# Clean Cities <br> Alternative Fuel Price Report 

January 2015

U. S. Department of Energy

## WELCOME!

Welcome to the January 2015 issue of the Clean Cities Alternative Fuel Price Report, a quarterly report designed to keep Clean Cities coalitions and other interested parties up to date on the prices of alternative and conventional fuels in the United States. This issue summarizes prices that were collected between January 1, 2015 and January 15, 2015 from Clean Cities coordinators, fuel providers, and other Clean Cities stakeholders.

## METHODOLOGY

- DOE requested that Clean Cities coordinators, fuel providers, and other key stakeholders provide prices for fuels in their areas on a voluntary basis.
- Prices were collected for all major alternative fuels currently in widespread use, i.e. natural gas, propane, biodiesel, and ethanol.
- Prices were collected for conventional fuels at stations that also sell alternative fuels, or at nearby stations.
- Prices from public and private refueling stations are included. ${ }^{1}$
- Prices were then averaged to determine regional price trends by fuel and variability in fuel price within and among regions. ${ }^{2}$
- Consistent with the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) fuel price reporting format, prices are grouped by the Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD); the districts are
 illustrated in the map at right.

This report's prices represent retail, at-the-pump sales prices for each fuel, including federal and state motor fuel taxes. In some cases, prices were collected from government or utility refueling facilities and these taxes were not included in the prices reported to Clean Cities. In these instances, although these users are not required to pay these taxes, the appropriate federal and state taxes were added to the reported prices to provide a more representative basis for comparison. In some cases, states may charge a flat annual fee for state motor fuel taxes, especially for gaseous fuels like compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG or propane). These flat fees are not considered in the prices reported in these pages.

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## SUMMARY OF CURRENT REPORT INFORMATION

Table 1 shows overall nationwide average prices for conventional and alternative fuels. ${ }^{3}$ As this table illustrates, alternative fuel prices relative to conventional fuels vary, with some (B20, B99-B100) higher and some (CNG, E85) lower, on a per gallon basis. All average fuel prices declined relative to the prices in the October 2014 report. On an energyequivalent basis, CNG is about $\$ .19$ per GGE less than gasoline. On a per-gallon basis, E85 is about $\$ .09$ less than gasoline, and propane is about $\$ .62$ higher than gasoline, but $\$ .14$ lower than diesel. B20 prices are higher than regular diesel by about $\$ .12$ per gallon, while B99/B100 blends have a cost of about \$.96 per gallon more than regular diesel. ${ }^{4}$

Table 1. Overall Average Fuel Prices*

|  | Nationwide Average <br> Fuel Price <br> January 2015 | Nationwide Average <br> Fuel Price <br> October 2014 | Change in Price <br> October 2014 - <br> January 2015 | Units of <br> Measurement |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gasoline (Regular) | $\$ 2.30$ | $\$ 3.34$ | $(\$ 1.04)$ | per gallon |
| Diesel | $\$ 3.06$ | $\$ 3.77$ | $(\$ 0.71)$ | per gallon |
| CNG | $\$ 2.11$ | $\$ 2.16$ | $(\$ 0.05)$ | per GGE |
| Ethanol (E85) | $\$ 2.21$ | $\$ 2.88$ | $(\$ 0.67)$ | per gallon |
| Propane** | $\$ 2.92$ | $\$ 3.08$ | $(\$ 0.16)$ | per gallon |
| Biodiesel (B20) | $\$ 3.18$ | $\$ 3.81$ | $(\$ 0.63)$ | per gallon |
| Biodiesel (B99-B100) | $\$ 4.02$ | $\$ 4.21$ | $(\$ 0.19)$ | per gallon |
| *Includes private and public stations |  |  |  |  |
| **Includes primary and secondary stations |  |  |  |  |

Relative to the last report from October 2014, the average prices for the liquid fuels ranged from a decrease $\$ .19$ per gallon for B99/B100 to a decrease of $\$ 1.04$ per gallon for gasoline. The gaseous fuel prices ranged from a decrease of $\$ .05$ per GGE for CNG to a decrease of $\$ .16$ per gallon for propane. It should be noted that the price changes occur as a result of a number of factors, including an actual change in price, a slightly differing sample of prices (both location and quantity), and seasonal variations in demand.

Prices in this report were collected and are reported in the units in which they are typically sold (dollars per gallon or dollars per gasoline gallon equivalent). Because these fuels have differing energy contents per gallon, the price paid per unit of energy content can differ somewhat from the price paid per gallon. Table 2 shows the fuel prices from Table 1 for the current reporting period normalized to a price per gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE), per diesel gallon equivalent (DGE), or per million British thermal units (MBtu) of energy. This calculation uses the nominal lower heating values in BTUs per gallon of fuel from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Transportation Energy Data Book. ${ }^{5}$ Prices for the alternative fuels in terms of price per gallon equivalent are generally higher than their price per gallon because of their lower energy content per gallon. ${ }^{6}$ However, consumer interest in alternative fuels generally increases when the alternative fuel price is less than the conventional fuel price and as the price differential per gallon increases, even if that differential does not directly translate to savings on an energy-equivalent basis.

Table 2. January 2015 Average Fuel Prices on Energy-Equivalent Basis*

|  | Nationwide <br> Average Price in <br> Gasoline Gallon <br> Equivalents <br> ( | Nationwide <br> Average Price in <br> Diesel Gallon <br> Equivalents <br> ( $\$ /$ DGE) | Nationwide <br> Average Price in <br> Dollars per <br> Million Btu <br> ( $\$ /$ MBtu) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gasoline | $\$ 2.30$ | $\$ 2.57$ | $\$ 19.96$ |
| Diesel | $\$ 2.75$ | $\$ 3.06$ | $\$ 23.80$ |
| CNG | $\$ 2.11$ | $\$ 2.35$ | $\$ 18.29$ |
| Ethanol (E85) | $\$ 3.12$ | $\$ 3.48$ | $\$ 27.06$ |
| Propane** | $\$ 4.04$ | $\$ 4.51$ | $\$ 35.01$ |
| Biodiesel (B20) | $\$ 2.90$ | $\$ 3.24$ | $\$ 25.15$ |
| Biodiesel (B99-B100) | $\$ 3.96$ | $\$ 4.42$ | $\$ 34.31$ |

*Includes public and private stations
**Includes primary and secondary stations

Propane prices include information from both "primary" and "secondary" stations. Primary stations have dedicated vehicle services and tend to be less expensive than secondary stations, which mostly serve the propane tank and bottle market.

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## GASOLINE AND DIESEL PRICES

Table 3 shows average prices for gasoline and diesel as collected by Clean Cities coordinators and other stakeholders (supplemented where necessary with other EIA reference sources for conventional fuels). These prices were collected from refueling stations selling both conventional fuels and alternative fuels, and from conventional refueling stations near alternative fuel stations. There were 589 price points collected for gasoline and 468 for diesel. The average price for gasoline ranged from a low of $\$ 1.90$ per gallon in the Gulf Coast region to a high of $\$ 2.64$ per gallon in the New England region. Diesel prices ranged from $\$ 2.91$ per gallon in the Gulf Coast region to $\$ 3.34$ per gallon in the New England region. Because prices for conventional fuels were collected from stations and regions providing alternative fuel price information, data collection was not uniform across the regions of the country. However, the information is representative of refueling stations selling both alternative fuels and conventional fuels.

Table 4 shows average prices as provided by EIA on the petroleum information section of its website. ${ }^{7}$ These prices are averages of prices from a selection of 900 gasoline and 350 diesel retail fuel stations across the country. There was more variation when comparing Clean Cities prices to EIA prices for this report than for past reports, perhaps reflecting the rapidly changing gasoline and diesel prices during the reporting period. Prices differed by $\$ .03$ or less for gasoline in the Midwest, Central Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions, but by $\$ .29$ per gallon in New England and $\$ .51$ per gallon in the Rocky Mountain region. Diesel prices varied by $\$ .07$ per gallon or less for all regions except the New England and Central Atlantic regions, where EIA prices differed from Clean Cities prices by $\$ .14$ and $\$ .24$ per gallon, respectively. Comparisons in this document between conventional and alternative fuel prices will be made using prices collected from Clean Cities sources wherever possible, as these prices are most representative of stations selling both conventional and alternative fuels.

Table 3. Average Gasoline and Diesel Prices by Region from Clean Cities Sources

|  | Regular Gasoline Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$/gal) <br> Number of Data <br> Points | Diesel Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$/gal) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Price | Average Price | Number of Data <br> Points |  |
| New England | $\$ 2.64$ | 32 | $\$ 3.34$ | 30 |
| Central Atlantic | $\$ 2.38$ | 90 | $\$ 3.00$ | 98 |
| Lower Atlantic | $\$ 2.34$ | 75 | $\$ 3.06$ | 92 |
| Midwest | $\$ 1.98$ | 178 | $\$ 2.99$ | 84 |
| Gulf Coast | $\$ 1.90$ | 24 | $\$ 2.91$ | 20 |
| Rocky Mountain | $\$ 2.50$ | 76 | $\$ 2.96$ | 43 |
| West Coast | $\$ 2.58$ | 114 | $\$ 3.18$ | 101 |
| NATIONALAVERAGE | $\$ 2.30$ | 589 |  | 468 |

## COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS (RELATIVE TO GASOLINE)

Table 5 shows average prices for compressed natural gas (CNG) for vehicle use, grouped by region, as well as regular gasoline prices, as provided by Clean Cities representatives. These prices were collected from across the country from Clean Cities coordinators, fuel providers, and other stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

As Table 5 illustrates, CNG has a lower average price than gasoline for all regions of the country, with the exception of the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions, where CNG prices exceeded gasoline prices by $\$ .13$ and $\$ .09$ per GGE, respectively. On average, CNG costs about $\$ .19$ less than gasoline on a per GGE basis.

SPECIAL NOTATION: There is insufficient data to determine if the recent drop in gasoline prices represents a trend or pattern. CNG prices have been consistently stable for a long period of time, while both gasoline and diesel prices have been volatile. During the past decade there have only been 5 instances when some of the regional gasoline prices in this report have dipped below CNG prices for a short time.

The map to the right illustrates price differentials by state for natural gas relative to gasoline, based on differentials between natural gas and gasoline prices for each state (as opposed to the regional averages illustrated in Table 5). In this map, negative numbers represent prices for CNG lower than gasoline. States not highlighted with a color did not have any CNG data points in the current report. As the map illustrates, CNG prices (per GGE) were favorable relative to gasoline in about half the states for which pricing data was reported, with the most favorable pricing found in Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Rhode Island and Washington.

Tech Note: Prices for CNG were provided by the individual stakeholders in GGEs from the "price at the pump." It should be noted that the internal conversion factor between the physical quantities of gas delivered and GGE was not collected from each of the refueling stations.
 Regional differences in gas heat content relative to the internal pump conversion factor may change the price per $G G E$, but this report did not determine these differences.

## COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS (RELATIVE TO DIESEL) ${ }^{8}$

Table 6 shows average prices for compressed natural gas (CNG) for vehicle use, grouped by region, as well as conventional diesel fuel prices, as provided by Clean Cities representatives and supplemental sources. These prices were collected from across the country from Clean Cities coordinators, fuel providers, and other stakeholders on a voluntary basis. The CNG prices in Table 6 are based upon the same group of prices as for Table 5, but converted to a cost per DGE basis instead of a cost per GGE, to compare directly with diesel prices.

Table 6. Compressed Natural Gas and Diesel Average Prices by Region from Clean Cities Sources

|  | Natural Gas (CNG) Information Reported by Clean Cities (\$/DGE) |  | Diesel Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$/gal) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Price | Number of Data Points | Average Price | Number of Data Points |
| New England | \$2.88 | 27 | \$3.34 | 30 |
| Central Atlantic | \$2.34 | 98 | \$3.00 | 98 |
| Lower Atlantic | \$2.32 | 51 | \$3.06 | 92 |
| Midwest | \$2.36 | 99 | \$2.99 | 84 |
| Gulf Coast | \$2.22 | 50 | \$2.91 | 20 |
| Rocky Mountain | \$2.09 | 106 | \$2.96 | 43 |
| West Coast | \$2.55 | 124 | \$3.18 | 101 |
| NATIONAL AVERAGE | \$2.35 | 555 | \$3.06 | 468 |

As Table 6 illustrates, CNG has a lower average price than diesel for all regions of the country, with the largest difference ( $\$ .87$ per DGE) being in the Rocky Mountain region. On average, CNG costs about $\$ .71$ less than diesel on a per DGE basis.

The map to the right illustrates price differentials by state for CNG relative to diesel, based on differentials between CNG prices and diesel prices for each state (as opposed to the regional averages illustrated in Table 6). In this map, negative numbers represent prices for CNG lower than prices for diesel. States not highlighted with a color did not have any CNG data points in the current report. CNG prices relative to diesel were favorable for all states for which pricing data was reported, as diesel prices have not fallen as much as gasoline prices have since the last report.


[^2]
## ETHANOL (E85)

Table 7 shows average prices for an $85 \%$ ethanol/ $15 \%$ gasoline (E85) fuel blend, grouped by region, as well as regular gasoline prices, as provided by Clean Cities representatives. These prices were collected from across the country from Clean Cities coordinators, fuel providers, and other stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

As Table 7 illustrates, E85 has a lower average price per gallon than regular gasoline in the Lower Atlantic, Midwest, Rocky Mountain and West Coast regions. E85 was more expensive

Table 7. Ethanol (E85) and Gasoline Average Prices by Region from Clean Cities Sources

|  | Ethanol (E85) Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$ per gal) | Regular Gasoline Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$ per gal) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Price | Number of Data <br> Points | Average Price | Number of Data <br> Points |
| New England | $\$ 2.82$ | 3 | $\$ 2.64$ | 32 |
| Central Atlantic | $\$ 2.60$ | 92 | $\$ 2.38$ | 90 |
| Lower Atlantic | $\$ 2.24$ | 75 | $\$ 2.34$ | 75 |
| Midwest | $\$ 1.90$ | 182 | $\$ 1.98$ | 178 |
| Gulf Coast | $\$ 2.02$ | 63 | $\$ 1.90$ | 24 |
| Rocky Mountain | $\$ 2.23$ | 64 | $\$ 2.50$ | 76 |
| West Coast | $\$ 2.54$ | 52 | $\$ 2.58$ | 114 |
| NATIONAL AVERAGE | $\$ 2.21$ |  | 589 |  | than gasoline in the New England, Central Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions, by $\$ .18, \$ .22$ and $\$ .12$ per gallon, respectively. On average, E85 is about $\$ .09$ lower in price than regular gasoline on a per-gallon basis.

The map to the right illustrates price differentials between E85 and regular gasoline by state, based on differentials between E85 and gasoline prices for each state (as opposed to the regional averages illustrated in Table 7). In this map, negative numbers represent prices for E85 lower than for gasoline, and positive numbers represent prices for E85 higher than gasoline, on a pergallon basis. States not highlighted with a color did not have any E85 data points in the current report. As the map illustrates, the states with the most favorable E85 pricing were Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and West Virginia.

Tech Note: Ethanol (E85) contains about 30\% less energy (BTUs) per volume than gasoline. Flexible fuel vehicles (FFVS) operating on E85 do not experience a loss in operational performance, but may experience a 25-30\% decrease in miles driven per gallon compared to operation on gasoline. The appendix at the end
 of this report provides conversion factors for calculating E85 prices on a GGE and DGE basis. For a side-by-side comparison of available flexible fuel and other alternatively fueled vehicles, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

## PROPANE

Table 8 shows average prices for propane for vehicle use grouped by region, as well as regular gasoline prices, as provided by Clean Cities representatives. These prices were collected from across the country from Clean Cities coordinators, fuel providers, and other stakeholders on a voluntary basis. Some stations charge a different price for propane used in vehicles versus other uses. Where provided, the vehicle price has been included in this report.

Table 8. Propane and Gasoline Average Prices by Region from Clean Cities Sources

|  | Propane Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$ per gal) <br> Number of Data <br> Points | Regular Gasoline Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$ per gal) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Price | Average Price | Number of Data <br> Points |  |
| New England | $\$ 3.06$ | 23 | $\$ 2.64$ | 32 |
| Central Atlantic | $\$ 2.94$ | 53 | $\$ 2.38$ | 90 |
| Lower Atlantic | $\$ 2.90$ | 105 | $\$ 2.34$ | 75 |
| Midwest | $\$ 2.78$ | 63 | $\$ 1.98$ | 178 |
| Gulf Coast | $\$ 2.84$ | 66 | $\$ 1.90$ | 24 |
| Rocky Mountain | $\$ 2.88$ | 72 | $\$ 2.50$ | 76 |
| West Coast | $\$ 3.06$ | 120 | $\$ 2.58$ | 114 |
| NATIONAL AVERAGE | $\$ 2.92$ | 502 | 589 |  |

As Table 8 illustrates, for this reporting period, average propane prices are higher than gasoline in all regions of the country on a per-gallon basis, ranging from $\$ .38$ per gallon higher in the Rocky Mountain region to $\$ .94$ per gallon higher in the Gulf Coast region. Overall, propane was about $\$ .62$ more than gasoline on a pergallon basis. Propane prices in this report are from both private fleet refueling stations and public refueling sites that can provide propane for vehicles and for other uses. ${ }^{9}$

The map to the right illustrates price differentials between propane and regular gasoline on a per-gallon basis, based on differentials between propane and gasoline prices for each state (as opposed to the regional averages illustrated in Table 8). In this map, negative numbers represent prices for propane lower than gasoline, and positive numbers represent propane prices higher than gasoline. States not highlighted with a color did not have any propane data points in the current report. As the map illustrates, the most favorable propane prices were found in Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

Tech Note: Propane contains about $25 \%$ less energy (BTUs) per volume than gasoline and about $35 \%$ less energy (BTUs) per volume than diesel. The appendix at the end of this report provides conversion factors for calculating propane prices on a GGE and DGE basis.


[^3]
## BIODIESEL BLENDS: B20

Table 9 shows average prices for B20, a $20 \%$ biodiesel/ $80 \%$ diesel fuel blend, grouped by region, as well as regular diesel prices, as provided by Clean Cities representatives. These prices were collected from across the country from Clean Cities coordinators, fuel providers, and other stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

As Table 9 illustrates, average prices for B20 are higher than conventional diesel prices in all regions of the country, ranging from $\$ .05$ per gallon higher in the

Table 9. Biodiesel (B20) and Diesel Average Prices by Region from Clean Cities Sources

|  | Biodiesel (B20) Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$ per gal) <br> Number of Data <br> Points | Diesel Information <br> Reported by Clean Cities (\$ per gal) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Price | Number of Data <br> Points |  |  |
| New England | $\$ 3.64$ | 7 | $\$ 3.34$ | 30 |
| Central Atlantic | $\$ 3.09$ | 29 | $\$ 3.00$ | 98 |
| Lower Atlantic | $\$ 3.16$ | 25 | $\$ 3.06$ | 92 |
| Midwest | $\$ 3.04$ | 28 | $\$ 2.99$ | 84 |
| Gulf Coast | $\$ 3.06$ | 5 | $\$ 2.91$ | 20 |
| Rocky Mountain | $\$ 3.33$ | 10 | $\$ 2.96$ | 43 |
| West Coast | $\$ 3.23$ | 165 | $\$ 3.18$ | 101 |
| NATIONAL AVERAGE | $\$ 3.18$ |  |  | 468 | Midwest and West Coast regions, to $\$ .37$ per gallon higher in the Rocky Mountain region. On average in the U.S., biodiesel in a B20 blend costs about $\$ .12$ more per gallon than conventional diesel fuel, based on current information.

The map to the right illustrates price differentials between B20 and diesel on a pergallon basis, based on differentials between B20 and diesel prices for each state (as opposed to the regional averages illustrated in Table 9). In this map, negative numbers represent prices for B20 lower than diesel, and positive numbers represent B 20 prices higher than diesel. States not highlighted with a color did not have any B20 data points in the current report. B20 had the most favorable pricing (per gallon) in Hawaii, Illinois and New Mexico.

Tech Note: B20 contains only about 2\% less energy (BTUs) per volume than diesel. The appendix at the end of this report provides conversion factors for calculating B20 prices on a GGE and DGE basis.


## BIODIESEL BLENDS: B99/B100

Table 10 shows average prices for high-level blends of biodiesel ( $99 \%$ or $100 \%$ biodiesel with diesel fuel), grouped by region, as well as regular diesel prices, as provided by Clean Cities representatives. These prices were collected from across the country from Clean Cities coordinators, fuel providers, and other stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

The average price of B99/B100 is higher than the price of conventional diesel fuel on a per gallon basis in all regions, except

Table 10. Biodiesel (B99/B100) and Diesel Average Prices by Region from Clean Cities Sources

|  | Biodiesel (B99/B100) Information Reported by Clean Cities (\$ per gal) |  | Diesel Information Reported by Clean Cities (\$ per gal) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Price | Number of Data Points | Average Price | Number of Data Points |
| New England | \$3.45 | 3 | \$3.34 | 30 |
| Central Atlantic | \$5.57 | 4 | \$3.00 | 98 |
| Lower Atlantic | \$3.92 | 17 | \$3.06 | 92 |
| Midwest | \$2.60 | 1 | \$2.99 | 84 |
| Gulf Coast | \$3.34 | 2 | \$2.91 | 20 |
| Rocky Mountain | \$3.60 | 4 | \$2.96 | 43 |
| West Coast | \$4.09 | 21 | \$3.18 | 101 |
| NATIONAL AVERAGE | \$4.02 | 52 | \$3.06 | 468 | for the Midwest, ranging from $\$ .11$ per gallon higher in the New England region to $\$ 2.57$ per gallon higher in the Central Atlantic region. In the Midwest region, prices for B99/B100 were lower than conventional diesel by $\$ .39$ per gallon. On average across the nation, the price of B99/B100 is about $\$ .96$ per gallon higher than the price of conventional diesel.

The map to the right illustrates price differentials between high-level biodiesel blends and regular diesel on a per-gallon basis, based on differentials between biodiesel and diesel prices for each state (as opposed to the regional averages illustrated in Table 10). In this map, negative numbers represent prices for these blends that are lower than diesel, and positive numbers represent prices for these blends that are higher than diesel. States not highlighted with a color did not have any highlevel biodiesel blend data points in the current report. Where data was available for this report, prices for B99/B100 (per gallon) were most favorable in Hawaii and Missouri.

Tech Note: B100 contains about 10\% less energy (BTUs) per volume than diesel. The appendix at the end of this report provides conversion factors for calculating $B 100$ prices on a GGE and DGE basis.


## COMPARISON OF PRICES OF THIS REPORT VERSUS LAST REPORT

Table 11, below, summarizes the average prices collected for this report by region, and compares them to prices collected in the Price Report from October, 2014. It should be noted that a portion of the price changes could be attributed to differing sample sizes and locations between the two reports.

Table 11. Comparison of Prices, Last Price Report versus Current Price Report

|  |  | Price for January 2015 Period | Price for October 2014 Period | Price Differential January vs. October |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gasoline (\$ per gallon) | National Average | \$2.30 | \$3.34 | (\$1.04) /(31\%) |
|  | New England | \$2.64 | \$3.57 | (\$0.93) / (26\%) |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$2.38 | \$3.36 | (\$0.98) / (29\%) |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$2.34 | \$3.24 | (\$0.90) / (28\%) |
|  | Midwest | \$1.98 | \$3.17 | (\$1.19) / (38\%) |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$1.90 | \$2.98 | (\$1.08) / (36\%) |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$2.50 | \$3.33 | (\$0.83) / (25\%) |
|  | West Coast | \$2.58 | \$3.61 | (\$1.03) / (28\%) |
| Diesel (\$ per gallon) | National Average | \$3.06 | \$3.77 | (\$0.71)/(19\%) |
|  | New England | \$3.34 | \$3.92 | (\$0.58) / (15\%) |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$3.00 | \$3.85 | (\$0.85) / (22\%) |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$3.06 | \$3.66 | (\$0.60) / (16\%) |
|  | Midwest | \$2.99 | \$3.62 | (\$0.63) / (17\%) |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$2.91 | \$3.59 | (\$0.68) / (19\%) |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$2.96 | \$3.72 | (\$0.76) / (20\%) |
|  | West Coast | \$3.18 | \$3.90 | (\$0.72) / (19\%) |
| Compressed Natural Gas (\$ per GGE) | National Average | \$2.11 | \$2.16 | (\$0.05)/(2\%) |
|  | New England | \$2.58 | \$2.61 | (\$0.03) / (1\%) |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$2.10 | \$2.11 | (\$0.01) / 0\% |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$2.08 | \$2.13 | (\$0.05) / (2\%) |
|  | Midwest | \$2.11 | \$2.08 | \$0.03 / 2\% |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$1.99 | \$2.03 | (\$0.04) / (2\%) |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$1.87 | \$1.91 | (\$0.04) / (2\%) |
|  | West Coast | \$2.28 | \$2.41 | (\$0.13) / (5\%) |
| Ethanol (E85) (\$ per gallon) | National Average | \$2.21 | \$2.88 | (\$0.67) / (23\%) |
|  | New England | \$2.82 | \$3.64 | (\$0.82) / (22\%) |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$2.60 | \$3.08 | (\$0.48) / (15\%) |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$2.24 | \$2.88 | (\$0.64) / (22\%) |
|  | Midwest | \$1.90 | \$2.64 | (\$0.74) / (28\%) |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$2.02 | \$2.74 | (\$0.72) / (26\%) |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$2.23 | \$2.93 | (\$0.70) / (24\%) |
|  | West Coast | \$2.54 | \$3.21 | (\$0.67) / (21\%) |

Table 11. Comparison of Prices, Last Price Report versus Current Price Report

|  |  | Price for January 2015 Period | Price for October 2014 Period | Price Differential January vs. October |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Propane (\$ per gallon) | National Average | \$2.92 | \$3.08 | (\$0.16) / (5\%) |
|  | New England | \$3.06 | \$3.07 | (\$0.01) / 0\% |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$2.94 | \$3.09 | (\$0.15) / (5\%) |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$2.90 | \$3.06 | (\$0.16) / (5\%) |
|  | Midwest | \$2.78 | \$3.05 | (\$0.27) / (9\%) |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$2.84 | \$3.01 | (\$0.17) / (6\%) |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$2.88 | \$2.95 | (\$0.07) / (3\%) |
|  | West Coast | \$3.06 | \$3.21 | (\$0.15) / (5\%) |
| Biodiesel (B20) (\$ per gallon) | National Average | \$3.18 | \$3.81 | (\$0.63)/(17\%) |
|  | New England | \$3.64 | \$3.80 | (\$0.16) / (4\%) |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$3.09 | \$3.78 | (\$0.69) / (18\%) |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$3.16 | \$3.68 | (\$0.52) / (14\%) |
|  | Midwest | \$3.04 | \$3.64 | (\$0.60) / (16\%) |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$3.06 | \$3.62 | (\$0.56) / (16\%) |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$3.33 | \$3.89 | (\$0.56) / (14\%) |
|  | West Coast | \$3.23 | \$3.98 | (\$0.75) / (19\%) |
| Biodiesel (B99/B100) (\$ per gallon) | National Average | \$4.02 | \$4.21 | (\$0.19)/ (5\%) |
|  | New England | \$3.45 | \$3.70 | (\$0.25) / (7\%) |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$5.57 | \$5.45 | \$0.12 / 2\% |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$3.92 | \$4.03 | (\$0.11) / (3\%) |
|  | Midwest | \$2.60 | \$3.42 | (\$0.82) / (24\%) |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$3.34 | \$3.93 | (\$0.59) / (15\%) |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$3.60 | \$4.10 | (\$0.50) / (12\%) |
|  | West Coast | \$4.09 | \$4.35 | (\$0.26) / (6\%) |

## COMPARISON OF PRICES BY REGION FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REFUELING STATIONS

Table 12, below, summarizes the comparison of fuel prices included in this report, separated into averages for privately-owned stations or stations available only to selected fleets (private refueling stations) and stations open to the public (public refueling stations). Private fleet fueling stations can typically negotiate prices lower than retail public stations, if they are willing to commit to purchasing large quantities of fuel over an extended period of time. However, private fleet pricing can sometimes be higher than retail public stations if there are unusual circumstances (remote locations, sites that use very small quantities of fuel, or special contracts where unique billing, accounting, or fleet service management fees are rolled into the price of the fuel).

As with the other prices in this report, all of these averages are prices with state and federal taxes included, using the protocols outlined at the beginning of this document.

Table 12. Comparison of Prices by Fuel Type, Region, and Station Type

|  |  | Private Refueling Station Average Price | Public Refueling Station Average Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gasoline (\$/gallon) | National Average | \$2.31 | \$2.30 |
|  | New England | \$2.68 | \$2.64 |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$2.37 | \$2.38 |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$2.30 | \$2.34 |
|  | Midwest | \$1.84 | \$1.99 |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$- -.-- | \$1.90 |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$2.12 | \$2.52 |
|  | West Coast | \$2.64 | \$2.58 |
| Diesel (\$/gallon) | National Average | \$2.94 | \$3.08 |
|  | New England | \$3.36 | \$3.33 |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$2.85 | \$3.09 |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$2.53 | \$3.08 |
|  | Midwest | \$2.93 | \$2.99 |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$--.-- | \$2.91 |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$2.58 | \$2.98 |
|  | West Coast | \$3.17 | \$3.18 |
| Natural Gas (CNG) (\$/GGE) | National Average | \$1.85 | \$2.20 |
|  | New England | \$2.16 | \$2.70 |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$1.79 | \$2.33 |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$1.40 | \$2.14 |
|  | Midwest | \$2.14 | \$2.11 |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$1.70 | \$2.02 |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$1.76 | \$1.95 |
|  | West Coast | \$1.93 | \$2.34 |
| Ethanol (E85) (\$/gallon) | National Average | \$2.29 | \$2.20 |
|  | New England | \$--.-- | \$2.82 |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$2.58 | \$2.60 |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$2.75 | \$2.22 |
|  | Midwest | \$1.96 | \$1.89 |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$2.44 | \$2.00 |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$1.82 | \$2.24 |
|  | West Coast | \$2.71 | \$2.54 |
| Propane (\$/gallon) | National Average | \$2.03 | \$2.99 |
|  | New England | \$2.65 | \$3.10 |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$1.83 | \$3.27 |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$--.-- | \$2.90 |
|  | Midwest | \$1.67 | \$2.87 |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$1.44 | \$3.04 |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$1.89 | \$2.89 |
|  | West Coast | \$2.91 | \$3.07 |

Table 12. Comparison of Prices by Fuel Type, Region, and Station Type

|  |  | Private Refueling Station Average Price | Public Refueling Station Average Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Biodiesel (B20) (\$/gallon) | National Average | \$3.08 | \$3.22 |
|  | New England | \$3.79 | \$3.44 |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$2.90 | \$3.51 |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$3.12 | \$3.17 |
|  | Midwest | \$3.03 | \$3.04 |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$3.59 | \$2.92 |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$3.18 | \$3.36 |
|  | West Coast | \$3.08 | \$3.26 |
| Biodiesel (B99/B100) (\$/gallon) | National Average | \$4.41 | \$3.99 |
|  | New England | \$--.-- | \$3.45 |
|  | Central Atlantic | \$--.-- | \$5.57 |
|  | Lower Atlantic | \$4.00 | \$3.92 |
|  | Midwest | \$--.-- | \$2.60 |
|  | Gulf Coast | \$4.33 | \$2.34 |
|  | Rocky Mountain | \$--.-- | \$3.60 |
|  | West Coast | \$4.89 | \$4.05 |

## HISTORICAL ALTERNATIVE FUEL PRICES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS

The graphs on this page illustrate the historical prices for the alternative fuels included in these reports (specifically natural gas, propane, ethanol (E85), and biodiesel) relative to gasoline and diesel. These graphs include prices collected as part of the current Price Report activity, which began in September 2005. Natural gas (in GGE), propane, and ethanol (E85) have been graphed against gasoline prices, while natural gas (in DGE) and biodiesel have been graphed against diesel prices.



## ILLUSTRATION OF CONVERSION FACTORS FOR FUELS

The standard lower heating values for fuels from the Transportation Energy Data Book 30 are listed below.

|  | Lower Heating Value |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gasoline | 115,400 BTU/gal |
| Diesel | 128,700 BTU/gal |
| Compressed Natural Gas | 960 BTU/cubic foot |
| Ethanol | 75,700 BTU/gal |
| Propane | 83,500 BTU/gal |
| Biodiesel | 117,093 BTU/gal |

Conversion factors to establish prices in dollars per gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE) are illustrated below, and were developed using the lower heating values outlined above. The conversion factors are derived in the manner shown in the graphic to the right.

In the case of CNG , prices are provided to us in GGE, so no conversion is necessary (the representative heating value of CNG is provided above as a reference). To convert a price from dollars per gallon to dollars per GGE, multiply the price per gallon of the alternative fuel by the conversion factor.


Conversion factors to establish prices in dollars per diesel gallon equivalent (DGE) are illustrated below, and were developed using the lower heating values outlined above. To convert a price from dollars per gallon to dollars per DGE, multiply the price per gallon of the alternative fuel by the conversion factor.

|  | Conversion factor to <br> DGE |
| :--- | :---: |
| CNG (in GGE) | 1.12 |
| Ethanol (E85) | 1.58 |
| Propane | 1.54 |
| Biodiesel (B20) | 1.02 |
| Biodiesel (B100) | 1.10 |

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## WOULD YOU LIKE TO PARTICIPATE?

If you would like to provide prices for alternative fuels in your region and be part of the data collection effort for this report, or if you have any questions, please contact:
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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Public refueling stations are open to the public, while private fueling stations are privately-owned or available only to selected fleets.
    ${ }^{2}$ Fuel price averages for this report are determined by simply averaging the individual data points received. A comparison of average fuel prices for private and for public stations by region can be found on pages 13-14.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ A very small sample (9 points) of hydrogen information was received: Two of the nine locations for which data was received reported hydrogen at zero cost for vehicle use, with an average price for the seven other hydrogen stations of $\$ 9.04$ per gasoline gallon equivalent.
    ${ }^{4}$ ASTM specifications now include blends of up to $5 \%$ biodiesel as regular diesel fuel; therefore the separate listing for B2/B5 was discontinued as of October 2009.
    ${ }^{5}$ A listing of the conversion factors used appears as an appendix at the end of this report.
    ${ }^{6}$ For ethanol flexible-fuel vehicles (FFVs), the actual difference in fuel used per mile is somewhat less than would be calculated simply on the difference in energy content of the fuels, as some sources have noted that some FFVs can achieve better energy efficiency (miles per unit of energy) on E85 than on gasoline. This effect is not currently included in these calculations as the magnitude of the effect varies by specific FFV model.

[^2]:    ${ }^{8}$ A total of 40 liquefied natural gas (LNG) price points were collected with an average fuel price of $\$ 2.68$ per DGE. Because of the small number of price points, this data is not reflected in the report.

[^3]:    ${ }^{9}$ Because many propane retailers provide fuel for non-vehicle uses (camping stoves, gas grills, etc.), the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) has worked with suppliers to clarify the differences. On the AFDC Station Locator website (http://www.afdc.energy.gov/locator/stations/) each public propane station is designated as a "primary" or "secondary" service type. Both types are able to fuel vehicles. However, stations designated as "primary" have indicated they have facilities and billing procedures specifically designed for vehicle customers. They may also offer special vehicle pricing and most accept major credit cards, similar to traditional gasoline/diesel retailers. Propane pricing reported in this guide reflects a sampling of both primary and secondary stations.

