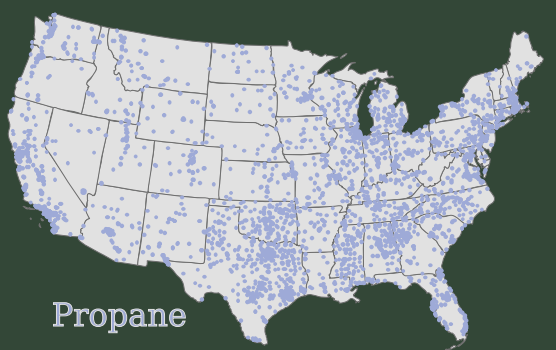
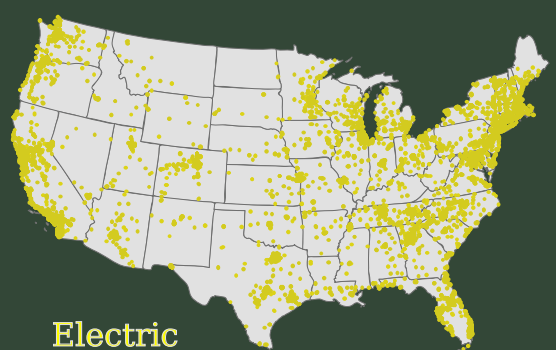


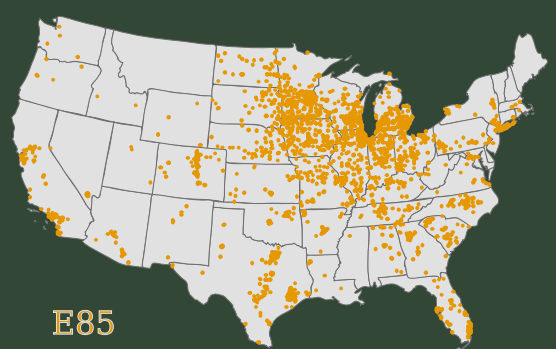
Combined Alternative Fuel Distribution Across the United States



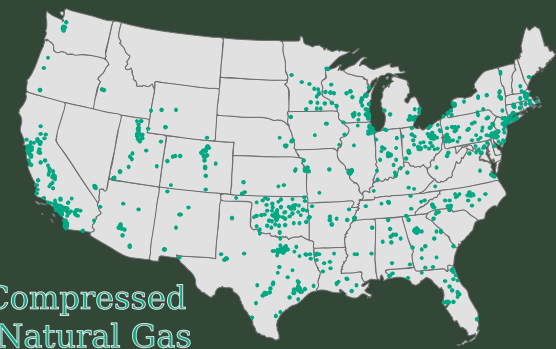
Propane



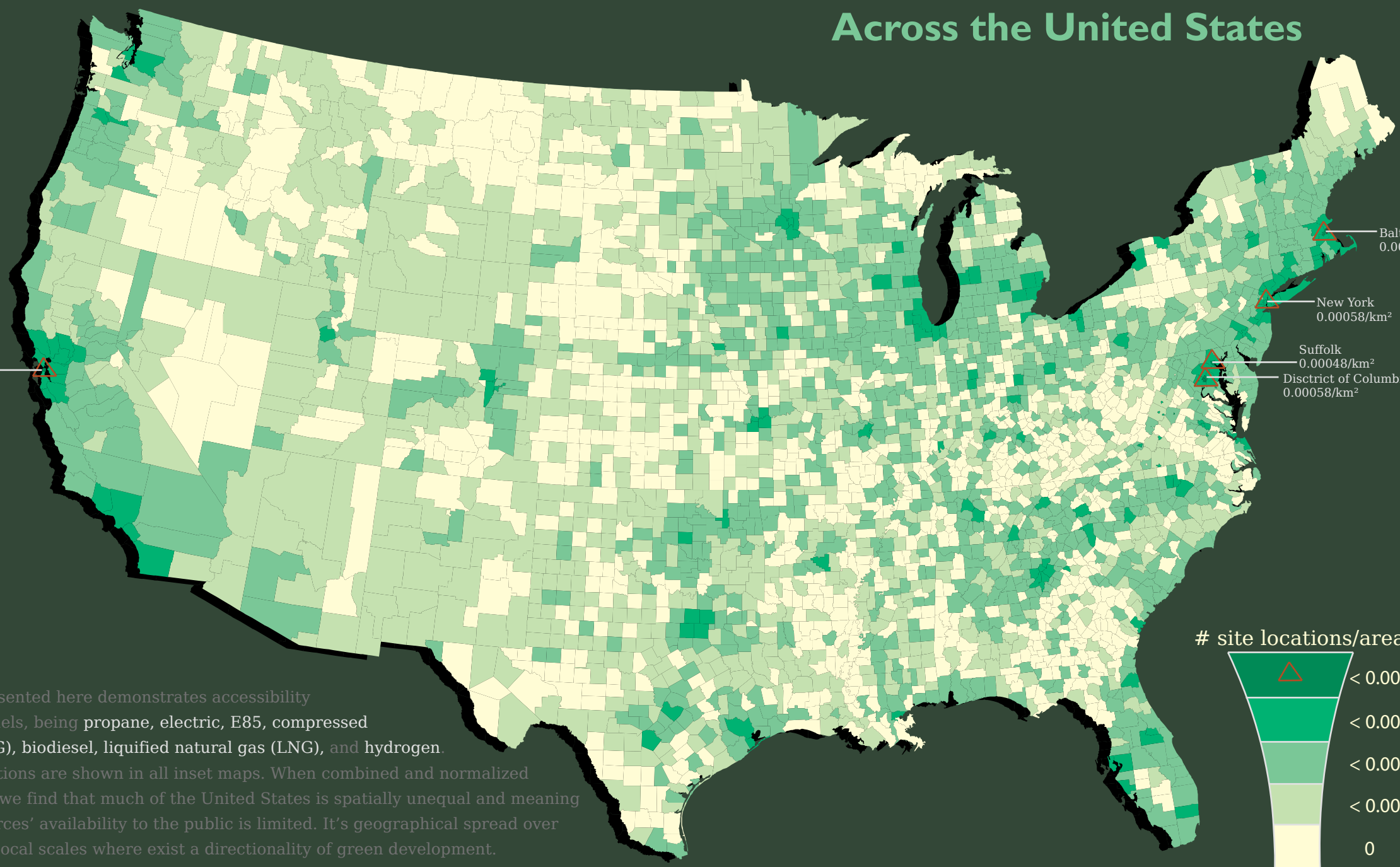
Electric



E85



Compressed Natural Gas



San Francisco
0.0013/km²

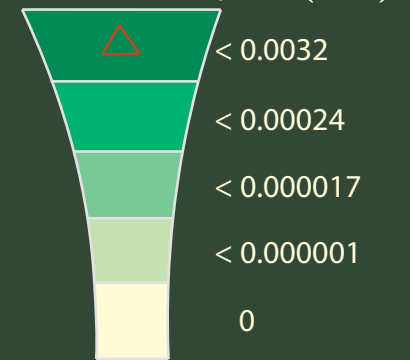
Baltimore
0.00041/km²

New York
0.00058/km²

Suffolk
0.00048/km²

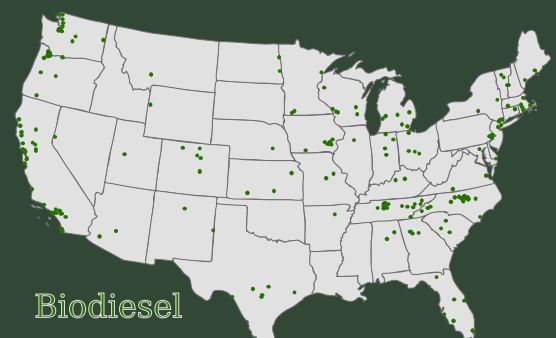
District of Columbia
0.00058/km²

site locations/area(km²)

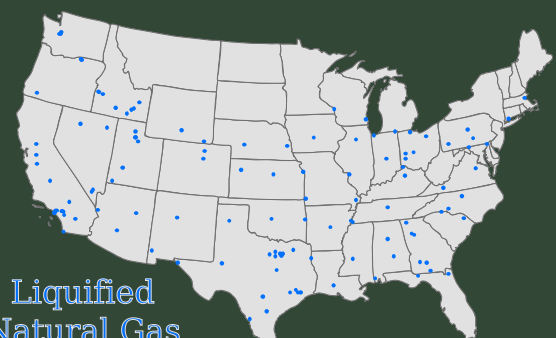


The data presented here demonstrates accessibility for alternative fuels, being propane, electric, E85, compressed natural gas (CNG), biodiesel, liquified natural gas (LNG), and hydrogen. These point locations are shown in all inset maps. When combined and normalized to county areas, we find that much of the United States is spatially unequal and meaning that these resources' availability to the public is limited. It's geographical spread over space identifies local scales where exist a directionality of green development.

Although not all of these alternative fuels may be considered green, they do highlight a developing trend in opposite to standard fuel products. High octane fuels and common diesel products are the current standard for vehicular purposes. We find that **hydrogen** is the least available alternative, and **propane** is the most available alternative. E85 has a higher degree of development in the midwestern states. Electric charging availability at local, public fueling stations exist more commonly in tight clusters, which are indicative of urban centers. Overall, the general, combined distribution of alternative fuels behaves similarly with that of the point locations for **electric** availability, being urban environments.



Biodiesel



Liquified Natural Gas



Hydrogen



325 Miles

1:16,000,000

1,300 Miles

1:65,000,000

Note: Data includes both current and planned alternative dispenseable fuel site locations, that are available for public consumption, as of April, 2016

