

Table C6. Estimated Consumption of Alternative Fuels, by Weight Class, Vehicle Type, and Fuel Type, 2008

(Thousand Gasoline-Equivalent Gallons)

Weight Class/ Vehicle Type	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	Electric	Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) ^a	Hydrogen	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other Fuels ^b	Total
Light Duty Vehicles	24,765	3,276	57,526	30	67	33,681	2	119,347
Automobiles								
Subcompact	891	397	26	0	0	14	0	1,328
Compact	3,620	489	2,986	17	4	279	0	7,395
Midsize	987	89	4,229	0	0	1,515	0	6,820
Fullsize	2,689	0	7,189	5	0	4,419	0	14,302
Vans								
Minivans	738	57	7,020	0	0	1,713	0	9,528
Light-Duty Vans	6,348	23	2,406	0	2	7,984	0	16,763
Pickup Trucks	7,296	911	13,930	2	47	15,564	0	37,750
SUVs	203	360	18,973	6	2	345	2	19,891
Trucks	1,850	193	18	0	2	1,844	0	3,907
Other Vehicles ^c	143	757	749	0	10	4	0	1,663
Medium Duty Vehicles	18,516	22	4,937	0	166	29,455	0	53,096
Vans	4,594	2	492	0	3	5,941	0	11,032
Pickups	5,930	0	4,003	0	0	6,241	0	16,174
Trucks	7,992	20	442	0	163	17,273	0	25,890
Heavy Duty Vehicles	146,077	1,752	1	87	25,321	84,648	0	257,886
Trucks	5,486	16	0	0	4,581	73,259	0	83,342
Buses	140,591	1,736	1	87	20,740	11,389	0	174,544
Total	189,358	5,050	62,464	117	25,554	147,784	2	430,329

^aThe remaining portion of 85-percent ethanol is gasoline. Consumption data include the gasoline portion of the fuel.

^bMay include P-Series fuel or any other fuel designated by the Secretary of Energy as an alternative fuel in accordance with the Energy Policy Act of 1995.

^cIncludes motorcycles, low speed vehicles (e.g., neighborhood electric vehicles), and other unspecified vehicles.

Notes: Light duty includes vehicles less than or equal to 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). Medium duty includes vehicles 8,501 to 26,000 pounds GVWR. Heavy duty includes vehicles 26,001 pounds and over GVWR. Some fuel categories show zero fuel consumption where vehicle inventory exists. In these situations, the vehicles are non-dedicated vehicles operating on traditional fuel (e.g., gasoline or diesel fuel).

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels and the DOE/GSA Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST).