

# APPENDICES

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**Appendix A**

**Summary of  
2018 Landowner Survey**

**Perceived Status of Deer and Pronghorn Populations  
And Suggested Hunting Season Strategies**

**Gillette Biologist District**

May 2019

**Prepared by:**

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Gillette Wildlife Biologist  
**Wyoming Game & Fish Department**

## Overview

Questionnaire surveys of landowners within the Gillette Biologist District have been conducted after each hunting season from 1996 through 2018. Landowners completed the surveys and returned them with their coupon forms either separately or with their landowner coupons to their local game warden by March 1<sup>st</sup> of the following year.

The questions asked for each of the surveys were essentially the same with only slight variation between the first survey and subsequent surveys. Landowners were asked if the pronghorn and deer herds on their ranches were below desired levels, at desired levels, or above desired levels. They were also asked if they thought that next year's hunting season should be more conservative, about the same, or more liberal than the previous hunting season. Overall, it appears that the response rate is declining when comparing years past.

A brief summary of the 2018 responses relative to the 2019 hunting season is as follows.

### Pronghorn Questionnaire Responses

#### Area 1

- 56% of respondents think that pronghorn are at desired levels with 30% stating they were above.
- 72% of respondents desire the same season for 2019.

#### Area 3

- 75% of respondents believe that numbers are below objective, 25% feel that they are above objective.
- 75% of landowners favor the same season for 2019

#### Area 17

- 68% of landowners feel that antelope numbers are where they should be.
- 64% of landowners favor the same season for 2019.

#### Area 18

- 80% of landowners think that pronghorn numbers on their property are at desired levels.
- 90% of landowners favor the same season for 2019.

#### Area 19

- 67% of respondents felt that antelope were at or above desired numbers.
- 100% of respondents wanted the same or a more liberal season for 2019.

#### Area 23

- 92% of landowners surveyed believe that pronghorn numbers on their property are at desired levels.
- 100% of landowners favor the same or more liberal season for 2019.

#### Area 24

- 50% of landowners surveyed believe that pronghorn numbers on their property are above desired levels with the remainder of respondents split on their opinion.
- 88% wanted the same season or a more liberal season for 2019.

#### Area 27

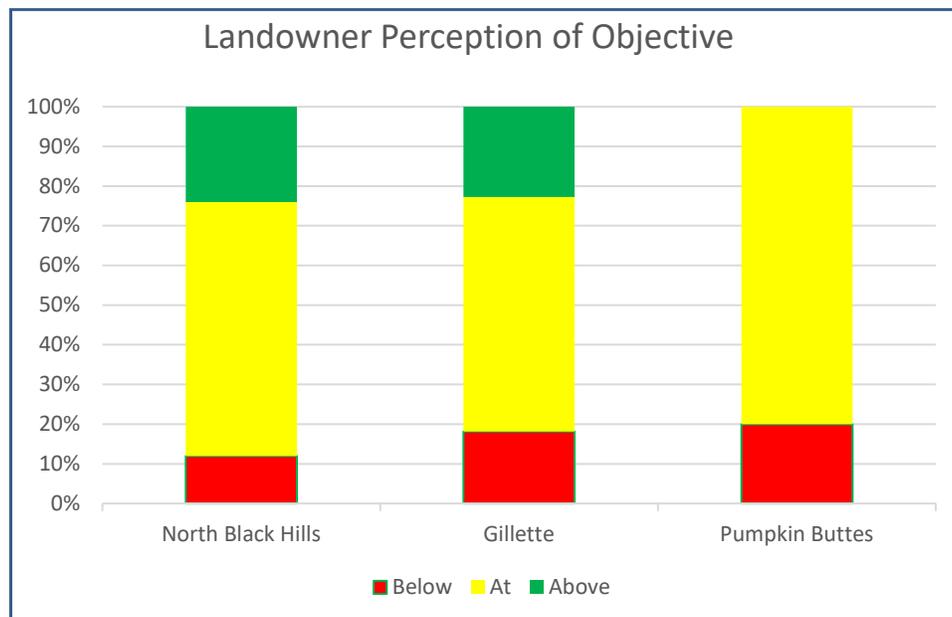
- The 2 respondents wanted the same or a more liberal season for 2019.

## Overall Pronghorn Survey Results

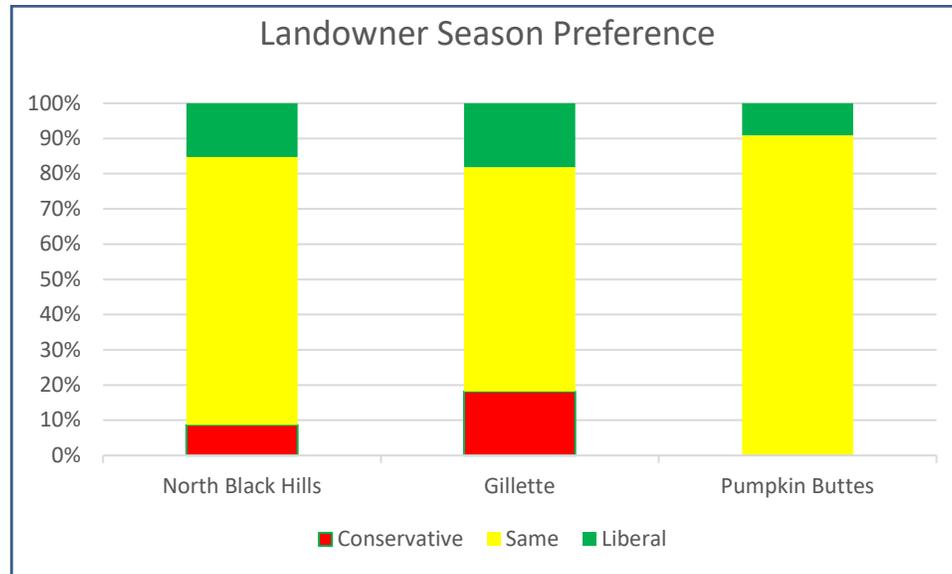
- Sample size of 98 landowners answered the portion on pronghorn (some incomplete, only answering either the portion regarding population or season and not both, some not indicating hunt area).
- 65% of total respondents think that pronghorn numbers on their property are at desired levels with 13% indicating that pronghorn numbers on their property are below desired levels and 21% indicating that pronghorn numbers on their property are above desired levels.
- Most (74%) favor the same season for 2019 with 16% favoring a more liberal and 10% favoring a more conservative season for 2019. Responses were fairly similar as compared to the 2017 season responses.

## Relationship to 2018 Post-season Population Estimate, Its Objective and Landowner Desires for the 2019 Hunting Season

- North Black Hills Herd Unit is estimated to be below objective. Overall, 64% of landowners think pronghorn are at the desired level and the majority (70%) want the same season for 2018.
- Gillette Herd Unit is estimated to be below objective. Respondents were equally split on where they believe the herd is; however most want a similar season for 2019.
- Pumpkin Buttes Herd Unit is estimated to be slightly below objective. 92% of all respondents want the same season for 2019.
- Winter conditions were mostly moderate with some severe weeks in the winter of 2018-2019. Winter commenced average temperatures and snowfall. In the month of February there were prolonged periods of cold couple with snowstorms. The 2019 seasons account for the winter and address the capacity of the public land in some hunt areas.



**Figure 1.** 2018 landowner survey results by herd unit regarding pronghorn herd size compared to herd objective.



**Figure 2.** 2018 landowner survey results by herd unit regarding desired 2019 pronghorn hunting seasons.

**Table 1.** 2018 landowner survey results, and results by year 1997-2018

Hunt Area	Population			Season		
	Below Desired Level	At Desired Level	Above Desired Level	More Conserv Season	Same Season	More Liberal Season
1	4	15	8	3	18	4
3	0	3	1	0	3	0
17	4	13	5	4	14	4
18	2	8	0	1	9	0
19	0	6	3	0	5	3
23	0	12	1	0	10	1
24	2	4	2	1	5	2
27	0	1	1	0	1	1

YEAR						
<b>*2018</b>	13(13%)	64(65%)	21(22%)	9(10%)	68(74%)	15(16%)
<b>2017</b>	14(14%)	59(60)	26(26%)	9(9%)	64(66%)	24(25%)
<b>2016</b>	16(25%)	34(54%)	13(21%)	9(15%)	39(66%)	11(19%)
<b>2015</b>	20(29%)	42(62%)	6(9%)	8(12%)	53(79%)	6(9%)
<b>2014</b>	22(26%)	49(58%)	13(16%)	19(23%)	49(61%)	13(16%)
<b>2013</b>	31(47%)	29(44%)	6(9%)	32(48%)	29(44%)	5(8%)
<b>2012</b>	72(44%)	82(50%)	11(6%)	47(29%)	103(64%)	11(7%)
<b>2011</b>	30 (37%)	47 (57%)	5 (6%)	25 (32%)	49 (62%)	5 (6%)
<b>2010</b>	30 (33%)	45 (49%)	16 (18%)	21 (23%)	52 (57%)	18 (20%)
<b>2009</b>	19 (18%)	60 (56%)	29 (27%)	15 (14%)	72 (66%)	22 (20%)
<b>2008</b>	7 (6%)	55 (50%)	48 (44%)	9 (8%)	60 (56%)	39 (36%)
<b>2007</b>	7 (6%)	58 (48%)	55 (46%)	4 (3%)	69 (57%)	46 (39%)
<b>2006</b>	14 (11%)	58 (44%)	61 (46%)	6 (5%)	74 (56%)	53 (40%)
<b>2005</b>	6 (10%)	22 (35%)	34 (55%)	4 (7%)	31 (53%)	23 (40%)
<b>2004</b>	28 (16%)	86 (50%)	59 (34%)	12 (7%)	98 (57%)	63 (36%)
<b>2003</b>	30 (17%)	105 (60%)	43 (24%)	11 (6%)	109 (62%)	56 (32%)
<b>2002</b>	24 (18%)	78 (58%)	33 (24%)	17 (13%)	80 (59%)	38 (28%)
<b>2001</b>	27 (21%)	74 (59%)	25 (20%)	23 (18%)	73 (58%)	30 (24%)
<b>2000</b>	50 (40%)	58 (46%)	17 (14%)	33 (27%)	65 (52%)	26 (21%)
<b>1999</b>	48 (46%)	37 (35%)	20 (19%)	30 (29%)	47 (46%)	25 (25%)
<b>1998</b>	49 (37%)	64 (48%)	21 (16%)	31 (23%)	73 (54%)	31 (23%)
<b>1997</b>	68 (49%)	60 (43%)	11 (8%)	56 (41%)	63 (46%)	18 (13%)

\*Note-Totals of Hunt Area may not equal total for 2018. This is due to some landowners not reporting what area they are in or answering only portions of the survey. Their opinions were factored into the total, but not by Hunt Area.

### Deer Questionnaire Responses

#### Area 1

- 72% believe deer numbers on their property are at desired levels.
- 72% favor the same season for 2019.

#### Area 3

- 50% feel that deer are at desired numbers.
- 80% favor the same season for 2019.

#### Area 10

- There were 2 respondents and they both felt that deer were at numbers where they would like to see them.
- Both respondents favored the same season for 2019.

#### Area 17

- 64% of respondents felt that the deer were where they would like to see them.
- 73% favor a similar season for 2019.

#### Area 18

- 53% of respondents felt that deer were where they would like to see them.
- 58% favor the same season for 2019.

#### Area 19

- 85% believe deer numbers on their property are at or below desired levels.
- 50% favor a more conservative season for 2019.

#### Area 21

- Respondents were evenly split on the objective
- 50% of respondents desired the same season for 2019.

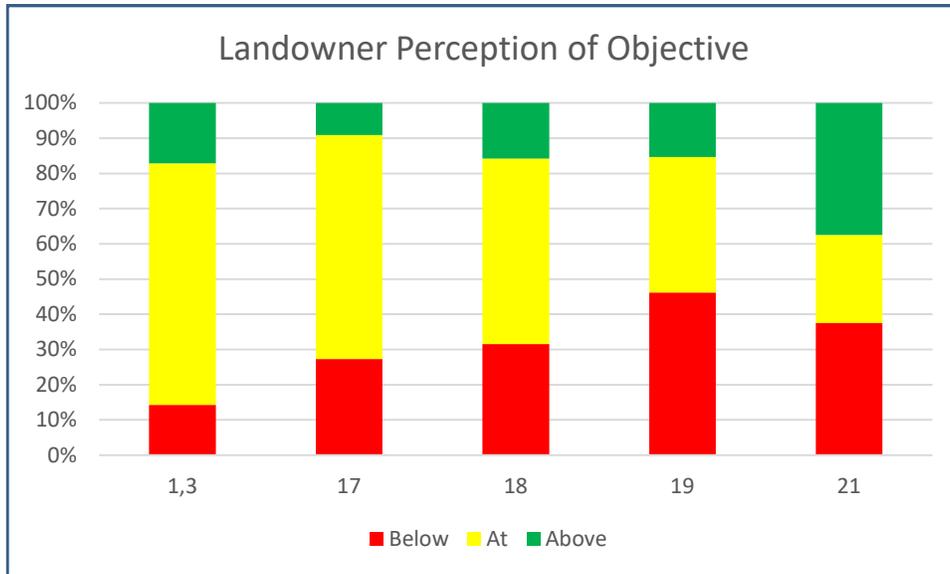
#### **Overall Deer Survey Results**

- 102 landowners answered the deer portion of the survey (some incomplete, only answering either the portion regarding population or season and not both, some not indicating hunt area).
- Most (59%) think that deer numbers are at desired levels with 25% of the respondents indicating that the herds are below desired levels and 16% indicating that herds are above desired levels.
- Most (65%) favor the same season for 2019, with 21% desiring a more conservative season, and the remaining 14% indicating the need for a more liberal season.

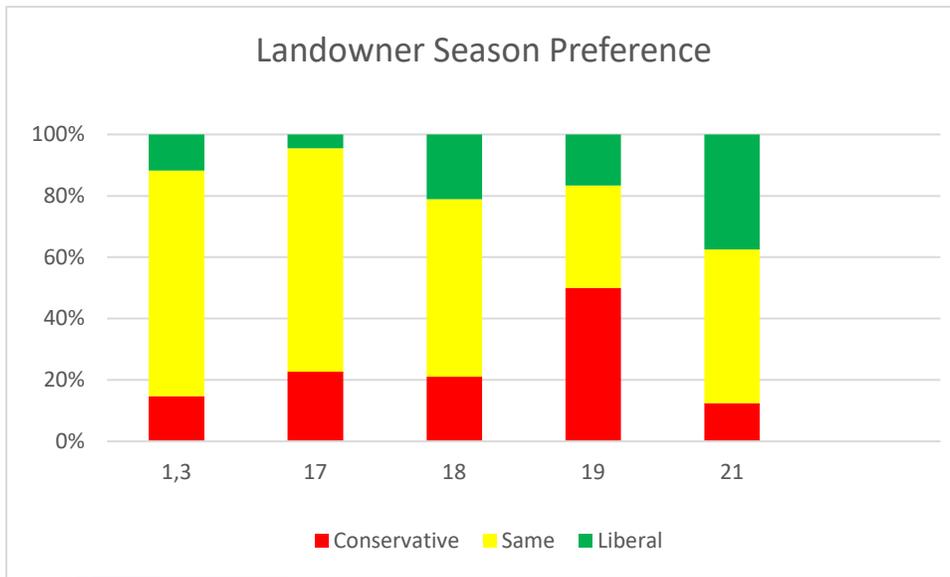
#### **Relationship to 2018 Post-season Population Estimate, Management Objective and Landowner Desires for the 2019 Hunting Season**

- Powder River Herd Unit is far below objective. Landowners generally desire a higher population of deer in the herd unit and prefer the same or more conservative season in 2019.
- Pumpkin Buttes Herd Unit is near objective. The annual landowner survey results show that landowners continue to desire a higher deer population. The majority of landowners would like to see more deer and desire a more conservative season for 2019.
- Black Hills Herd Unit is slightly above objective. In the Sheridan Region portion of the herd unit the majority of landowners (69%) indicate that the herd is at desired levels for mule deer. Most (74%) want to see the same season in 2019.
- Cheyenne River Deer herd unit is below objective. In the Sheridan Region portion of the herd unit the majority (62%) of landowners indicate that the herd is at or below desired levels and 88% favor the same or more liberal season for 2019.

**Figure 3.** 2018 landowner survey results by hunt area regarding deer herd size compared to herd objective.



**Figure 4.** 2018 landowner survey results by hunt area regarding desired 2019 deer hunting seasons.



**Table 2.** Summary of responses by landowners regarding deer population levels and opinions for deer hunting seasons 1997– 2018 and summary of 2018.

Hunt Area	Population			Season		
	Below Desired Level	At Desired Level	Above Desired Level	More Conserv Season	Same Season	More Liberal Season
1	5	15	2	3	13	4
3	1	4	1	1	4	1
10	1	0	0	1	0	0
17	14	14	2	12	15	2
18	4	7	2	2	10	1
19	8	10	2	5	13	2
21	1	1	1	1	1	1
YEAR	Population			Season		
*2017	36(35%)	56(54%)	12(11%)	26(26%)	60(60%)	14(14%)
*2016	26(39%)	35(53%)	5(8%)	18(28%)	40(61%)	7(11%)
*2015	27(36%)	39(51%)	10(13%)	20(28%)	44(60%)	9(12%)
*2014	39(49%)	33(42%)	7(9%)	33(43%)	37(49%)	6(8%)
*2013	43(65%)	23(35%)	0	37(57%)	23(35%)	5(8%)
*2012	106(66%)	46(29%)	8(5%)	80(52%)	65(42%)	8(5%)
2011	52 (71%)	20 (28%)	1 (1%)	41 (59%)	27 (39%)	1 (1%)
2010	56 (57%)	38 (39%)	4 (4%)	40 (51%)	49 (41%)	8 (8%)
2009	64 (57%)	43 (38%)	5 (4%)	50 (45%)	58 (52%)	6 (5%)
2008	28 (26%)	72 (67%)	7 (7%)	17 (16%)	78 (72%)	13 (12%)
2007	22 (18%)	83 (66%)	20 (16%)	13 (10%)	88 (70%)	24 (19%)
2006	24 (18%)	75 (57%)	32 (24%)	14 (11%)	77 (58%)	41 (31%)
2005	18 (19%)	54 (56%)	25 (26%)	14 (14%)	60 (61%)	25 (25%)
2004	52 (29%)	98 (55%)	29 (16%)	30 (17%)	117 (67%)	29 (16%)
2003	57 (30%)	110 (58%)	23 (12%)	34 (19%)	108 (61%)	35 (20%)
2002	43 (32%)	76 (56%)	17 (13%)	30 (22%)	84 (62%)	22 (16%)
2001	44 (35%)	65 (52%)	17 (13%)	34 (27%)	74 (59%)	18 (14%)
2000	38 (29%)	73 (57%)	18 (14%)	34 (26%)	66 (51%)	30 (23%)
1999	30 (29%)	56 (55%)	16 (16%)	26 (25%)	56 (55%)	20 (20%)
1998	60 (47%)	63 (49%)	6 (5%)	51 (39%)	65 (50%)	15 (11%)
1997	64 (47%)	56 (41%)	16 (12%)	57 (42%)	61 (45%)	18 (13%)

\*Note-Totals of Hunt Area may not equal total for 2018. This is due to some landowners not reporting what area they are in or answering only portions of the survey. Their opinions were factored into the total, but not by Hunt Area.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **2018 Buffalo / Kaycee Landowner Survey**

**May 31, 2019**

Prepared by Cheyenne Stewart

Buffalo Wildlife Biologist  
Wyoming Game & Fish Department

The 20<sup>th</sup> Buffalo/Kaycee landowner postseason survey was conducted following the 2018 hunting season. Surveys were mailed to 149 landowners in the Buffalo Wildlife Biologist district, asking for perceptions of pronghorn, mule deer, white-tailed deer and elk populations as well as what hunting season adjustments they recommend for the 2019 hunting seasons. Landowners were asked the following questions for each species that occupies their ranches (pronghorn, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and elk):

Overall for your area, is the (*species*) population:

- Below or less than desired levels
- At or about right at desired levels
- Above or higher than desired levels

For next year, would you like to see the (*species*) hunting seasons:

- More conservative with fewer licenses
- About the same as this year
- More liberal with more licenses

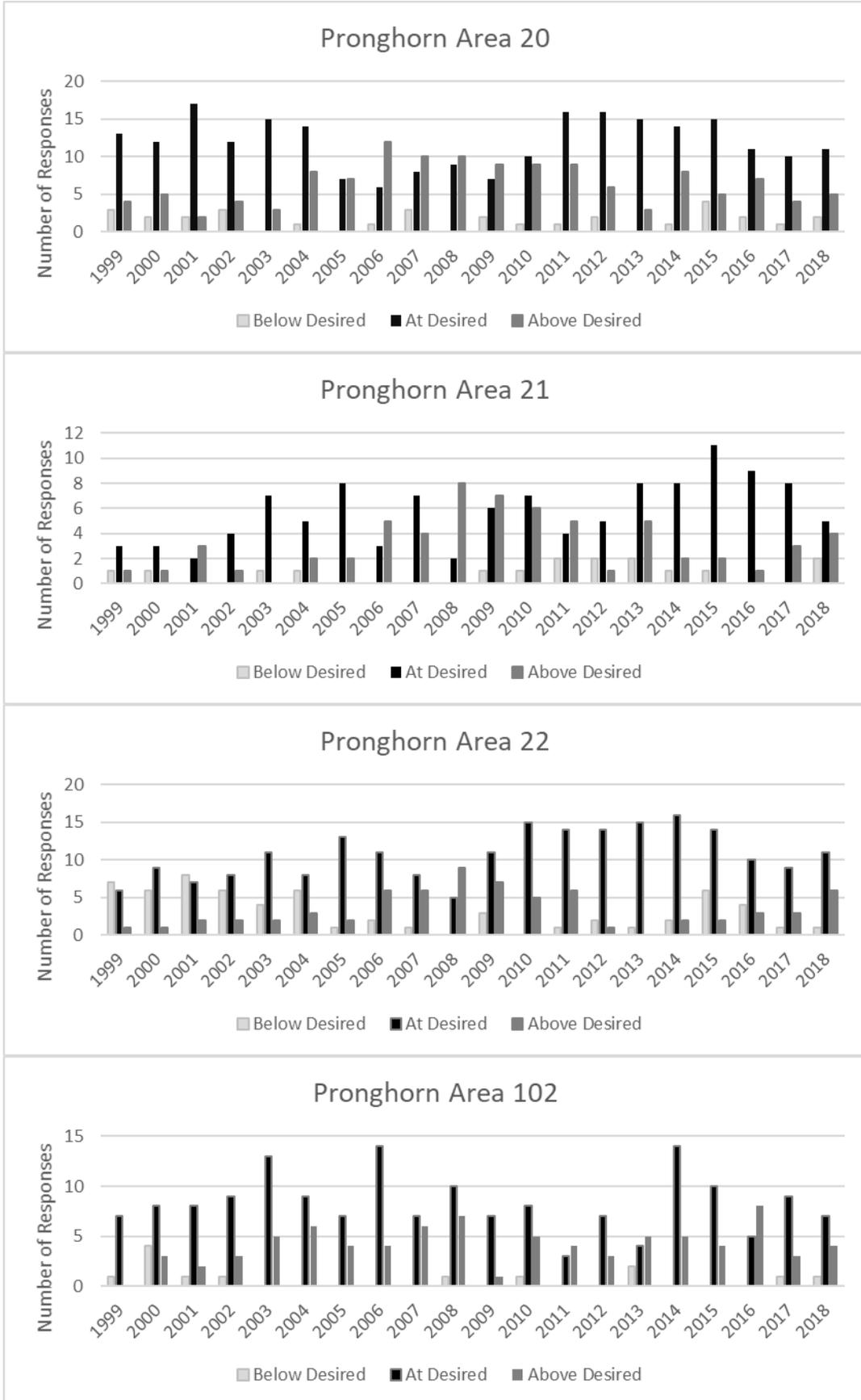
Landowners were also asked if they were interested in learning more information about our Access Yes programs. General comments were also requested.

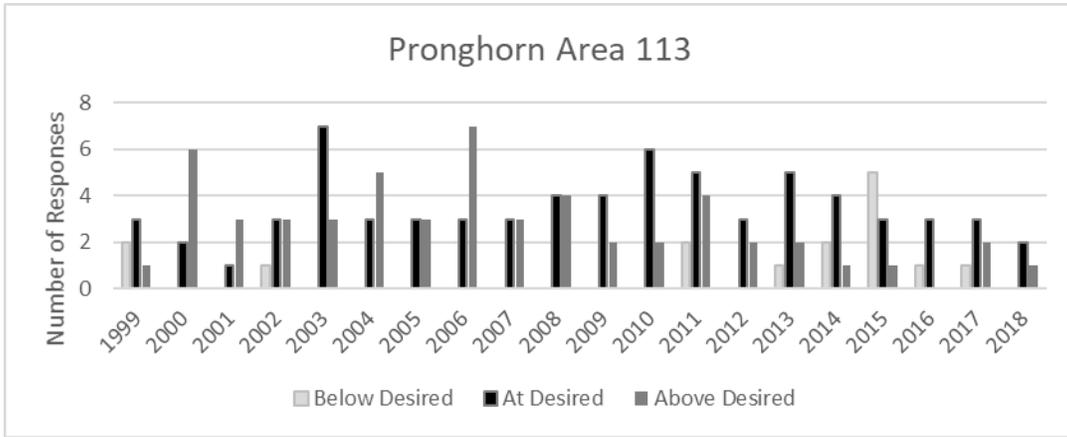
Sixty-two responses were received for a response rate of 42%. Response rates have ranged from 34% - 45% from 2011 to 2017. Results of the 2018 survey and 20-year trends are provided below. Not all landowners responded to each question or for each species. Some landowners are credited with a response in more than one hunt area because of landownership patterns. Therefore, total responses may exceed the number of actual survey returns. The total (*n*) references the number of landowners who responded for the respective species followed by the totals for all hunt areas. Samples are generally low at the hunt area level limiting the confidence in the results.

Some interpretation of survey responses was needed as some landowners responded for species they do not have, or have limited numbers of, on their property. For example, a landowner who has low potential for pronghorn on a ranch and responded they are below desired numbers was not included in the final results. Areas with less than 5 responses every year are not included.

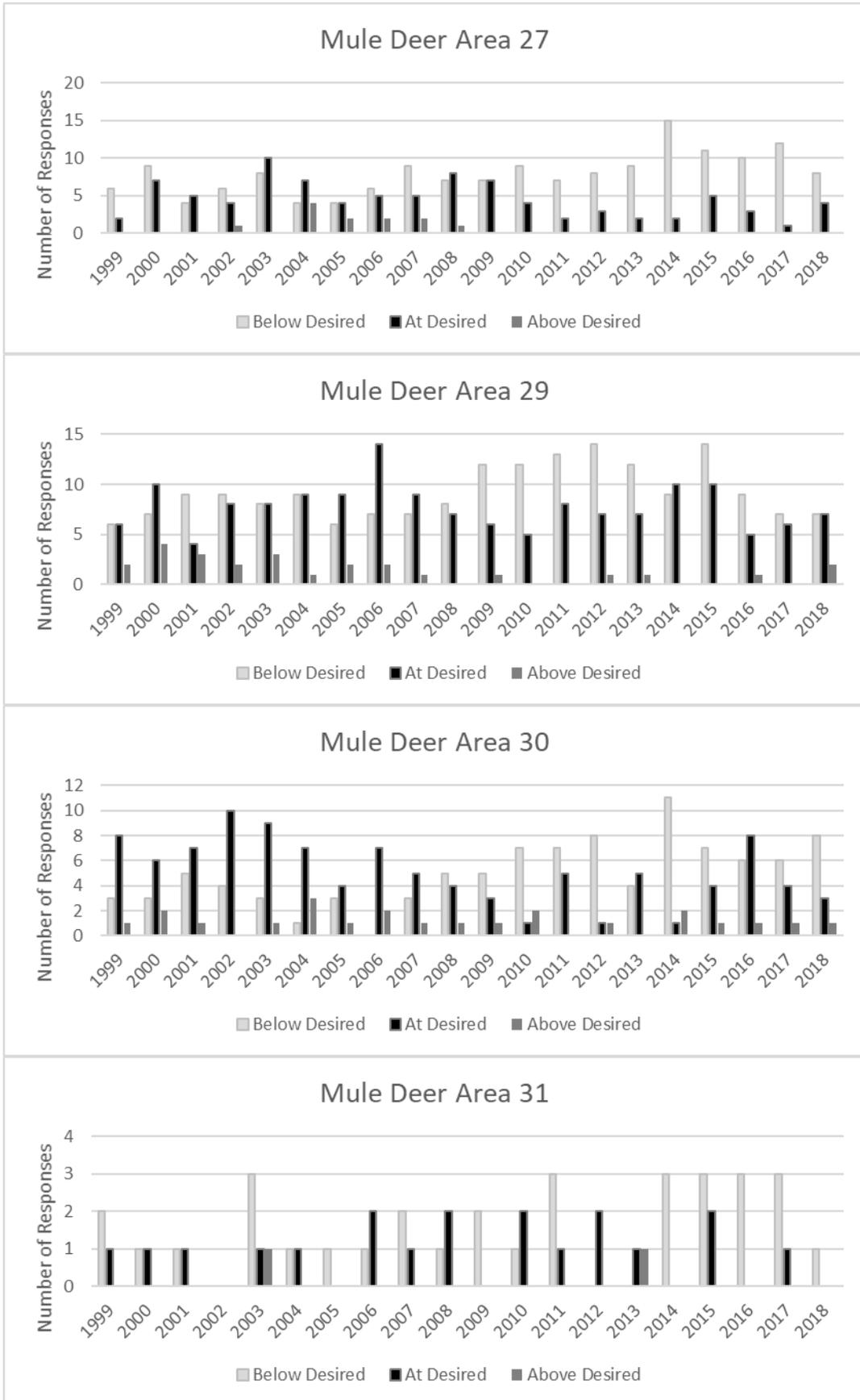
Eight landowners responded that they were interested in learning more about ways that Wyoming Game and Fish can help facilitate hunter/landowner coordination. Local Game Wardens and Access Yes Coordinator will follow-up with these landowners.

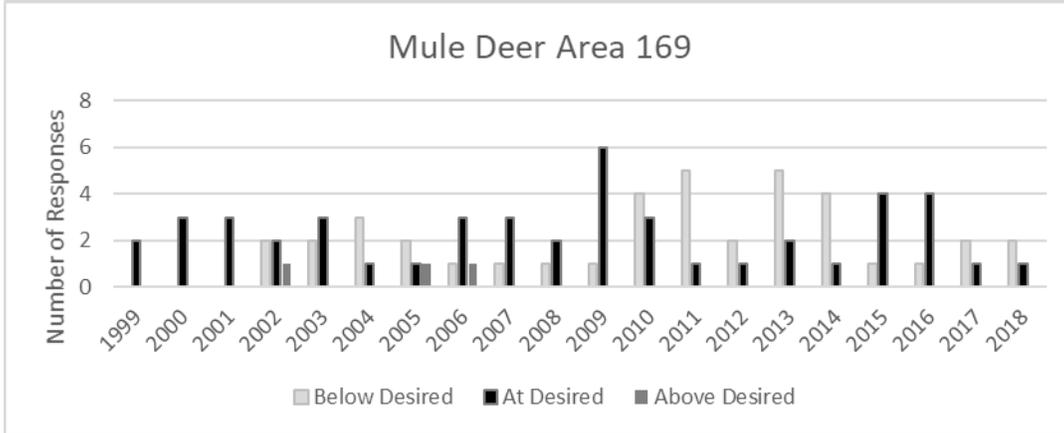
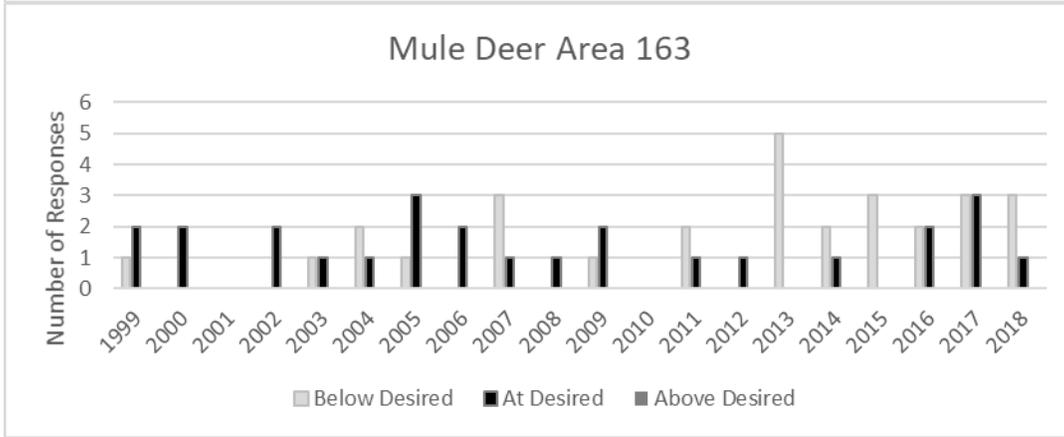
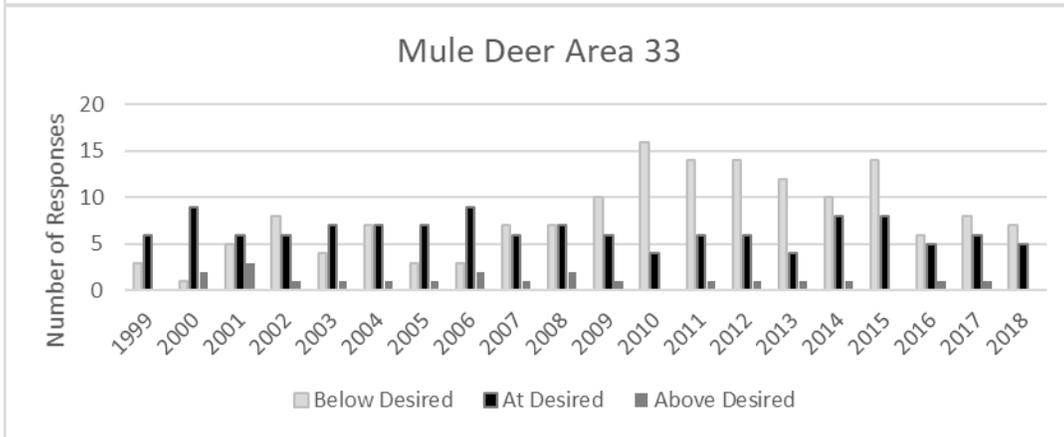
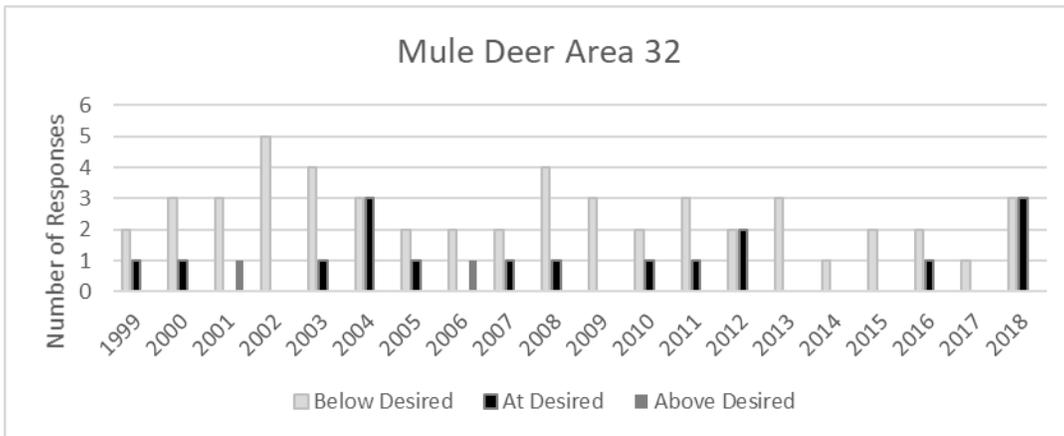
**Pronghorn**



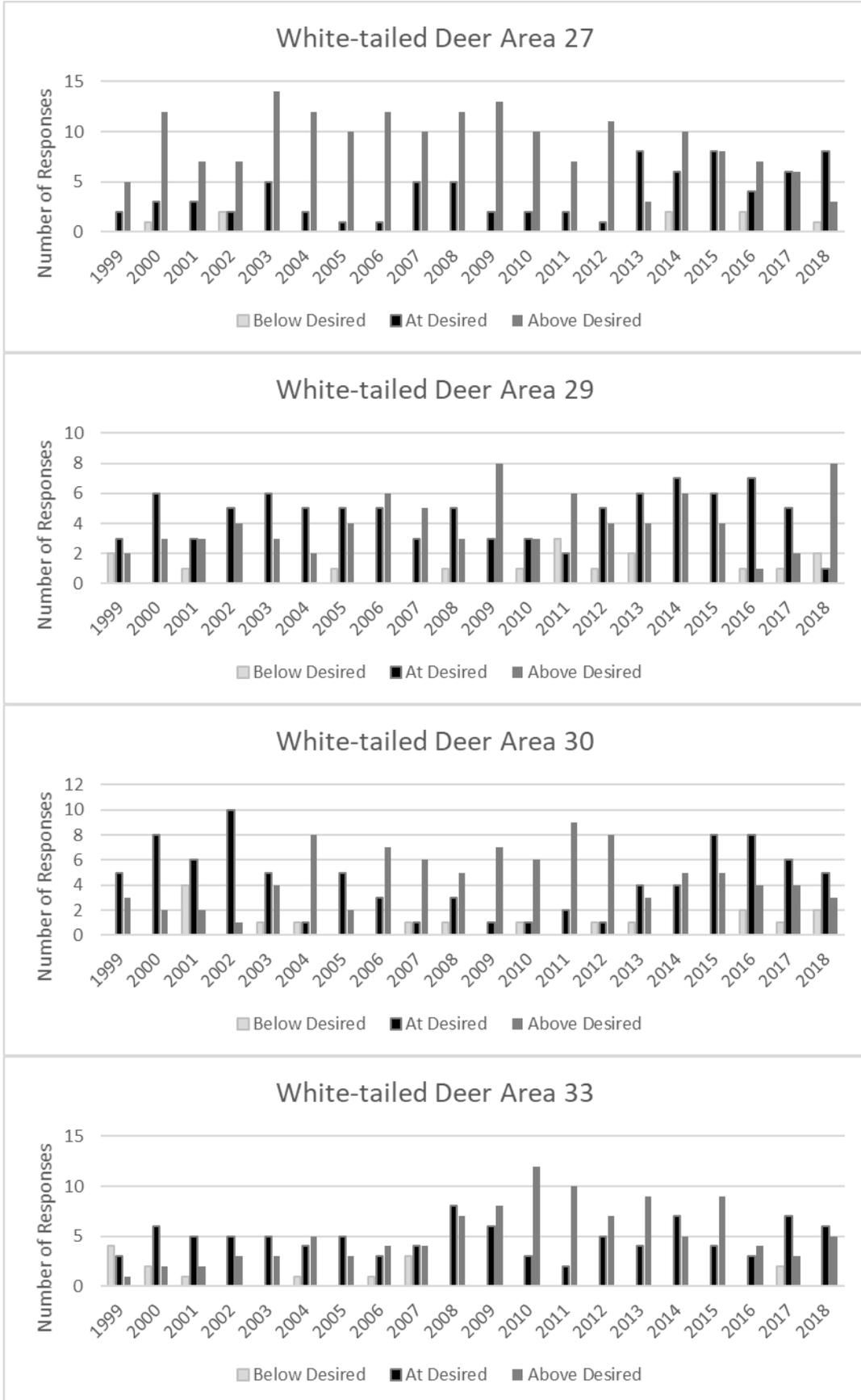


**Mule Deer**

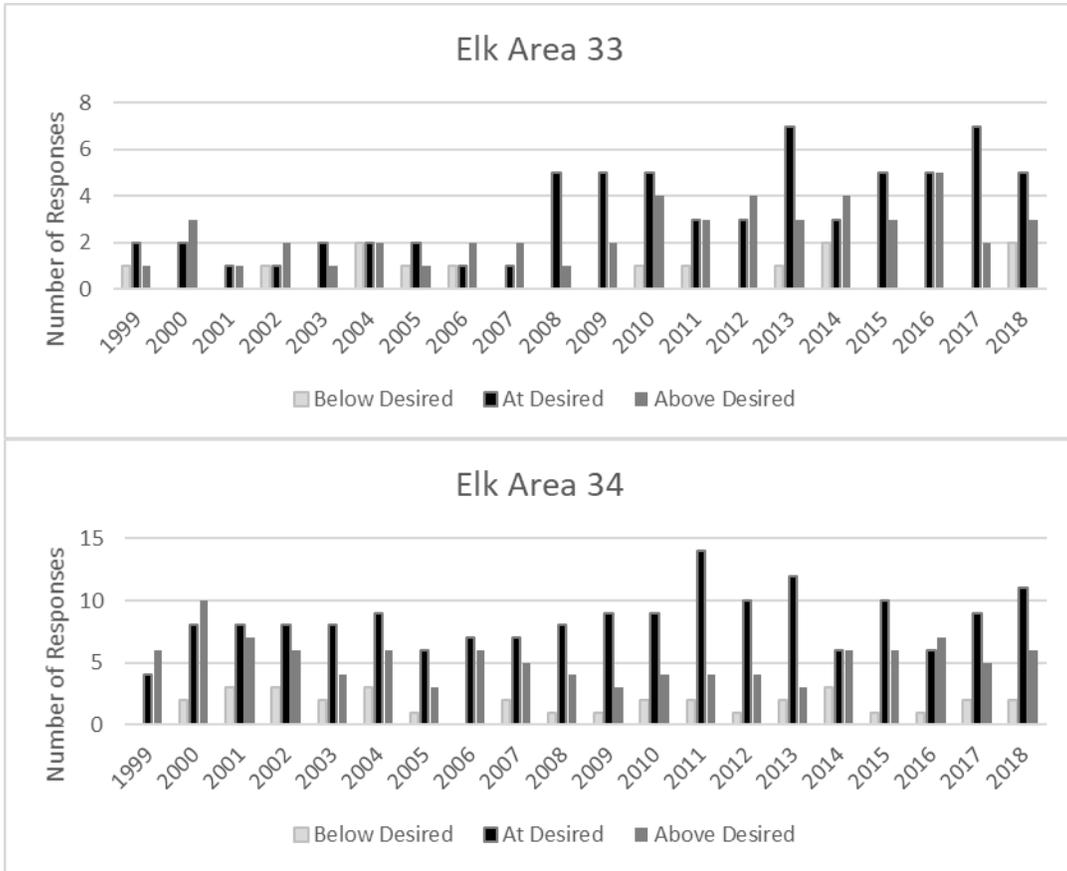




**White-tailed Deer**



Elk



## APPENDIX C

### CAMPBELL COUNTY HUNTER ASSISTANCE SERVICE 2018 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

#### Operations

2018 was the 35th year for the Campbell County Hunter Assistance Service (here after “Service”). The program was started in 1983 as an effort to better coordinate private land availability with prospective hunters. The Service has since evolved to include both private land hunting coordination as well as public land hunting information.

In 2018, the Hunter Assistance Service was operated from the Campbell County Visitor’s Center (here after “Visitor’s Center”), located at Highway 59 and Interstate 90. Prior to 2000, the Service was conducted at both the Visitor’s Center and the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce in downtown Gillette. With a consolidated operation at one location, the Service is better able to maximize limited resources as well as provide better service to the hunting community, as all the information is located at one readily accessible and centrally located site.

Over the past 18 years, the Service has also provided information for the Department’s Walk-in Access areas. In 2000, a temporary position was funded by the Department to work at the Visitor’s Center from late September through early November. A Game and Fish Department Access Yes grant was used from 2003-2009 to fund the position. The focus of this position was to promote Walk-in Access areas within Campbell County, distribute Walk-in Access guides, to contact landowners in the Gillette District to find those ranches seeking additional hunters, and to keep an active list of those ranches available at the Visitor’s Center for hunters seeking hunting opportunities. In previous years, the temporary employee had spent considerable time contacting landowners to inquire about big game hunting opportunities on private land. Those with open dates to take additional hunters were kept on a calling list to be distributed to hunters seeking such opportunity. The hired employee also worked at the Visitor’s Center during peak visitation periods, answering hunter questions and recommending appropriate departmental publications.

For the 2018 hunting season, coverage was provided by the Gillette Wildlife Biologist and Game Wardens, the Sheridan Information and Education Specialist, and by employees of the Visitor’s Center. It is hoped that this position will be refilled in future seasons when funding is available, as it is a valuable addition to the Service and provides the hunting public with additional information.

The Service has greatly expanded during the past several years to become more than just an opportunity to provide hunter assistance during the peak fall season. The Visitor’s Center now fields hunter inquiries year-round. The permanent staff at the Visitor’s Center has become well-versed in hunting and fishing opportunities within the region and are able to provide this information to nonresident tourists and residents throughout the year. If unable to directly assist the public with hunting and fishing information, The Visitor’s Center forwards requests to either local Department personnel or the Regional Office in Sheridan. The Department has benefited greatly from this added service. The number of Department customers the Visitor’s Center has assisted points to the need for a permanent Game and Fish public office in Gillette, should funding become available.

Various Department publications were made available for free distribution during Service operations, including hunting regulations, fishing guides, and various specialty publications of the Department.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land status maps (1:100,000) have been available at the Visitor's Center for the past ten years for resale to the hunting public. Sportsmen were assisted with understanding these maps by using a map display of Northeast Wyoming, which included marked public access roads. The display maps were updated to show changes in land ownership due to sales of state lands and exchanges of USFS and BLM lands. Display maps were located outside the building. Specific information on public lands hunting, map reading, and hunter ethics was also posted to the outside wall. The availability of critical hunting information along the outside wall of the Visitor's Center provided full-time support to the hunting community, even when the Visitor's Center was closed. The "big map" has become a popular stop for non-resident hunters. Hunters can update their own field maps and ask questions of WGFD and Visitor's Center staff before going into the field, and have mentioned that they appreciate and enjoy the service. Hunters also mention that they are very pleased with the "one-stop shopping" opportunity they have to purchase maps, reference the large map, and pick up regulations, and have their questions addressed at the Visitor's Center.

## Results and Discussion

Personnel focused on fielding questions from the multitude of hunters that stopped in at the Visitor's Center and educating sportspersons about available public land and Walk-In Area hunting opportunities.

Visitor's Center personnel were very good in documenting hunter participation with the Service. During peak visitation periods when there were typically 10 to 15 hunters at the Visitor's Center at one time, it could be challenging to document detailed visitation information. Hunter information posted outside of the building meant that many hunters were never directly contacted by the Visitor's Center staff inside. Self-service information was very good for the customers, but the approach does not lend itself well to documenting actual total visitation and assistance provided. Additionally, some hunters were seen using the outside map and services during times when the Visitor's Center was closed. Overall, the Visitor's Center personnel did a commendable job in sampling the visiting hunter population; however the total numbers reported are recognized as being less than the actual total number of hunters using the Service in past years, due to the staffing limitations.

The recorded visitation in 2018 totaled approximately 257 hunters (Table 1). This total is likely lower than the actual total of visiting hunters, as some individuals that visited during September were not tallied by Visitor's Center staff and for reasons mentioned in the previous paragraph. It is conservatively estimated that at least 800 hunters actually used the Service in some fashion during the 2018 season. Additionally, the Visitor's Center fielded over 115 hunter phone calls and emails.

**Table 1.** Gillette Hunter Assistance Service summary from 1984 to 2018.

Year	Landowners	Total Hunters
1984	45	741
1985	36	554

1986	24	923
1987	24	1,131
1988	22	737
1989	28	501
1990	28	236
1991	43	442
1992	46	695
1993	31	727
1994	24	681
1995	33	701
1996	28	651
1997	19	626
1998	27	573
1999	19	620
2000	29	1,776
2001	22	1,316
2002	17	1,346
2003	29	1,237
2004	35	1,711
2005	18	845
2006	12	481
2007	17	1,034
2008	12	922
2009	10	600
2010	0	1,007
2011	0	903
2012	0	853
2013	0	593
2014	0	540
2015	0	476
2016	0	331
2017	0	288
2018	0	257

Peak visitation tends to occur just prior to the start of the rifle season and remains high following the October 1<sup>st</sup> season opener for about 3 to 7 days. Many nonresident hunters feel that they must hunt the opening days of a season despite efforts to inform them that such a strategy is not necessary for a successful Wyoming hunt. The Gillette Wildlife Biologist and Gillette Wardens were present at the Visitor’s Center for two days prior to opening day and fielded the majority of hunting questions. The Sheridan Information and Education Specialist was also present on one day to assist. If staff members were unable to answer a question for a visiting hunter, they would either contact the Wildlife Biologist via cell phone or would contact the Sheridan Regional Office for assistance. The employees of the Visitor’s Center did a commendable job in answering hunting questions this past year.

Sales of BLM Surface Management Maps were still popular, even with gps and phone apps assisting in orientation. Many non-residents read about the Service via the Campbell County

Hunting Guide – a mini magazine distributed by The Gillette News-Record in collaboration with Wyoming Game and Fish. The magazine is mailed annually to non-residents who draw an antelope license in Campbell County. It offers several news articles regarding the area’s hunting program and encourages use of the Hunter Assistance Service.

### **Recommendations for the 2019 Hunter Assistance Service**

Overall, the 2018 Hunter Assistance Service accomplished the goals set in 2017. Operations ran efficiently and effectively as many sportsmen were greatly benefited by the Service. However, without a temporary employee to assist with contacting landowners, hunters were at a disadvantage this year when trying to find last-minute private land hunting opportunities. The following recommendations are offered to further refine and improve operations:

1. Consider using the Access Yes technician to assist with the Service. Time should be spent by this employee prior to the season contacting landowners to generate the initial hunting lists and re-doing maps as needed. Following the opening of local hunting seasons, time should also be dedicated to data summaries and report preparation. Clearly this project has proven to be of great benefit to the Department since there is no Game and Fish public office in Campbell County. The Visitor’s Center may request some form of compensation from the Department in future years now that it is under new management, considering the time spent by permanent staff, use of the facilities, and the savings provided to Department personnel time.
2. Department staffing by local permanent personnel is still needed early in the season to help train temporary and Visitor’s Center personnel. The presence of personnel helps greatly with answering hunter questions, as the beginning of the hunting seasons is the most congested time for the Visitor’s Center. The addition of a Sheridan WGFD staff member the weekend prior to opening day and over the first week of October is a great benefit and provides faster service to hunters with questions that Visitor’s Center staff may not be capable of answering.
3. Continue the sale of BLM and USFS maps at the Visitor’s Center. The availability of maps is well-received by hunters, and they consistently comment that they appreciate it each year. Providing maps for sale at the Visitor’s Center should be a top priority, so that hunters do not need to leave and return again with their questions.
4. It is recommended that the Point-of-Sale (IPOS) license technology be included as a resource for hunters at the Visitor’s Center. Sale of leftover licenses was very popular when it was offered in 2005 at the Visitor’s Center, and hunters who used this opportunity in 2005 mentioned that they appreciated the service and would like to see it offered again. Other hunters who were visiting the Service for the first time in 2016 inquired about whether they could purchase leftover licenses at the Visitor’s Center, along with their maps and other WGFD hunting documents. Offering improved “one stop shopping” rather than having to redirect hunters to a local license agent would greatly improve the efficiency of Hunter Assistance Service as a whole and would likely be very popular with visiting hunters.
5. The Department should continue to assist the Gillette News-Record with publishing the hunter information newsletter in 2019. These efforts greatly contribute to the effectiveness of the program and give hunters a head start by answering many common questions within the publication.

6. Update the display maps with new BLM maps as the maps become available. The new maps will include land ownership changes that are currently marked by hand on display maps. A new display map should be made at least every other year, as older maps become weathered and faded, and land exchanges need to be updated.
7. Disseminate information about the Service to landowners as much as possible prior to the 2019 hunting season. It has been noted that many local ranchers were unaware of the service, and it is not possible for the temporary staff of the Visitor's Center to contact all of the 500+ landowners in the region. Using direct letters or newsletters distributed to ranchers by the USDA and NRCS will facilitate communication and information between ranchers and the Department. The result will hopefully be an increase in participation by landowners in the Hunter Assistance Service program. Currently the visitor's center does not provide a list of landowners looking for hunters, as it was becoming difficult to accurately maintain.
8. Expand the availability of similar services to the towns of Sundance and Buffalo. Work with PLPW staff to set up large maps and public displays at accessible points in both Sundance and Buffalo. Staffing may not be immediately possible at these locations, but many questions can be answered with public displays that hunters can visit on their own. Consider working with USFS - Thunder Basin National Grasslands personnel to revamp the kiosk at Weston. The kiosk has been removed, although this would still be an excellent spot for information.