



Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1997

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Tables 1-13, below (Table 5 has not been updated at this time.), provide updates of alternative-fueled vehicle (AFV) data for 1997 and 1998. They also present EIA's first estimates for 1999. Previous data were published in "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1996" in December 1997. These tables are numbered in accordance with tables in "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1996."

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Table 1. Estimated Number of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use in the United States, by Fuel, 1992-1999

Fuel	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Avg. Annual Growth Rate (Percent)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) \a \	221,000	269,000	264,000	259,000	263,000	263,000	269,000	274,000	3.1
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	23,191	32,714	41,227	50,218	60,144	70,852	85,730	96,017	22.5
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	90	299	484	603	663	813	1,358	1,517	49.7
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \b\	4,850	10,263	15,484	18,319	20,265	21,040	21,578	21,829	24.0
Methanol, Neat (M100)	404	414	415	386	172	172	378	378	-0.9
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \b\ \c\	172	441	605	1,527	4,536	9,130	11,743	17,892	94.2
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \b\	38	27	33	136	361	347	14	14	-13.3
Electricity	1,607	1,690	2,224	2,860	3,280	4,453	5,824	6,481	22.0
Non-LPG Subtotal	30,352	45,848	60,472	74,049	89,421	106,807	126,625	144,128	24.9

Total	251,352	314,848	324,472	333,049	352,421	369,807	395,625	418,128	7.5
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\a\ Values are rounded to thousands. Accordingly, these estimates are not equal to the sum of Federal fleet data (for which exact counts are available) and non-Federal fleet estimates (rounded to thousands).

\b\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline.

\c\ Does not include recently announced plans of some major automakers to make available large numbers of vehicles capable of operating on E85 fuel in the near future.

Note: Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1998 are preliminary and estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Sources: 1992-1995: Science Applications International Corporation, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles Data Development," unpublished final report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (McLean, VA, July 1996) and U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. 1996-1999: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels and U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Table 2. Estimated Number of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use in the United States, by Fuel and Census Region, 1997 - 1999

	1997					1998					1999				
Fuel	N. East	South	M. West	West	Total	N. East	South	M. West	West	Total	N. East	South	M. West	West	Total
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) \a\	28,000	101,000	73,000	61,000	263,000	29,000	103,000	74,000	63,000	269,000	29,000	105,000	76,000	64,000	274,000
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	10,888	23,077	10,401	26,486	70,852	11,534	29,121	12,026	33,049	85,730	12,296	32,384	14,456	36,881	96,017
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	4	504	23	282	813	7	816	22	513	1,358	7	974	22	514	1,517
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \b\	1,188	1,872	1,400	16,580	21,040	1,122	1,833	1,361	17,262	21,578	1,122	1,833	1,361	17,513	21,829
Methanol, Neat (M100)	20	3	0	149	172	20	3	0	355	378	20	3	0	355	378
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \b\	145	1,002	7,338	645	9,130	215	1,430	9,232	866	11,743	1,061	3,800	11,195	1,836	17,892
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \b\	0	0	14	333	347	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	14
Electricity	511	699	414	2,829	4,453	1,214	870	435	3,305	5,824	1,258	1,054	464	3,705	6,481
Total	40,756	128,157	92,590	108,304	369,807	43,112	137,073	97,090	118,350	395,625	44,764	14,5048	103,512	124,804	418,128

\a\ Values are rounded to thousands.

\b\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline.

Note: Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1998 are preliminary and estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels

Table 3. Estimated Number of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use, by State, 1997-1999

State	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	3,057	3,072	3,149
Alaska	113	115	118
Arizona	5,804	7,193	8,373
Arkansas	1,493	1,757	2,003
California	62,975	68,455	72,016
Colorado	8,016	8,343	8,541
Connecticut	2,219	2,278	2,333
Delaware	513	512	523
District of Columbia	960	1,025	1,173
Florida	10,625	11,092	11,865
Georgia	11,078	11,478	11,994
Hawaii	390	420	460
Idaho	1,986	2,043	2,073
Illinois	18,591	19,351	20,082
Indiana	9,798	10,186	10,695
Iowa	6,019	6,294	6,481
Kansas	1,721	1,810	1,967
Kentucky	4,020	5,674	6,475
Louisiana	3,747	3,818	3,894
Maine	508	545	583
Maryland	4,991	5,084	5,425
Massachusetts	4,284	4,327	4,589
Michigan	16,280	17,164	18,454
Minnesota	2,657	2,933	3,180
Mississippi	4,464	4,549	4,640
Missouri	5,182	6,357	8,073
Montana	1,573	1,611	1,673

Nebraska	3,308	3,589	<i>3,709</i>
Nevada	3,270	4,209	<i>4,308</i>
New Hampshire	435	448	<i>456</i>
New Jersey	5,593	5,900	<i>6,367</i>
New Mexico	3,919	3,969	<i>4,325</i>
New York	13,705	14,652	<i>15,265</i>
North Carolina	8,995	9,257	<i>9,639</i>
North Dakota	985	980	<i>1,009</i>
Ohio	17,920	18,554	<i>19,265</i>
Oklahoma	14,847	16,030	<i>16,584</i>
Oregon	7,613	7,847	<i>8,063</i>
Pennsylvania	12,935	13,517	<i>14,228</i>
Rhode Island	703	704	<i>723</i>
South Carolina	3,831	3,939	<i>4,217</i>
South Dakota	1,152	1,222	<i>1,286</i>
Tennessee	8,749	8,926	<i>9,190</i>
Texas	39,296	42,874	<i>44,903</i>
Utah	4,927	5,562	<i>6,007</i>
Vermont	310	317	<i>327</i>
Virginia	5,309	5,979	<i>6,970</i>
Washington	7,275	7,516	<i>7,921</i>
West Virginia	1,793	1,913	<i>2,229</i>
Wisconsin	8,652	8,983	<i>9,023</i>
Wyoming	1,218	1,252	<i>1,283</i>
U.S. Total	369,807	395,625	<i>418,128</i>

Note: Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1998 are preliminary and estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

Table 4. Estimated Number of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use, by State and Fuel Type, 1997

State	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Natural Gas	Methanol	Ethanol	Electricity	Total
Alabama	2,550	476	0	2	29	3,057
Alaska	87	20	2	0	4	113
Arizona	2,495	3,072	20	0	217	5,804
Arkansas	965	521	0	2	5	1,493
California	32,793	12,419	15,442	406	1,915	62,975
Colorado	4,175	2,955	273	366	247	8,016
Connecticut	1,439	735	14	5	26	2,219
Delaware	273	235	4	0	1	513
District of Columbia	36	400	329	104	91	960
Florida	8,254	2,247	1	57	66	10,625
Georgia	8,041	2,660	168	43	166	11,078
Hawaii	296	0	6	6	81	390
Idaho	1,486	319	0	77	104	1,986
Illinois	15,399	1,518	254	1,398	22	18,591
Indiana	7,455	1,721	1	587	34	9,798
Iowa	4,744	200	42	1,032	1	6,019
Kansas	1,449	46	22	201	3	1,721
Kentucky	3,088	518	0	411	3	4,020
Louisiana	3,173	447	124	3	0	3,747
Maine	494	3	0	3	8	508
Maryland	3,266	1,091	566	57	11	4,991
Massachusetts	3,022	850	252	19	140	4,284
Michigan	13,929	1,232	361	503	255	16,280
Minnesota	1,798	392	0	458	9	2,657

Mississippi	4,347	111	0	3	3	4,464
Missouri	2,954	801	389	1,020	18	5,182
Montana	1,164	386	0	22	1	1,573
Nebraska	2,266	293	0	746	3	3,308
Nevada	1,358	1,886	2	3	21	3,270
New Hampshire	399	10	0	7	19	435
New Jersey	3,915	1,512	51	16	99	5,593
New Mexico	3,041	860	1	3	14	3,919
New York	8,023	5,101	431	49	101	13,705
North Carolina	8,810	132	1	15	37	8,995
North Dakota	559	392	0	25	9	985
Ohio	14,613	2,809	190	276	32	17,920
Oklahoma	10,982	3,636	1	147	82	14,847
Oregon	6,976	279	310	16	32	7,613
Pennsylvania	9,889	2,473	460	39	74	12,935
Rhode Island	491	204	0	3	5	703
South Carolina	3,663	141	0	6	21	3,831
South Dakota	884	102	1	165	0	1,152
Tennessee	8,258	427	6	23	35	8,749
Texas	30,459	8,118	615	21	83	39,296
Utah	1,770	3,049	7	66	35	4,927
Vermont	265	4	0	3	38	310
Virginia	3,776	1,322	50	96	64	5,309
Washington	4,993	1,449	666	9	158	7,275
West Virginia	672	1,099	10	10	2	1,793
Wisconsin	6,627	918	140	938	29	8,652
Wyoming	1,139	74	0	5	0	1,218
U.S. Total	263,000	71,665	21,212	9,477	4,453	369,807

Note: Natural gas includes compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG). Methanol includes M85 and M100. Ethanol includes E85 and E95.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

Table 6. Estimated Number of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use in the United States, by Fuel and Weight Category, 1995, 1997, and 1999

	1995			1997			1999		
Fuel	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) \a\	208,000	51,000	259,000	211,000	52,000	263,000	219,000	55,000	274,000
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	43,052	7,166	50,218	57,534	13,318	70,852	77,968	18,049	96,017
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	143	460	603	170	643	813	322	1,195	1,517
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \b\	18,319	0	18,319	21,034	6	21,040	21,823	6	21,829
Methanol, Neat (M100)	0	386	386	0	172	172	0	378	378
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \b\	1,527	0	1,527	9,130	0	9,130	17,892	0	17,892
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \b\	1	135	136	0	347	347	0	14	14
Electricity	2,751	109	2,860	4,257	196	4,453	6,213	268	6,481
Non-LPG Subtotal	65,793	8,256	74,049	92,125	14,682	106,807	124,218	19,910	144,128
Total	273,793	59,256	333,049	303,125	66,682	369,807	343,218	74,910	418,128

\a\ Values are rounded to thousands. Accordingly, these estimates are not equal to the sum of Federal fleet data (for which exact counts are available) and non-Federal fleet estimates (rounded to thousands)

.\b\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline.

Note: Weight classes are based on Environmental Protection Agency definitions: light duty is less than or equal to 8500 pounds gross vehicle weight; heavy duty is greater than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight. Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Sources: 1995: Science Applications International Corporation, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles Data Development," unpublished final report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (McLean, VA, July 1996) and Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

1997,1999: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

Table 7. Estimated Number of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use by U.S. Private Entities, by Fuel and Weight Category, 1995, 1997, and 1999

1995			1997			1999		
Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total
166,000	41,000	207,000	168,000	42,000	210,000	<i>175,000</i>	<i>44,000</i>	<i>219,000</i>
22,950	3,981	26,931	30,530	7,398	37,928	<i>44,224</i>	<i>10,026</i>	<i>54,250</i>
49	34	83	58	140	198	<i>58</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>320</i>
5,198	0	5,198	9,875	0	9,875	<i>12,750</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12,750</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
54	0	54	2,483	0	2,483	<i>3,201</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,201</i>
1	1	2	0	0	0	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
2,400	26	2,426	3,187	40	3,227	<i>4,128</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>4,168</i>
30,652	4,042	34,694	46,133	7,578	53,711	<i>64,361</i>	<i>10,328</i>	<i>74,689</i>
196,652	45,042	241,694	214,133	49,578	263,711	<i>239,361</i>	<i>54,328</i>	<i>293,689</i>

\a\ Values are rounded to thousands.

\b\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline.

Note: Weight classes are based on Environmental Protection Agency definitions: light duty is less than or equal to 8500 pounds gross vehicle weight; heavy duty is greater than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight. Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Sources: 1995: Science Applications International Corporation, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles Data Development," unpublished final report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (McLean, VA, July 1996) and Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

1997, 1999: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and

Alternate Fuels.

Table 8. Estimated Number of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use by State and Local Governments, by Fuel and Weight Category, 1995, 1997, and 1999

	1995			1997			1999		
Fuel	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) \a\	42,000	10,000	52,000	43,000	10,000	53,000	44,000	11,000	55,000
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	10,670	3,185	13,855	13,594	5,919	19,513	19,889	8,022	27,911
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	47	426	473	25	497	522	25	920	945
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \b\	3,569	0	3,569	6,982	6	6,988	7,596	6	7,602
Methanol, Neat (M100)	0	386	386	0	172	172	0	378	378
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \b\	1,084	0	1,084	3,759	0	3,759	4,605	0	4,605
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \b\	0	134	134	0	347	347	0	14	14
Electricity	160	83	243	801	146	947	1,400	214	1,614
Non-LPG Subtotal	15,530	4,214	19,744	25,161	7,087	32,248	33,515	9,554	43,069
Total	57,530	14,214	71,744	68,161	17,087	85,248	77,515	20,554	98,069

\a\ Values are rounded to thousands.

\b\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline.

Note: Weight classes are based on Environmental Protection Agency definitions: light duty is less than or equal to 8500 pounds gross vehicle weight; heavy duty is greater than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight. Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Sources: 1995: Science Applications International Corporation, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles Data Development," unpublished final report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (McLean, VA, July 1996) and Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

Table 9. Estimated Number of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use by the U.S. Federal Government, by Fuel and Weight Category, 1995, 1997, and 1999

	1995			1997			1999		
Fuel	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)	139	2	141	181	2	183	695	2	697
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	9,432	0	9,432	13,410	1	13,411	13,855	1	13,856
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	47	0	47	87	6	93	239	13	252
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \a\	9,552	0	9,552	4,177	0	4,177	1,477	0	1,477
Methanol, Neat (M100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \a\	389	0	389	2,888	0	2,888	10,086	0	10,086
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \a\	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	191	0	191	269	10	279	685	14	699
Non-LPG Subtotal	19,611	0	19,611	20,831	17	20,848	26,342	28	26,370
Total	19,750	2	19,752	21,012	19	21,031	27,037	30	27,067

\a\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline.

Note: Weight classes are based on Environmental Protection Agency definitions: light duty is less than or equal to 8500 pounds gross vehicle weight; heavy duty is greater than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight. Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels. Derived from Federal vehicle acquisitions data from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, supplemented with data from individual Federal agencies and from U.S. General Services Administration report, "Locations of Federal Light Duty Conventional and Alternative Fuel Vehicles by Zip Code," (Washington, DC, May 1998).

Table 10. Estimated Consumption of Vehicle Fuels in the United States 1992-1999
(Thousand Gasoline-Equivalent Gallons)

Fuel	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alternative Fuels								
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)	208,142	264,655	248,467	232,701	239,158	238,356	245,058	250,322
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	16,823	21,603	24,160	35,162	46,923	64,295	76,852	87,389
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	585	1,901	2,345	2,759	3,247	3,714	6,338	6,888
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \a\,\b\	1,069	1,593	2,340	2,023	1,775	1,554	1,395	1,301
Methanol, Neat (M100)	2,547	3,166	3,190	2,150	347	347	1,923	1,923
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \a\	21	48	80	190	694	1,280	1,615	2,243
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \a\	85	80	140	995	2,699	1,136	59	59
Electricity	359	288	430	663	773	1,010	1,301	1,414
Subtotal \b\	229,631	293,334	281,152	276,643	295,616	311,692	334,541	351,539
Oxygenates								
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) \c\	1,175,000	2,069,200	2,018,800	2,691,200	2,749,700	3,104,200	3,080,600	3,087,100
Ethanol in Gasohol	701,000	760,000	845,900	910,700	660,200	830,700	857,100	831,400
Total Alternative and Replacement Fuels \b \	2,105,631	3,122,534	3,145,852	3,878,543	3,705,516	4,246,592	4,272,241	4,270,039
Traditional Fuels								
Gasoline \d\	110,135,000	111,323,000	113,144,000	115,943,000	117,783,000	119,336,000	121,465,000	123,103,000
Diesel	23,866,000	24,296,630	27,293,370	28,555,040	30,101,430	31,949,270	32,460,640	33,111,570
Total Fuel Consumption \b\ \e\	134,230,631	135,912,964	140,718,522	144,774,683	148,180,046	151,596,962	154,260,181	156,566,109

\a\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline. Consumption data include the gasoline portion of the fuel.

\b\ 1995 and 1996 estimates have been revised.

\c\ Includes a very small amount of other ethers, primarily Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) and Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE).

\d\ Gasoline consumption includes ethanol in gasohol and MTBE.

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

Notes: 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. Gasoline equivalent is computed by dividing the lower heating value of the alternative fuel by the lower heating value of gasoline and multiplying this result by the alternative fuel consumption value. Lower heating value refers to the Btu content per unit of fuel excluding the heat produced by condensation of water vapor in the fuel.

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

Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1998 are preliminary. Estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Sources: 1992-1997 Oxygenate Consumption: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Monthly. 1992-1997 Traditional Fuel Consumption: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual, Volume 1 (June 1998). Highway use of gasoline was estimated as 97.1 percent of consumption, based on data in the Transportation Energy Data Book: Edition 16, prepared by Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy (July 1996). Diesel consumption was adjusted for highway use by multiplying by .543 derived from Energy Information Administration, Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1997. 1998-1999 Oxygenate and Traditional Fuel Consumption: Energy Information Administration, Short Term Energy Outlook, September 1998. Alternative Fuel Consumption: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels and, for 1992-1995, Science Applications International Corporation, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles Data Development," unpublished final report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (McLean, VA, July 1996).

Table 11. Estimated Share of Alternative Transportation Fuel Consumption, by Region, 1997-1999

(Percent)

Fuel	1997				1998				1999			
	N. East	South	M. West	West	N. East	South	M. West	West	N. East	South	M. West	West
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)	11	38	28	23	11	38	28	23	11	38	28	23
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	16	29	12	43	16	29	11	44	17	28	12	44
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	*	76	2	21	*	65	1	33	*	67	1	31
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \a\	4	6	5	85	3	5	4	89	3	5	4	89
Methanol, Neat (M100)	42	7	0	51	8	1	0	91	5	1	0	94
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \a\	1	10	82	6	2	11	80	7	5	20	65	10
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \a\	0	0	4	96	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Electricity	17	21	7	55	18	18	7	56	17	19	7	57
Total	12	36	24	28	12	36	23	29	12	36	23	29

\a\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline. Consumption data include the gasoline portion of the fuel.

* Less than 0.5 percent rounded to 0.

Note: Estimates for 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1998 are preliminary. Estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

Table 12. Estimated Consumption of Alternative Transportation Fuels in the United States, by Fuel and Vehicle Weight, 1995, 1997, and 1999

(Thousand Gasoline-Equivalent Gallons)

	1995			1997			1999		
Fuel	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total	Light Duty	Heavy Duty	Total
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)	104,087	128,614	232,701	105,489	132,867	238,356	109,807	140,515	250,322
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	19,400	15,761	35,162	28,605	35,690	64,295	39,668	47,721	87,389
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	52	2,708	2,759	86	3,628	3,714	152	6,736	6,888
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \a\	2,023	0	2,023	1,549	5	1,554	1,296	5	1,301
Methanol, Neat (M100)	0	2,150	2,150	0	347	347	0	1,923	1,923
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \a\	190	0	190	1,280	0	1,280	2,243	0	2,243
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \a\	1	994	995	0	1,136	1,136	0	59	59
Electricity	365	298	663	664	346	1,010	935	479	1,414
Total	126,118	150,525	276,643	137,673	174,019	311,692	154,101	197,438	351,539

\a\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline. Consumption data include the gasoline portion of the fuel.

Notes: 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. Gasoline equivalent is computed by dividing the lower heating value of the alternative fuel by the lower heating value of gasoline and multiplying this result by the alternative fuel consumption value. Lower heating value refers to the Btu content per unit of fuel excluding the heat produced by condensation of water vapor in the fuel.

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

Estimates for 1995 and 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Sources: 1995: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, and Science Applications International Corporation, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles Data Development," unpublished final report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (McLean, VA, July 1996). 1997-1999: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

Table 13. Estimated Consumption of Alternative Transportation Fuels in the United States, by Vehicle Ownership, 1995, 1997, and 1999

(Thousand Gasoline-Equivalent Gallons)

Fuel	1995				1997				1999			
	Federal	State and Local	Private	Total	Federal	State and Local	Private	Total	Federal	State and Local	Private	Total
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)	42	25,092	207,567	232,701	55	26,814	211,487	238,356	202	29,119	221,001	250,322
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	4,250	12,340	18,572	35,162	4,394	29,770	30,131	64,295	4,541	40,148	42,700	87,389
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	17	2,658	84	2,759	94	3,074	546	3,714	228	5,692	968	6,888
Methanol, 85 Percent (M85) \a\	829	310	884	2,023	207	351	996	1,554	37	288	976	1,301
Methanol, Neat (M100)	0	2,150	0	2,150	0	347	0	347	0	1,923	0	1,923
Ethanol, 85 Percent (E85) \a\	49	128	13	190	286	510	484	1,280	1,000	617	626	2,243
Ethanol, 95 Percent (E95) \a\	0	975	20	995	0	1,136	0	1,136	0	59	0	59
Electricity	25	281	357	663	48	332	630	1,010	100	521	793	1,414
Total	5,212	43,934	227,497	276,643	5,084	62,334	244,274	311,692	6,108	78,367	267,064	351,539

\a\ The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline. Consumption data include the gasoline portion of the fuel.

Notes: 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. Gasoline equivalent is computed by dividing the lower heating value of the alternative fuel by the lower heating value of gasoline and multiplying this result by the alternative fuel consumption value. Lower heating value refers to the Btu content per unit of fuel excluding the heat produced by condensation of water vapor in the fuel.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Estimates for 1995 and 1997 are revised. Estimates for 1999, in italics, are based on plans or projections. Estimates for

historical years may be revised in future reports if new information becomes available.

Sources: 1995: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, and Science Applications International Corporation, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles Data Development," unpublished final report prepared for the Energy Information Administration (McLean, VA, July 1996). 1997-1999: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

Table 14. Number of On road Alternative-Fueled Vehicles Made Available, by Fuel Type and Vehicle Configuration, 1997

Fuel Type	Automobiles	Passenger Vans	Cargo/Vans Pickups	Other Trucks	Buses	Other On Road Vehicles	Total
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	256	223	900	3,369	208	2	4,958
Dedicated	82	87	323	3,183	155	0	3,830
Nondedicated	174	136	577	186	53	2	1,128
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	2,409	243	4,678	1,012	1,036	17	9,395
Dedicated	465	2	1,499	300	825	15	3,106
Nondedicated	1,944	241	3,179	712	211	2	6,289
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	2	15	10	24	0	51
Dedicated	0	0	0	7	23	0	30
Nondedicated	0	2	15	3	1	0	21
Methanol, 85 Percent ^a (M85)	1,097	0	0	0	0	0	1,097
Dedicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nondedicated	1,097	0	0	0	0	0	1,097
Methanol, Neat (M100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dedicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nondedicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethanol, 85 Percent ^a (E85)	5,399	74,399	0	0	0	0	79,798
Dedicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nondedicated	5,399	74,399	0	0	0	0	79,798
Ethanol, 95 Percent ^a (E95)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dedicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nondedicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	508	20	487	1	32	35	1,083
Nonhybrid	508	20	487	1	28	35	1,079
Hybrid	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Other ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dedicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nondedicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,669	74,887	6,080	4,392	1,300	54	96,382
Dedicated and Nonhybrid	1,055	109	2,309	3,491	1,031	50	8,045
Nondedicated and Hybrid	8,614	74,778	3,771	901	269	4	88,337

^a The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline.

^b Includes hydrogen, neat biodiesel, and other alternative fuels.

Notes:

- Dedicated vehicles and nonhybrid electric vehicles are designed to operate exclusively on one alternative fuel.
- Nondedicated vehicles and hybrid electric vehicles are configured to operate on more than one fuel, usually an alternative fuel and gasoline or diesel fuel.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-886, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles Annual Survey."

Table 15. Number of Onroad Alternative-Fueled Vehicles Made Available, Vehicle Type, 1997

Automobiles	9,669
Two-Seater	383
Minicompact	2
Subcompact	49
Compact	949
Mid-Size	7254
Large	727
Station Wagon- Small	0
Station Wagon- Midsize	17
Station wagon - Large	6
Special Purpose	282
Passenger Vans	74,887
Small Passenger Van	74571
Large Passenger Van	316
Cargo Vans	1,073
Small Cargo Van	36
Full Size Cargo Van <8500 lbs	590
Full Size Cargo Van 8501-10,000 lbs	447
Pickup trucks	5,007
Large (8,501 - 10,000 lbs)	1172
Small (<4,500 lbs)	936
Standard (4,501 - 8,500 lbs)	2899
Other Trucks	4,392
0 - 6,000 lbs	420
6,001 - 8,500 lbs	32
8,501 - 10,000 lbs	169
10,001 - 14,000 lbs	131
14,001 - 16,000 lbs	380
16,001 - 19,500 lbs	267
19,501 - 26,000 lbs	908
26,001 - 33,000 lbs	2035
33,001 lbs & over	50
Buses	1,300
School Buses	284
Transit Buses	988
Intercity Buses	28

Other Onroad Vehicles	54
Total Onroad AFV's	96,382

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-886, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles Annual Survey."

Table 16. Number of Onroad Alternative-Fueled Buses Made Vehicle Type, and Fuel Type, 1995-1997

	1995	1996	1997
School Bus	340	887	284
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	134	493	120
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	205	383	160
Electricity	1	11	3
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	0	1
Transit Bus	749	912	988
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	23	67	67
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	445	707	879
Electricity	247	133	25
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	24	0	17
Other ^b	10	5	0
Intercity Bus	61	113	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	8	4	21
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	53	35	0
Electricity	0	2	1
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	0	12	6
Methanol, Neat (M100)	0	60	0
Total Buses	1,150	1,912	1,300

^b Includes hydrogen, neat biodiesel, and other alternative fuels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-886, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles Annual Survey."

Table 17. Onroad Alternative-Fueled Vehicles Made Available, by and Vehicle Type, 1995-1997

	1995	1996	1997
Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM)	5,766	10,420	87,985
Automobiles	1,964	6,915	7,989
Passenger Vans	381	369	74,444
Pickup Trucks	662	212	1,886
Cargo Vans	475	215	709
Other Trucks	1,529	1,645	1,924
Buses	590	1,027	999
Other Onroad	165	37	34
Conversions	13,976	14,045	8,397
Automobiles	2,625	2,661	1,680
Passenger Vans	573	470	443
Pickup Trucks	5,529	4,452	3,121
Cargo Vans	1,508	1,542	364
Other Trucks	2,440	4,006	2,468
Buses	560	885	301
Other Onroad	741	29	20
Total	19,742	24,465	96,382

Notes: Data for 1995 have been revised.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-886, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles Annual Survey."

Table 18. Onroad Fuel Type and Vehicle Type, 1997

	Pre-Conversion Fuel			
	Motor Gasoline	Diesel	Other	Total
Vehicle Type				
Automobiles	1,680	0	0	1,680
Passenger Vans	442	1	0	443
Pickup trucks	3,090	31	0	3,121
Cargo Vans	333	31	0	364
Other trucks	2,375	93	0	2,468
Buses	289	11	1	301
Other onroad	20	0	0	20
Total	8,229	167	1	8,397

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-886, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles Annual Survey."

Table 19. Onroad Alternative-Fueled Converted, by Conversion Type, 1997

Type of Conversion	Total
Engine Converted Only	5,421
Vehicle repowered/engine replaced	118
Engine Modified	208
Engine Converted and Rebuilt	4
Not specified	2,646
Total conversions	8,397

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-886, "Alternative Transportation Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles Annual Survey."