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Gas Prices in Idaho

What factors determine the price of gas in Idaho?

There are a variety of components that make up the price of a gallon of gas, each operating independently on the gas you buy at the pump. [Click here](#) to see what makes up the price of a gallon of gas in Idaho. The components in the chart are discussed below.

No. 1: The Cost of Crude Oil. The cost of crude oil is the primary factor that determines the price of gas. Crude oil prices are determined by *supply and demand* and on a global basis. Thus, on the *demand* side, world economic growth is the biggest factor. World economic growth fuels more demand for crude oil, which, all things being equal, causes the price for the product to increase.

The *supply* side for crude oil is also global. The major players here are OPEC, the United States' resurgent crude oil production, and Russia, each of which influence supply by limiting or increasing production. As crude oil supply increases, again all things being equal, this will cause prices for the product to go down. Increased oil production in the United States, as a result of fracking, combined with high production levels overseas, work together to drive the price of crude oil downward. Price declines like those seen at the end of 2014 are caused when global supply outpaces global demand for the product. This is because supply has increased more quickly than demand for the product.

No. 2: Tax Rates. Tax and fee rates collectively come to about \$.51 per gallon in Idaho. Federal excise taxes currently are 18.4¢ per gallon, and Idaho's excise taxes are **32¢ per gallon** (effective July 1, 2015). (There is also a transfer fee of **1¢ per gallon** to the Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund.) These tax revenues are used to build new roads and maintain existing ones. Each state taxes gas differently and in different amounts. If you back out the gas taxes for a state, it is easier to then compare the price of gas in Idaho to other states. [Click here](#) to see how the price of gas in Idaho compares with other states.

No. 3: Refining Costs & Profits. Another significant factor in determining the price of gas in Idaho is the refining costs and profits. The *type of gas produced* depends on the type of crude oil used and the type of processing technology available at the refinery. Blending in *other ingredients*, like ethanol, also affects the price.

One barrel of crude oil—about 42 gallons—does not produce just gas, but also a number of other products. In fact, about only half a barrel of crude goes toward finished

motor gasoline. [Click here](#) to see what a barrel of crude produces by way of gas and other oil-based products.

No. 4: Distribution. Distribution is the fourth factor. Southern Idaho's gas flows through a single pipeline from Salt Lake City refineries. With *one limited gas resource*, supply in southern Idaho cannot respond as rapidly when demand increases, at least as compared to areas with multiple refineries and pipelines. Northern Idaho is serviced by pipelines from Montana and Washington and product barged up the Columbia River.

No. 5: Retailer Costs & Profits. Finally, retailer costs and profits affect the price of gas. The price at the pump includes the retailer's cost to buy the gas and the costs of operating the station. Some outlets are operated by refiners, but others are independent stores that buy gas from refiners. Their costs include *wages, benefits, equipment, and taxes*. Outlets also must pay credit card transaction fees each time a driver swipes a card at the pump. If there is not vigorous competition at the retail level, it is not unusual to see gasoline retailers charge higher margins. These margins can vary from the very large—over \$.60 per gallon—to zero, and often explain why prices in a specific location are higher (or lower) than in a different location. The differences by year and by location can differ greatly.

While gas prices are made up of different components, they are interrelated. [Click here](#) to see how the price of crude, refining and the marketing of gas track each other.

Of course, how gas is priced does not answer the question of what the Attorney General can do about high gas prices.

What authority does the Attorney General's Office have to regulate gas prices?

Neither the Attorney General, nor any other state entity for that matter, has authority to set or otherwise determine the appropriate price for a gallon of gas. Instead it is current state policy to let the marketplace, and not the government, determine the price of gas. Idaho law allows the Attorney General authority to intervene in situations where he has reason to believe that retailers (or others) are engaged in (1) **"price fixing"** or (2) **"price gouging."**

Price Fixing: Occurs when *gas stations* conspire to keep the gas price at a *certain amount*. To open a price fixing investigation, the Attorney General needs evidence showing that *retailers worked or are working together to inflate their prices*. We cannot simply claim that two gas stations are charging the same high price. *High prices are not illegal. Also, the mere fact that two competitors' prices are the same is not, in and of itself, evidence of price fixing.*

Price Gouging: Occurs when, during a *state of emergency*, retailers charge an exorbitant or *excessive price without reason*. To prove a case of price gouging, certain conditions must be evaluated:

- a. The Governor or President must *declare a disaster* or state of emergency.
- b. After the declaration, the *price* of gas must *be excessive or exorbitant*, determined by looking at the difference between the wholesale and retail price of the fuel and whether the business incurred any additional business costs because of the emergency.
- c. The duration of the disaster or emergency.

Does the Attorney General have any tips to help consumers at the pump?

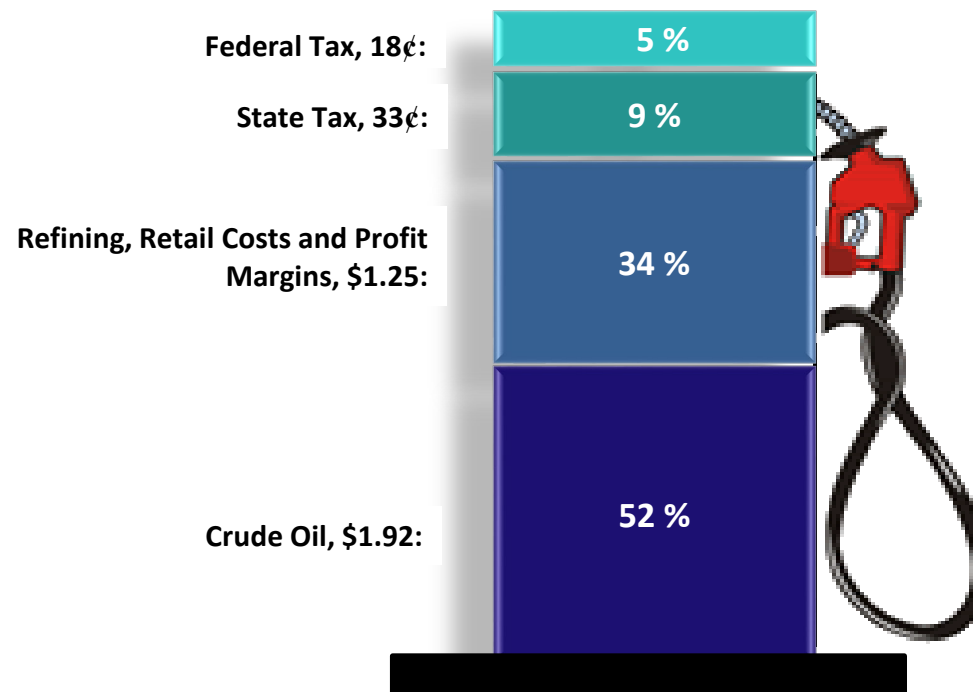
Idaho consumers have little sway over crude oil prices, but they can have an impact at the pump. Consumers can take their business to the retailer whose gas prices are the lowest. This might require consumers to drive by the closest station, but unless and until consumers do this, the higher-priced retailer will have little incentive to drop his price and decrease his margins. Similarly if fewer people buy a refiner's product, this will put pressure on the refiner to drop its price.

Consumers can also improve the fuel efficiency of their vehicles. They can get their car checked over for any gas-guzzling problems and start driving more fuel-efficiently. The faster you drive, the faster the gas leaves your tank, and the faster your money disappears from your wallet. *Low tires, dirty air filters, open windows, air conditioning, stop/starting, and heavy loads* also decrease fuel efficiency.

Gas Prices in the State of Idaho

What the Average Gallon of Gas Cost in October 2021 *

Price Components of Idaho Retail Price
The Month of October 2021 - Average \$3.68 Per Gallon *



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* Data only available through October 2021.

*Source, U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA):

- http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_spt_s1_d.htm
- http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=EMM_EPMOU_PTE_R40_DPG&f=M

* Average Monthly Percentages Rounded to the Nearest Cent.

Comparison of State Gas Prices as of October 29, 2021

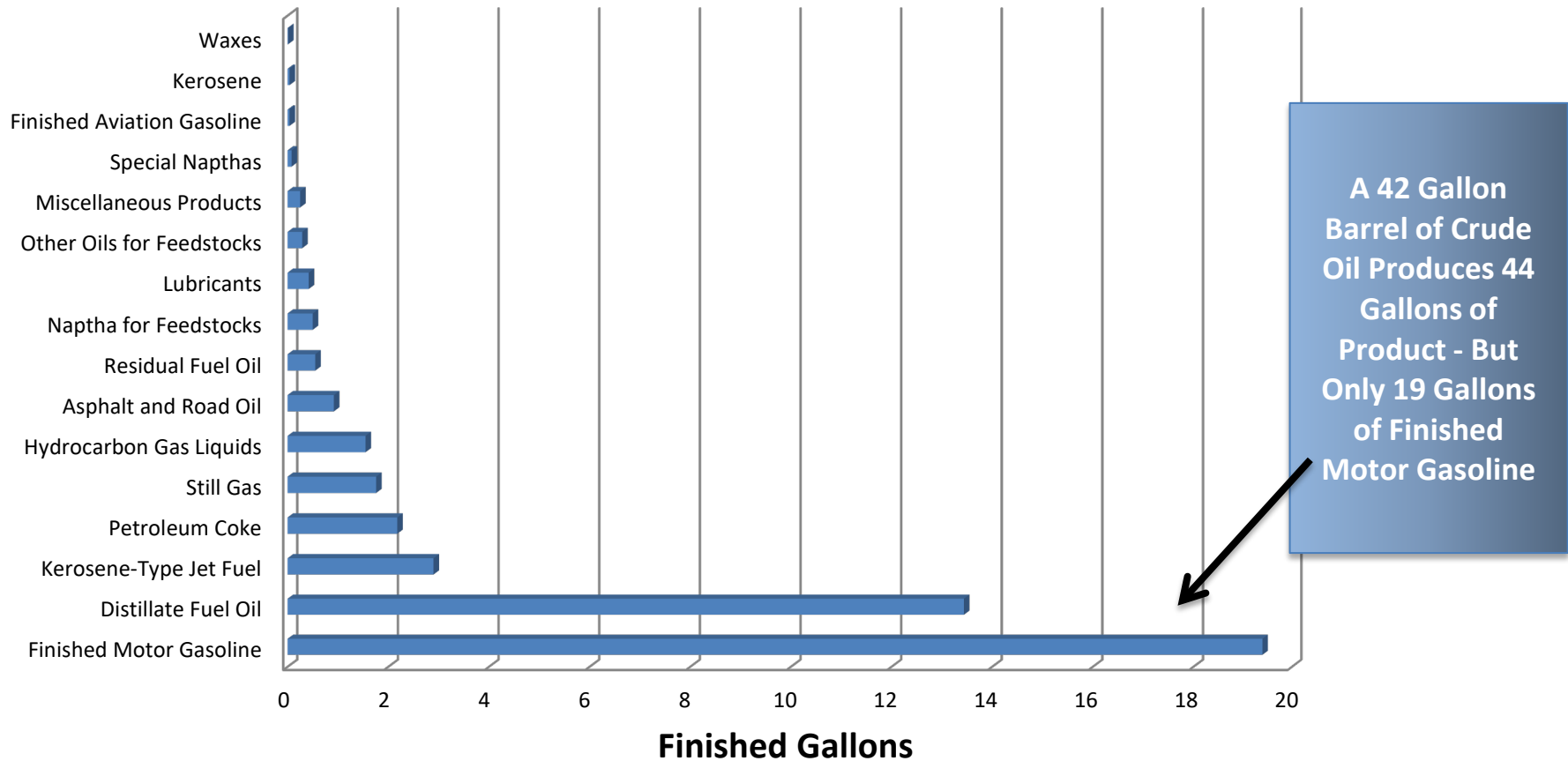
Pre-Tax Gas Price Ranking	State	Avg Pump Price per Gal Unleaded Regular as of 10/29/21	State Fuel Tax (per Gallon)	Pre-State Tax Price (Avg Price Minus State Tax)	Pump Price Ranking	State	Avg Pump Price per Gal Unleaded Regular as of 10/29/21
1	California	\$4.59	\$ 0.669	\$ 3.919	1	California	\$4.59
2	Hawaii	\$4.30	\$ 0.501	\$ 3.801	2	Hawaii	\$4.30
3	Alaska	\$3.73	\$ 0.149	\$ 3.577	3	Nevada	\$3.94
4	Nevada	\$3.94	\$ 0.504	\$ 3.438	4	Washington	\$3.88
5	Utah	\$3.74	\$ 0.314	\$ 3.429	5	Oregon	\$3.79
6	Oregon	\$3.79	\$ 0.388	\$ 3.402	6	Utah	\$3.74
7	Washington	\$3.88	\$ 0.494	\$ 3.386	7	Alaska	\$3.73
8	Idaho	\$3.71	\$ 0.330	\$ 3.381	8	Idaho	\$3.71
9	Arizona	\$3.51	\$ 0.190	\$ 3.317	9	Illinois	\$3.57
10	Colorado	\$3.52	\$ 0.220	\$ 3.298	10	Pennsylvania	\$3.57
11	Wyoming	\$3.51	\$ 0.240	\$ 3.269	11	New York	\$3.55
12	Connecticut	\$3.52	\$ 0.357	\$ 3.165	12	Connecticut	\$3.52
13	New Mexico	\$3.33	\$ 0.188	\$ 3.137	13	Colorado	\$3.52
14	Delaware	\$3.35	\$ 0.230	\$ 3.118	14	Wyoming	\$3.51
15	Massachusetts	\$3.37	\$ 0.265	\$ 3.109	15	Arizona	\$3.51
16	Vermont	\$3.42	\$ 0.312	\$ 3.107	16	New Jersey	\$3.45
17	New Hampshire	\$3.33	\$ 0.238	\$ 3.095	17	Vermont	\$3.42
18	Maine	\$3.39	\$ 0.300	\$ 3.090	18	Montana	\$3.41
19	New York	\$3.55	\$ 0.461	\$ 3.086	19	Maine	\$3.39
20	Montana	\$3.41	\$ 0.327	\$ 3.081	20	Rhode Island	\$3.38
21	Rhode Island	\$3.38	\$ 0.350	\$ 3.032	21	Massachusetts	\$3.37
22	South Dakota	\$3.32	\$ 0.300	\$ 3.021	22	Maryland	\$3.37
23	Maryland	\$3.37	\$ 0.361	\$ 3.007	23	Delaware	\$3.35
24	Pennsylvania	\$3.57	\$ 0.587	\$ 2.984	24	New Hampshire	\$3.33
25	Illinois	\$3.57	\$ 0.595	\$ 2.976	25	West Virginia	\$3.33
26	West Virginia	\$3.33	\$ 0.357	\$ 2.969	26	New Mexico	\$3.33
27	Louisiana	\$3.17	\$ 0.200	\$ 2.967	27	South Dakota	\$3.32
28	Missouri	\$3.14	\$ 0.174	\$ 2.961	28	Florida	\$3.32
29	North Dakota	\$3.19	\$ 0.230	\$ 2.958	29	Indiana	\$3.31
30	Virginia	\$3.29	\$ 0.344	\$ 2.950	30	Virginia	\$3.29
31	New Jersey	\$3.45	\$ 0.507	\$ 2.944	31	Michigan	\$3.28
32	Nebraska	\$3.22	\$ 0.286	\$ 2.934	32	North Carolina	\$3.26
33	South Carolina	\$3.19	\$ 0.267	\$ 2.922	33	Georgia	\$3.25
34	Alabama	\$3.21	\$ 0.292	\$ 2.914	34	Nebraska	\$3.22
35	Mississippi	\$3.10	\$ 0.187	\$ 2.911	35	Alabama	\$3.21
36	North Carolina	\$3.26	\$ 0.363	\$ 2.893	36	Iowa	\$3.19
37	Florida	\$3.32	\$ 0.422	\$ 2.893	37	South Carolina	\$3.19
38	Tennessee	\$3.17	\$ 0.274	\$ 2.891	38	North Dakota	\$3.19
39	Iowa	\$3.19	\$ 0.300	\$ 2.891	39	Ohio	\$3.18
40	Georgia	\$3.25	\$ 0.360	\$ 2.891	40	Louisiana	\$3.17
41	Kansas	\$3.12	\$ 0.240	\$ 2.883	41	Tennessee	\$3.17
42	Kentucky	\$3.12	\$ 0.260	\$ 2.855	42	Minnesota	\$3.15
43	Texas	\$3.05	\$ 0.200	\$ 2.853	43	Wisconsin	\$3.14
44	Minnesota	\$3.15	\$ 0.306	\$ 2.848	44	Missouri	\$3.14
45	Michigan	\$3.28	\$ 0.451	\$ 2.825	45	Kansas	\$3.12
46	Oklahoma	\$3.02	\$ 0.200	\$ 2.822	46	Kentucky	\$3.12
47	Arkansas	\$3.07	\$ 0.248	\$ 2.819	47	Mississippi	\$3.10
48	Indiana	\$3.31	\$ 0.497	\$ 2.815	48	Arkansas	\$3.07
49	Wisconsin	\$3.14	\$ 0.329	\$ 2.813	49	Texas	\$3.05
50	Ohio	\$3.18	\$ 0.385	\$ 2.796	50	Oklahoma	\$3.02

Additional Notes: The source for the listed tax information is the American Petroleum Institute, <http://www.api.org/oil-and-natural-gas-overview/industry-economics/fuel-taxes>. The tax information is current as of July 1, 2021. The source for the listed average pump price for unleaded regular is AAA, <http://www.fuelgaugereport.aaa.com/todays-gas-prices/>. The fuel price information is current as of October 29, 2021. The pre-state tax price includes a federal gasoline excise tax of \$0.184 per gallon. VST=Variable Sales Tax.

Gas Prices in the State of Idaho

Refined Crude Oil

Produces Many Products



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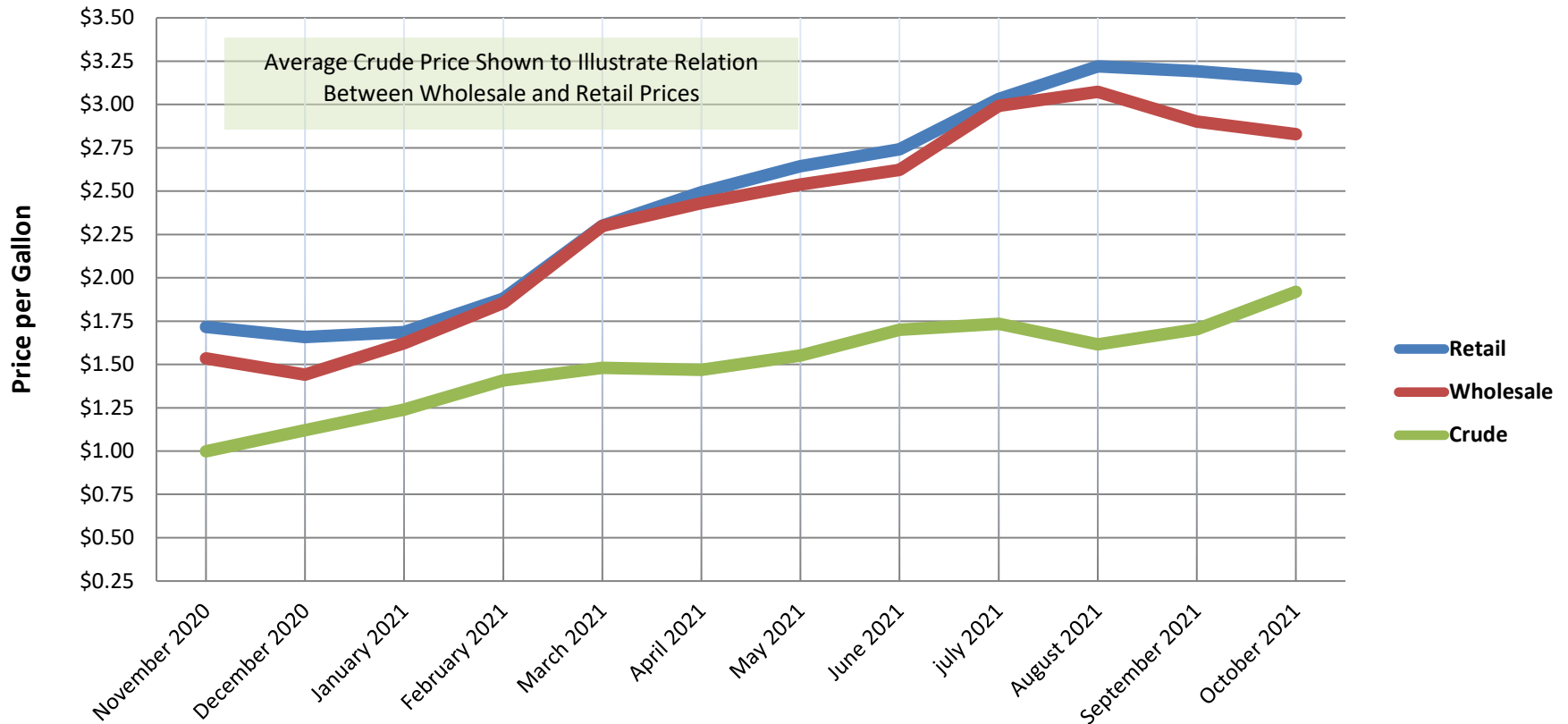
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Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA),
http://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/index.cfm?page=oil_refining#tab3

Gas Prices in the State of Idaho

Wholesale and Retail Prices*

Idaho State Average - All Formulations: November 2020 - October 2021



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- * Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Crude: <http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=pet&x=rwtc&f=m>
- * Source: Oil Price Information Service (OPIS)
- * Prices rounded to the nearest cent.
- * Retail prices do not include taxes.
- * Crude price converted from price per barrel to price per gallon (42:1).