



## Glossary

<b>Advocacy</b>	the act or process of supporting a cause or proposal
<b>Benefit</b>	an advantage or profit gained from something
<b>Bentonite</b>	a kind of absorbent clay formed by the breakdown of volcanic ash
<b>Coal</b>	A black/dark brown rock made from old plant matter found mainly underground; mined and used as fuel
<b>Con</b>	the unfavorable factors or reasons; disadvantages
<b>Conservation</b>	the careful utilization of a resource in order to prevent waste and leave some for future generations
<b>Constraint</b>	a limitation or reservation
<b>Crude oil</b>	unrefined petroleum
<b>Culture</b>	a way of thinking, behaving, or working that exists in a place or organization
<b>Economy</b>	financial system of interaction and exchange
<b>Energy</b>	power derived from the utilization of natural resources, especially to provide light and heat or to power machines, useable power
<b>Engineer</b>	a person who designs, builds, or maintains engines, machines, or public works
<b>Entrust</b>	to give somebody the responsibility of doing something or of caring for someone or something
<b>Extraction</b>	the action of taking out something, especially using effort or force

<b>Generation</b>	a group of individuals, most of whom are the same approximate age
<b>Hydropower</b>	electricity produced from machines that are run by moving water
<b>Impact</b>	have a strong effect on someone or something
<b>Industry</b>	a group of businesses that provides a particular product or service
<b>Infrastructure</b>	the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, pipelines, and transmission lines) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise
<b>Innovation</b>	a new method, idea, or product
<b>Mineral</b>	a substance (such as quartz, coal, petroleum, salt, etc.) that is naturally formed under the ground
<b>Natural gas</b>	odorless gas that is taken from under the ground and used as fuel and used to make materials
<b>Natural resources</b>	sources of life, materials, or energy that we are able to get naturally from the earth
<b>Nonrenewable resources</b>	resources that cannot be replenished (made again) in a short period of time
<b>Oil field</b>	an area of land or seabed underlain by strata yielding petroleum, especially in amounts that justify commercial exploitation
<b>Oil industry</b>	the global processes of exploration, extraction, refining, transporting (often by oil tankers and pipelines) and marketing the products
<b>Preservation</b>	the act of maintaining or protecting
<b>Pro</b>	the favorable factors or reasons; advantages
<b>Renewable resources</b>	resources that are capable of being replenished
<b>Resource</b>	a place or thing that provides something useful
<b>Reservoir</b>	a natural or artificial place where water (or oil) is collected and stored for use
<b>Residual oil</b>	oil found in low concentrations naturally or in oil fields following primary production
<b>Revenue</b>	money that is made by or paid to a business or an organization
<b>Steward</b>	an individual who manages areas or resources

<b>Stewardship</b>	As Wyoming citizens, we are stewards entrusted with the responsible development, care, and use of our resources to benefit current and future generations.
<b>Trona</b>	a gray mineral that occurs as an evaporate in salt deposits and consists of a hydrated carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium
<b>Uranium</b>	a gray, dense radioactive metal used as a fuel in nuclear reactors