

Table V1. Estimated Number of Alternative Fueled Vehicles in Use in the United States, by Fuel Type, 2005 - 2009

Fuel Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	117,699	116,131	114,391	113,973	114,270
Electricity (EVC) ¹	51,398	53,526	55,730	56,901	57,185
Ethanol, 85 percent (E85) ^{2,3}	246,363	297,099	364,384	450,327	504,297
Hydrogen (HYD)	119	159	223	313	357
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	2,748	2,798	2,781	3,101	3,176
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	173,795	164,846	158,254	151,049	147,030
Other Fuels (OTH) ⁴	3	3	3	3	3
Total	592,125	634,562	695,766	775,667	826,318

¹Excludes gasoline-electric and diesel-electric hybrids because the input fuel is gasoline or diesel rather than an alternative transportation fuel. DOE, which has EPACT92 implementation authority, ruled that gasoline-electric and diesel-electric hybrids are not "alternative fuel vehicles."

²In 1997, some vehicle manufacturers began including E85 fueling capability in certain model lines of vehicles. For 2009, the EIA estimates that the number of E85 vehicles that are capable of operating on E85, gasoline, or both, is about 10 million. Many of these alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs) are sold and used as traditional gasoline-powered vehicles. In this table, AFVs in use include only those E85 vehicles believed to be used as AFVs. These are primarily fleet-operated vehicles.

³The remaining portion of 85-percent ethanol is gasoline.

⁴May 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 1992.

Notes: Vehicles in Use do not include concept and demonstration vehicles that are not ready for delivery to end users.

Vehicles in Use represent accumulated acquisitions, less retirements, as of the end of each calendar year.

The estimated number of neat methanol (M100), 85-percent methanol (M85), and 95-percent ethanol (E95) vehicles in use is zero for all years included in this table. Therefore, those fuels are not shown.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Consumption and Efficiency Statistics and the DOE/GSA Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST).