	automatic	15/20
CARGO VANS		
Chevrolet G1500/2500 Van 2WD	automatic	15/20
GMC G1500/2500 Savana 2WD	automatic	15/20
MINIVANS		
Dodge Caravan 2WD*	automatic	17/24
Chrysler Town & Country 2WD*	automatic	17/24
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES		
Ford Escape Hybrid FWD	automatic	34/30
Mazda Tribute Hybrid 2WD	automatic	34/30
Mercury Mariner Hybrid FWD	automatic	34/30
Jeep Compass 2WD	manual	23/28
Jeep Patriot 2WD	manual	23/28

* Applies to both gasoline-only and flexible fuel models.

FUEL ECONOMY AND ANNUAL FUEL COST RANGES FOR VEHICLE CLASSES

The graph below provides the fuel economy and annual fuel cost ranges for the vehicles in each class so you can see where a given vehicle's fuel economy and cost fall within its class. Combined city and highway MPG estimates are used; these assume you will drive 55% in the city and 45% on the highway. Annual fuel costs assume you travel 15,000 miles each year and fuel costs $2.80/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and $3.00/gallon for premium. Visit **www.fueleconomy.gov** to calculate annual fuel cost for a specific vehicle based on your own driving conditions and per-gallon fuel costs.