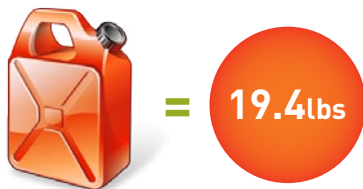
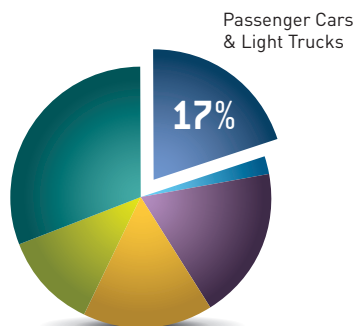
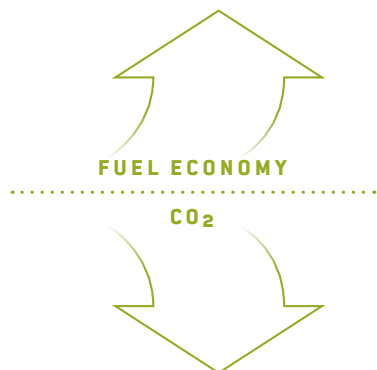


THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN Fuels, Autos & Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions

Where does CO₂ come from?



A gallon of gasoline contains 19.4 pounds of CO₂. This CO₂ is released during the combustion process.



Burning carbon-based fuels creates CO₂, so the easiest way to reduce CO₂ is to use less gasoline or increase the use of low-carbon fuels including biofuels like those derived from corn and switchgrass.

AUTO ALLIANCE
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How are autos regulated for CO₂ emissions?

Congress passed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act creating the corporate average fuel economy program (CAFE) in 1975. It tasks the Department of Transportation with setting fuel economy standards but also tasks the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with tracking CAFE compliance. EPA does this by measuring grams per mile (g/mi) of CO₂ from the tailpipe and then converting it to miles per gallon.

In 2002 California passed a law setting its own CO₂ g/mi standards. California is awaiting EPA authority to implement these standards.

In April, the EPA responded to a 2007 Supreme Court decision by finding that CO₂ endangered the public health and welfare. This paves the way for EPA to not only measure CAFE compliance but also set their own g/mi CO₂ standards.

To provide consistency for the industry, automakers have supported a single national fuel economy/greenhouse gas program administered by the federal government. Having to comply with multiple standards, from multiple agencies regulating the exact same pollutant would create a regulatory trainwreck for consumers and automakers.



The EPA, California Air Resources Board and the Department of Transportation could potentially all be regulating fuel economy/greenhouse gas emissions.



In response to a 2007 Supreme Court decision (*Mass v. EPA*) the EPA found that CO₂ endangered the public health and welfare. This finding gives EPA the authority to regulate CO₂ from all sources.

How are automakers working to reduce CO₂?

Automakers are committed to meeting the goals of the Energy Independence and Security Act, which we supported at the time and still do today. This legislation sets a minimum fuel economy/CO₂ standard of 35mpg or 251 g/mi of CO₂ by 2020.

Increasing fuel economy lowers the CO₂ emissions. Currently there are more than 130 models available that achieve fuel economy ratings of over 30mpg or 293 g/CO₂ including 35 models available that can operate on low carbon fuels other than gasoline including hybrid-electric and clean diesel.

A complete list can be found at www.fueleconomy.gov