

Vehicles that Make 40 MPG Highway or Over

Source: www.fueleconomy.gov

<u>Year</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>City MPG</u>	<u>Hwy MPG</u>	<u>Electric? (Y/N)</u>
2002	Toyota	RAV4	125	100	Y
2003	Toyota	RAV4	125	100	Y
2001	Nissan	Hyper-Mini	120	94	Y
2000	Nissan	Altra	117	130	Y
2000	Toyota	RAV4	117	91	Y
2001	Toyota	RAV4	117	91	Y
2001	Ford	Think	106	83	Y
2000	Honda	Insight	49	61	N
2001	Honda	Insight	48	60	N
2002	Honda	Insight	48	59	N
2003	Honda	Insight	48	59	N
2004	Honda	Insight	48	58	N
2005	Honda	Insight	48	58	N
2006	Honda	Insight	48	58	N
2004	Toyota	Prius	48	45	N
2005	Toyota	Prius	48	45	N
2006	Toyota	Prius	48	45	N
2007	Toyota	Prius	48	45	N
2008	Toyota	Prius	48	45	N
2009	Toyota	Prius	48	45	N
1994	Geo	Metro	43	51	N
2006	Honda	Civic	40	45	N
2007	Honda	Civic	40	45	N
2008	Honda	Civic	40	45	N
2009	Honda	Civic	40	45	N
2003	Honda	Civic	40	43	N
1994	Honda	Civic	39	50	N
1995	Honda	Civic	39	50	N
1994	Chevrolet	Sprint	38	45	N
1994	Pontiac	Firefly	38	45	N
1995	Geo	Metro	37	44	N
1995	Suzuki	Swift	37	44	N
1996	Geo	Metro	37	44	N
1997	Geo	Metro	37	44	N
1998	Chevrolet	Metro	36	44	N
2002	Volkswagen	Jetta Wagon	35	45	N
2003	Volkswagen	Jetta Wagon	35	45	N
1999	Volkswagen	Beetle	35	44	N
1999	Volkswagen	Golf	35	44	N
1999	Volkswagen	Jetta	35	44	N
2000	Volkswagen	Golf	35	44	N
2000	Volkswagen	Jetta	35	44	N
2000	Volkswagen	Beetle	35	44	N
2001	Volkswagen	Golf	35	44	N
2001	Volkswagen	Jetta	35	44	N
2001	Volkswagen	Beetle	35	44	N
2002	Volkswagen	Golf	35	44	N
2002	Volkswagen	Jetta	35	44	N
2002	Volkswagen	Beetle	35	44	N
2003	Volkswagen	Golf	35	44	N
2003	Volkswagen	Jetta	35	44	N
2003	Volkswagen	Beetle	35	44	N
1996	Volkswagen	Golf	34	44	N
1996	Volkswagen	Jetta	34	44	N

1998	Volkswagen	Beetle	34	43	N
1999	Chevrolet	Metro	34	42	N
1997	Volkswagen	Golf	33	44	N
1997	Volkswagen	Jetta	33	44	N
1998	Volkswagen	Jetta	33	44	N
1999	Volkswagen	Jetta	33	44	N
2008	Smart	ForTwo	33	41	N
2009	Smart	ForTwo	33	41	N
1998	Volkswagen	Passat	32	45	N
1998	Volkswagen	Passat Wagon	32	45	N
1997	Volkswagen	Passat	32	42	N
1997	Volkswagen	Passat Wagon	32	42	N
2000	Chevrolet	Metro	32	41	N
2009	Volkswagen	Jetta	30	41	N
2009	Volkswagen	Jetta SportWagon	30	41	N

Sweden Set to Overturn Ban on Nuclear Power

BY GUY CHAZAN

Sweden says it will overturn a ban on building new nuclear-power stations, in a further sign of how concerns about climate change and energy security are fueling a nuclear renaissance across Europe.

Swedes voted to phase out nuclear power in 1980, shortly after the Three Mile Island accident in the U.S. Since then, two of the country's 10 reactors have been shut down. But Sweden's coalition government said on Thursday that it will present a bill to parliament in March calling a halt to the phase-out and allowing nuclear construction, as part of a new climate and energy policy.

Sweden now has 10 reactors, which produce just under half of the country's electricity.

If lawmakers approve the bill, Sweden will join a growing list of countries rethinking their opposition to nuclear energy, as unease about global warming and oil prices outweighs fears about the safety of nuclear installations. Unlike fossil fuels, nuclear plants don't emit much of the greenhouse gases responsible for climate change.

The shift took on greater urgency after the European gas crisis last month, when a pricing dispute between Russia and Ukraine led to a halt in supplies of Russian natural gas to Eastern Europe in midwinter, prompting fresh calls for the European Union to diversify its sources of energy away from Russia.

The spat "helped people to understand what security of supply means ... and how risky it is to be so dependent on imports for your energy needs," said Luis Echávarri, director-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Nuclear Energy Agency.

In the wake of the crisis, Slovakia, which is heavily dependent on Russian gas, moved to re-

open an obsolete, Soviet-type nuclear reactor it had closed as a condition of joining the European Union. It later reversed the decision after Russian gas started flowing again.

Similarly, Bulgaria sought EU permission to resurrect two old reactors of Soviet design that it mothballed when it joined the bloc two years ago.

But even before the Russia-Ukraine spat, European countries were shifting their stance on nuclear power.

Italy, which prohibited nuclear power in 1987 after the Chernobyl disaster in Ukraine, moved last year to lift the ban. Poland, worried about its heavy dependence on coal for generation of electricity, has announced plans to build its first nuclear-power station. The U.K. last year gave the go-ahead for a new generation of nuclear-power stations to replace the nine that are due to be retired by 2023.

But some countries have ditched plans to expand nuclear capacity, as the economic downturn reduces the appetite for big, capital-intensive energy projects, damps demand for electricity, and brings down the price of alternatives such as oil, gas and coal.

In December, South Africa's Eskom suspended bidding for the country's second nuclear reactor, saying the huge capital costs made the project nonviable.

Still, the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency predicts that the share of nuclear power in global electricity production will rise to 22% in 2050 from 16% today. But that scenario is based on a long list of assumptions, such as an increase in public concerns about climate change and security of supply, disappointing results from renewable energy, rising public acceptance of nuclear power, and successful carbon-trading systems.



A farmer carries pails to transport water to limit the impact of a drought.

China B...

BY SHAI OSTER

BEIJING—China's leaders ordered emergency measures to battle one of the country's worst droughts in decades, which is threatening to damage nearly a fifth of China's wheat harvest and millions of livestock.

Underscoring the government's concern, Chinese President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao ordered the State Council, China's equivalent of a cabinet, to make "all-out efforts to combat the severe drought," the official Xinhua news agency reported Thursday.

The central government allocated \$44 million in emergency funds to help fight the water shortage, in addition to \$14 million already earmarked.

China often battles droughts in its parched north, but meteorologists say the current one is, in

Rivalry Deepens Ukraine Eco

BY ALAN CULLISON