By the numbers: Wyoming

- 2,197 geoscience employees (excludes self-employed)
- 748 million gallons/day: total groundwater withdrawal
- $2.41 billion: value of nonfuel mineral production in 2017
- 30 total disaster declarations, including 18 fire, 5 flood, and 2 severe storm disasters (1953-2017)
- $4.65 million: NSF GEO grants awarded in 2017

Read more in this Geoscience in Your State Factsheet...

Agencies Working on Geoscience Issues in Wyoming

**Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality**  
http://deq.wyoming.gov/  
The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for enforcing state and federal environmental laws. It is comprised of seven divisions including: administration, abandoned mine land, air quality, industrial siting, land quality, solid & hazardous waste, water quality.

**Wyoming State Emergency Response Commission**  
https://hls.wyo.gov/  
Among the SERC’s duties are the following: designate local emergency planning districts within the state and appoint a local emergency planning committee (LEPC) to serve each of the districts; coordinate and supervise activities of the local committees; review local emergency response plans annually; receive all chemical release notifications and inventory reports.

**Wyoming State Geological Survey**  
https://www.wsgs.wyo.gov/  
The Wyoming State Geological Survey (WSGS) performs the important and critical function of interpreting Wyoming’s complex geology.

Maps & Visualizations

[Interactive database for geologic maps of the United States](http://www.nhm.org/)

The U.S. Geological Survey hosts the National Geologic Map Database (NGMDB). This interactive tool serves as a national archive for high-quality, standardized geologic maps created by the U.S. Geological Survey and state geological surveys. The MapView section of the NGMDB displays geologic maps...

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Case Studies & Factsheets

[Cover of AGI Factsheet 2018-004 - Present Day Climate Change](http://www.agi.org/)

Present Day Climate Change

Climate Science 101 Climate is the average of weather conditions over several decades. Geoscientists monitor modern climate conditions (1880 A.D. to present) in part by taking direct measurements of weather data (i.e., air temperature, rainfall and snowfall, wind speed, cloudiness, and so on)...

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Webinars & Forums


The 2016 Critical Issues Forum was a 1-½ day meeting covering multiple aspects of groundwater depletion in the High Plains.

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