

CONTENTS

USING THE FUEL ECONOMY GUIDE.....	i	FUEL ECONOMY AND ANNUAL FUEL COST RANGES FOR	
UNDERSTANDING THE GUIDE LISTINGS.....	1	VEHICLE CLASSES.....	4
VEHICLE CLASSES USED IN THIS GUIDE.....	2	2007 MODEL YEAR VEHICLES.....	5
WHY SOME VEHICLES ARE NOT LISTED.....	2	DIESEL VEHICLES.....	16
TAX INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES.....	2	FUEL CELL VEHICLES.....	16
WHY CONSIDER FUEL ECONOMY?.....	2	HYBRID-ELECTRIC VEHICLES.....	17
FUELING OPTIONS.....	3	ETHANOL FLEXIBLE-FUEL VEHICLES.....	18
TIPS FOR IMPROVING FUEL ECONOMY.....	3	COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS VEHICLES.....	20
MODEL YEAR 2007 FUEL ECONOMY LEADERS.....	4	INDEX.....	20

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, 656 Quince Orchard Road, Suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20878.

Fuel Economy Estimates

Each vehicle in this guide has two fuel economy estimates.

City represents urban driving, in which a vehicle is started in the morning (after being parked all night) and driven in stop-and-go rush hour traffic.

Highway represents a mixture of rural and interstate highway driving in a warmed-up vehicle, typical of longer trips in free-flowing traffic.

EPA miles-per-gallon (MPG) estimates are based on lab testing and are adjusted downward (10% for the city estimate and 22%

for the highway) to better reflect real-world driving conditions for an average U.S. motorist. Vehicles are tested in the same manner to allow fair comparisons. For answers to frequently asked questions about fuel economy estimates, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

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 \$2.65/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and \$2.85/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 for up-to-date fuel cost estimates using current fuel prices.

Sample Fuel Economy Label

(Attached to New Vehicle Window)

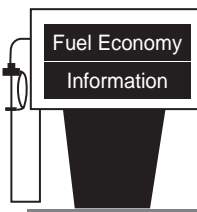
Compare this vehicle to others by using the FREE FUEL ECONOMY GUIDE available in the dealer showroom.

CITY MPG

24

Average estimate for city driving

The range of fuel economy that most drivers achieve with this particular model



Fuel Economy Information

HIGHWAY MPG

31

Average estimate for highway driving

The range of fuel economy for other models of this size class

Actual Mileage will vary with options, driving conditions, driving habits and vehicle's condition. Results reported to EPA indicate that the majority of vehicles with these estimates will achieve between

20 and 28 mpg in the city and between 26 and 36 mpg on the highway.

For Comparison Shopping All vehicles classified as MIDSIZED CARS have been issued mileage ratings ranging from

10 to 60 mpg city and 16 to 51 mpg highway.

Estimated Annual Fuel Cost: \$1,530

See www.fueleconomy.gov

2007 GREEN CAR 2WD, 4 CYL, 2.3 LITER, MULTIPOINT FUEL INJECTION, 5-SPEED AUTO TRANS.

Fuel cost based on 15,000 miles/yr at \$2.65 per gallon for regular unleaded and \$2.85 for premium

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.

Your Fuel Economy Will Vary

Your vehicle's fuel economy will almost certainly vary from EPA's fuel economy rating. 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.

Coming Next Year: New Estimates!

EPA is revising its methods for estimating vehicle fuel economy to better represent current real-world driving conditions. In addition, the fuel economy label on the window sticker is being redesigned to better convey fuel economy information to users. EPA plans to implement the new methods and label with 2008 models. Visit www.epa.gov/fueleconomy for more details.

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 alternating pages.

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.

Sample Vehicle Listing (Not Actual Data)

	Trans Type / Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG City/Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Notes
SUBARU					
Impreza AWD	A-4	2.5/4	21/26	\$1,860	P T
	A-4	2.5/4	23/28	\$1,590	
	M-5	2.5/4	20/27	\$1,860	P T
	M-5	2.5/4	22/29	\$1,590	
	M-6	2.5/4	19/25	\$2,035	P T
LARGE CARS					
HYUNDAI					
Azera	A-5	3.8/6	19/28	\$1,809	
Sonata	A-4	2.4/4	24/33	\$1,471	
▶ Sonata	M-5	2.4/4	24/34	\$1,419	
LINCOLN					
Town Car	A-4	4.6/8	17/25	\$1,988	
Town Car FFV	A-4	4.6/8	13/17	\$2,356	E85
			17/25	\$1,988	Gas
MERCURY					
Grand Marquis	A-4	4.6/8	17/25	\$1,988	
Grand Marquis FFV	A-4	4.6/8	13/17	\$2,356	E85
			17/25	\$1,988	Gas

Manufacturer

Model

The most fuel-efficient automatic and manual vehicles per class are listed in black boldface type and highlighted by a gray bar. The most efficient vehicle in each class is marked with an arrow ▶.

Alternative fuel vehicles are highlighted by a green bar, and those that can use two kinds of fuel, such as flexible fuel vehicles, have an entry for each fuel type.

Transmission information: type (A=automatic, A-S=automatic transmission-select shift, M=manual, etc.) followed by number of gears or speeds

Vehicle Class

Additional information to help further identify the vehicle (e.g. engine and fuel system info) along with other useful information about taxes, required fuel grade, etc.

EXAMPLE:
P=Premium Gasoline Recommended
T=Turbocharger

Flexible-fuel vehicles (FFVs) can run on gasoline or E85 (a mixture of 85% ethanol & 15% gasoline)

Estimated annual fuel cost, assuming 15,000 miles of travel a year (55% city and 45% highway) and an average fuel price

Engine size (in liters) followed by number of cylinders.
EXAMPLE: 4.6 liter, 8-cylinder engine

EPA city & highway MPG estimates
EXAMPLE: 17 mpg city, 25 mpg highway

The legend for all abbreviations used in the tables is provided at the bottom of alternating pages.

VEHICLE CLASSES USED IN THIS GUIDE

CARS		TRUCKS	
	Passenger and Cargo Volume (cu. ft.)		Gross Vehicle Weight Rating* (pounds)
TWO-SEATER CARS		PICKUP TRUCKS	
SEDANS		Small	Under 4,500
Minicompact	Under 85	Standard	4,500 to 8,500
Subcompact	85 to 99	VANS	Under 8,500
Compact	100 to 109	Passenger	
Midsize	110 to 119	Cargo	
Large	120 or more	MINIVANS	Under 8,500
STATION WAGONS		SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES	Under 8,500
Small	Under 130	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	Under 8,500
Midsize	130 to 159		
Large	160 or more		

*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 2006-07, 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 about 20

million barrels of oil per day, two-thirds of which is used for transportation. Petroleum imports cost us about \$4.4 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 (CO₂), 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 CO₂. Your vehicle creates about 20 pounds of CO₂ (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-based 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

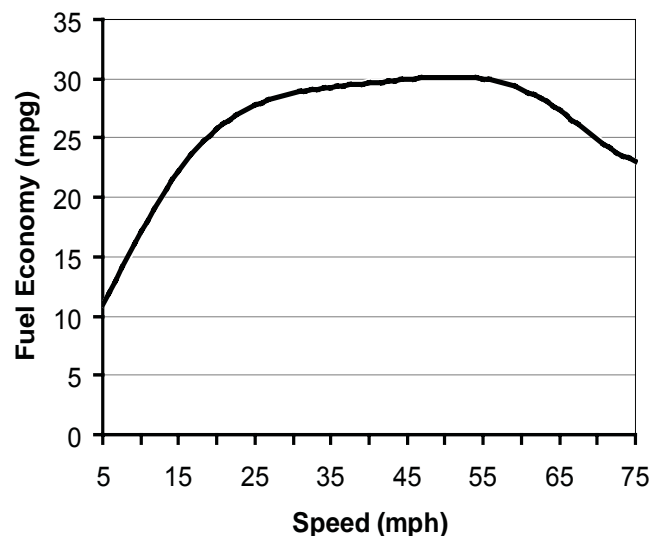
- ◆ A warmed-up engine is more fuel efficient than a cold one. Many short trips taken from a cold start can use twice as much fuel as one multipurpose trip covering the same distance when the engine is warmed up and efficient.

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 2007 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		
Mazda MX-5	manual	25/30
.....	automatic	22/30
MINICOMPACT CARS		
Mini Cooper	manual	32/40
.....	automatic	30/37
SUBCOMPACT CARS		
Toyota Yaris	manual	34/40
.....	automatic	34/39
COMPACT CARS		
Honda Civic Hybrid	automatic	49/51
Toyota Corolla	manual	32/41
MIDSIZE CARS		
Toyota Prius (hybrid)	automatic	60/51
Nissan Versa	manual	30/34
LARGE CARS		
Hyundai Sonata	manual	24/34
.....	automatic	24/33

	Transmission Type	MPG City/Hwy
SMALL STATION WAGONS		
Honda Fit	manual	33/38
.....	automatic	31/38
MIDSIZE STATION WAGONS		
Ford Focus Station Wagon	manual	27/37
.....	automatic	27/34
STANDARD PICKUP TRUCKS		
Ford Ranger Pickup 2WD	manual	24/29
Mazda B2300 2WD	manual	24/29
Toyota Tacoma 2WD	automatic	21/27
CARGO VANS		
Chevrolet G1500/2500 2WD	automatic	15/20
GMC G1500/2500 Savana 2WD	automatic	15/20
MINIVANS		
Dodge Caravan 2WD	automatic	20/26
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES		
Ford Escape Hybrid FWD	automatic	36/31
Jeep Compass 4WD	manual	25/29
Jeep Patriot 4WD	manual	25/29

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 \$2.65/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and \$2.85/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.

