

Table C1. Estimated Consumption of Vehicle Fuels in the United States, by Fuel Type, 2005 - 2009
(Thousand Gasoline-Equivalent Gallons)

Fuel Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alternative Fuels					
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	166,878	172,011	178,565	189,358	199,513
Electricity (EVC)	5,219	5,104	5,037	5,050	4,956
Ethanol, 85 percent (E85) ¹	38,074	44,041	54,091	62,464	71,213
Hydrogen (HYD)	25	41	66	117	140
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	22,409	23,474	24,594	25,554	25,652
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	188,171	173,130	152,360	147,784	129,631
Other Fuels (OTH) ²	2	2	2	2	2
Subtotal	420,778	417,803	414,715	430,329	431,107
Biodiesel (BIO)	93,281	267,623	367,764	324,329	325,102
Oxygenates					
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) and Other Oxygenate ³	1,654,500	435,000	0	0	0
Ethanol in Gasohol	2,765,663	3,729,168	4,694,304	6,442,781	7,343,133
Total Alternative and Replacement Fuels⁴	4,934,222	4,849,594	5,476,783	7,197,439	8,099,342
Traditional Fuels Used On-Highway					
Gasoline (GAS) ⁵	138,723,000	140,146,000	140,646,000	134,644,492	134,385,175
Diesel (DSL) ⁵	43,042,000	44,247,000	44,533,000	41,434,412 ^[R]	37,701,896
Total Fuel Consumption⁶	182,185,778	184,810,803	185,593,715	176,509,233^[R]	172,518,178

¹The remaining portion of 85-percent ethanol is gasoline. Consumption data include the gasoline portion of the fuel.

²May 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.

³Other Oxygenates are assumed to be primarily Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME).

⁴A replacement fuel is the portion of any motor fuel that is methanol, ethanol, or other alcohols, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gases, hydrogen, coal-derived liquid fuels, electricity (including electricity from solar energy), ethers, biodiesel, or any other fuel the Secretary of Energy determines, by rule, is substantially not petroleum and would yield substantial energy security benefits and substantial environmental benefits.

⁵Gasoline consumption includes ethanol in gasohol and MTBE. Diesel includes biodiesel.

⁶Total fuel consumption is the sum of alternative fuel, gasoline, and diesel consumption. Oxygenate consumption is included in gasoline consumption. Biodiesel is included in diesel consumption.

Notes: R = Revised

Fuel quantities are expressed in a common base unit of gasoline-equivalent gallons to allow comparisons of different fuel types. Gasoline-equivalent gallons do not represent gasoline displacement.

The estimated consumption of neat methanol (M100), 85-percent methanol (M85), and 95-percent ethanol (E95) is zero for the year included in this table. Therefore, those fuels are not shown.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, volume data are obtained from Table C2 and converted to gasoline-gallon equivalents using higher heating values for each fuel. See Table C2 for sources of data in native units.

Biodiesel: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review January 2011, Table 10.2b.

Gasoline and Ethanol Higher Heating Values: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review January 2011, Table A3.

MTBE: Argonne National Laboratory GREET Model, Table A.1.

Other Oxygenates: Argonne National Laboratory GREET Model, Table A.1. Assumed to be tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME).

Ethanol: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review, January 2011, Table A3.

Diesel Higher Heating Value: Annual Energy Outlook 2010, Table 128. Highway diesel in 2004 and 2005 was assumed to be low-sulfur diesel fuel. Highway diesel in 2006 was assumed to be 20% ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel and 80% low-sulfur diesel fuel by volume. Highway diesel in 2007-2009 was assumed to be 80% ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel and 20% low-sulfur diesel fuel by volume.