

AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administration: Administration			
Subprogram History			
The administration division has historically been split between the Pratt office and the Secretary's office in Topeka. This division contains the Licensing, Purchasing, accounting, budget, Legal, and IT sections of the Department. This is the division that makes the agency function.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
All accounting, Budget, purchasing, licensing, Legal, Public Affairs, and IT functions are accounted in this division			
Statutory Basis			
32-801,32-802,32-805.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	2	2

Ecological Services: Ecological Services			
Subprogram History			
<p>The Ecological Services Section was established in 1987 during the reorganization of Fish and Game Commission and the Parks Resource Authority to one department. The section was developed to provide technical input to many agricultural and nonagricultural related projects. The addition of both federal and state environmental protection laws such as the National Environmental Policy Acts and federal Clean Water laws and regulations mandated that KDWP become more actively involved as the voice of the state's wildlife resources. The passing of the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 and subsequent passing of the Kansas Nongame and Endangered Species Act in 1975 mandated additional KDWP involvement with project reviews and the development of the nongame, threatened and endangered species program in the state. Subsequent state laws (Water Project Environmental Coordination Act K.S.A. 82a-325 to 327) requires review of water projects in the state and their impacts to other natural resources including threatened and endangered species. In 2005, Ecological Services Section developed the first State Wildlife Action Plan, a plan developed to keep common species common by conserving wildlife and habitat before they become to rare and costly to restore. Through this process a list of species of greatest conservation need was developed and is the cornerstone to receiving federally funding from the State Wildlife Grants Program. The Ecological Services Section is responsible for programs related to non-game, threatened and endangered species, biodiversity, watchable wildlife, climate change (including alternative energy development), and private lands management. The section is responsible for administering State Wildlife Grants (both appropriated and competitive grant funds), Section 6 cooperative agreement and grants, Cooperative Service Agreements with the USFWS and the Chickadee Checkoff Program. The section is also responsible for upholding the threatened and endangered species project review program pursuant to the Kansas Nongame and Endangered Species Act of 1975. In addition, the section is responsible for addressing a diverse array of wildlife interest ranging from T&E to watchable wildlife. Programmatic objectives involve developing collaborative partnerships and committees (e.g. Kansas Nongame Advisory Council, T&E Task Force, Teaming With Wildlife)as well as the development and implementation of the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP).</p>			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
<p>Negative impacts to critical habitats for state listed threatened and endangered species could cause additional decline in population levels that could cause extirpation of the species from the state. Without the review and permitting process for impacts to wildlife additional species could be added to the Federal endangered species list and thus removing jurisdiction from state to federal authority. Part of this reviews includes reviews all KDWP grants for compliance and non-compliance with state and federal laws (Section 7 consultation and NEPA) which without this measure could result in the loss of federal funding for conservation programs agency wide. These reviews are completed in house to reduce cost for the agency that may be required to conduct environmental assessments for each grant funded project causing increased cost per project. Administration of the Section 6 Cooperative Agreement with US Fish and Willdlife Service is also within the sections duties and without this agreement being maintained each year the state wildlife agency would be in further non compliance with the Federal ESA.</p>			
Statutory Basis			
32-801,32-802,32-805, 32-957 through 32-963, 32-1012, 32-1033, 82a-325 through 82a.327.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	8	8

Education Division: Education Division

Subprogram History

Nearing a 50 year anniversary and one of the most successful outdoor education programs delivered by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, the Hunter Education program was created in 1973 and owes this success to the dedicated Kansas hunter education instructors that teach this program. The program funding is made possible through the excise taxes collected on hunting and shooting equipment (Pittman Robertson Act) which pays for classroom materials and training equipment. The Pratt Education Center was converted from the first fish culture school of Kansas University, built in 1913, into the agency's first nature center, established in 1966. Located in the Flint Hills, the Milford Nature Center was built adjacent to the Milford fish hatchery and opened its doors in 1991. The Great Plains Nature Center, the result of a partnership between KDWP, the friends of the Great Plains Nature Center, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the City of Wichita, opened its doors in 1996. The Kansas Wetlands Education Center, a partnership between KDWP and Fort Hays State University, opened in 2009. In 2013, KDWP took over operations of the Southeast Kansas Nature Center through a lease agreement with the city of Galena.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The consequences of not funding this program include the loss of long standing and integral education programs such as hunter education and outdoor skills workshops, as well as the five nature and wildlife education centers in Kansas.

Statutory Basis

32-801,32-802,32-805; 32-920 - 924, 32-912 - 914; 32-1139 - 1143.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	7	7

Fisheries: Fisheries			
Subprogram History			
<p>The Fisheries Division is responsible for maintaining and creating fishing opportunity and improving fishing quality across the state. It is also responsible for conserving and enhancing fisheries resources. Fisheries Division programs are tailored to meet the special needs of anglers. For example, the Urban Fishing Program provides fishing in areas where demand for fish exceeds supply by stocking catchable size fish throughout the fishing season. On the other end of the spectrum is the lack of public water in western counties. The Department's private water leasing program is designed to create new fishing opportunities in portions of the state that are under served. The fisheries program strives to respond to the needs of all anglers regardless of their location. Kansas waters hosted an estimated 400,000 anglers for 4,694,000 fishing trips according to the 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (conducted every five years by the US Census Bureau). Because of its widespread popularity, recreational fishing is an important industry in Kansas. Anglers in Kansas spend over \$295 million each year. The organizational sections of the fisheries Division are Management, Research, and Fish Culture. These sections work hand-in-hand to improve fishing in Kansas, protect the aquatic environment, and to educate the public on matters relating to aquatic life. The fisheries program is multifaceted, working with the fish habitat, the fish themselves, and the public who benefits from these precious natural resources.</p>			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
<p>A dramatic reduction of fishing opportunity in Kansas. Jeopardize the fate of an estimated 400,000 anglers that spend approximately \$295 million dollars in Kansas each year. A predictable loss of sport fish that experience poor natural recruitment on their own due to degradation of habitat. Further degradation of habitat due to lack of manpower and funding to mitigate these issues. Loss of human respect and stewardship of our natural resources and heritage.</p>			
Statutory Basis			
32-801,32-802,32-805.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	3	3

Law Enforcement: Law Enforcement			
Subprogram History			
The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the statewide enforcement of state and federal fish and wildlife laws, boating laws, and public lands regulations. These enforcement activities occur on private and publicly owned lands within the state. In addition to these primary law enforcement duties, these officers also assist federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in a support role when requested. Their assistance is provided for warrant service and arrest of wanted fugitives, enforcement of controlled substance laws, and response to emergency management. The Division also plays an active role in providing information and educational programs concerning hunter education, boating safety, and other natural resources related programs.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
N/A			
Statutory Basis			
STATUTORY HISTORY: In 1911, KSA 32-107 established that "ownership of and title to all wild animals, birds and fishes, both resident and migratory, in the state, not held by private ownerships legally acquired, shall be and are hereby declared to be in the State". In 1927, KSA 74-3301 et. seq., as amended, established the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission as the state agency charged with authority, control and jurisdiction over the conservation of the natural resources of the state dealing with wildlife and its habitats. Since they were originally enacted, several additions to the original charges to the Commission have been made by the Legislature in KSA chapters 32 and 74. These included the authorization to establish open and closed seasons and bag limits on "any species of game, game birds or other birds, fish and furbearing animals", and to disseminate information for the public good. In 1969, KSA 82a-804 through 819 directed the Commission to assume responsibility for recreational boating safety and law enforcement on public waters in Kansas. In 1975, KSA 32-501 through 510 directed the Commission to conduct investigations and establish programs for the conservation of nongame, threatened, and endangered species. In 1987 the Kansas Fish and Game Department was combined with the Kansas Parks Authority to form the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Department. During this time, the statutes and regulations were recodified to address the merger. In 2011 the Governor, by executive order, merged the Department of Tourism with the agency. At the beginning of FY 1995 restructuring of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks was initiated to address better management of Wildlife Fee Fund, Park Fee Fund, Boating Fee Fund and State General Fund expenditures. With this change, the Law Enforcement Division relinquished responsibilities in Kansas State Parks. At present, the Law Enforcement Division focuses on fisheries, wildlife and boating law enforcement and is funded only from Wildlife Fee Funds and Boating Fee Funds at the state level. In 2018, the Law Enforcement Division was taken from under the Assistant Secretary of Wildlife and the LE Director/Colonel was placed in the capacity of an agency assistant secretary. The Law Enforcement Division has created a strategic plan to guide the division into the future. The plan includes six goals, made up from both community and organizational goals. These goals and this plan will be the bases for performance measurement and will drive law enforcement activity going forward."			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
N/A	No	N/A	N/A

Parks: Parks			
Subprogram History			
<p>In 1955, the Kansas Legislature adopted a public policy providing for state parks and facilities by creating the Kansas Parks and Resources Authority. In 1958, they appropriated funds for operations and created Kanopolis State Park. Additional parks were added legislatively by statute as years passed, and in 1987 Governor Mike Hayden merged the Kansas Parks and Resources Authority and the Kansas Fish and Game Commission into the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Governor Sam Brownback added Tourism to the Department in 2011. The Parks Division is responsible management and operations of 28 designated state parks, including Little Jerusalem Badlands State Park and Flint Hills Trail State Park. These areas include 8,000 acres of maintained lawn grass, 32,200 acres of park-land resources, over 510 miles of trails, over 280 miles of roads, more than 10,000 campsites, 35,000 acres of recreational surface water, over 1,000 structures; complete sewer systems including 81 lagoons, over 160 lift stations with 2 pumps each and treatment plants; 24 potable water systems, and more than 3,000 miles of utility lines. The Division expects over 7 million visitors this year. On average, each employee is responsible for 74,000 visitors annually. A major effort is placed on public safety, law enforcement and providing a family atmosphere where children and adults can have an enjoyable, safe experience. Over 220 special events are provided annually that enhance quality-of-life experiences for our visitors and generate significant economic impact for surrounding communities and the state</p>			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Management of the 25 state parks and the prairie spirit trail would be lost.			
Statutory Basis			
32-801, 32-802,32-805.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Public Lands Measures: Public Lands Measures

Subprogram History

In 1926 the first state fishing lakes were constructed at Neosho and Meade. The first public land acquisition occurred in 1939 for the Finney Game Refuge utilizing Pittman-Robertson federal aid funds. In 1942, acquisition of land for public hunting access began at Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area. This was the beginning of public access areas for hunting and fishing in the State of Kansas. The Public Land Division is responsible for the management of 412,000 acres of public land and water; this represents approximately one percent of the land base of Kansas. The primary responsibility is to provide a multitude of diverse habitats for wildlife species of Kansas. The public lands program is funded solely by the Wildlife Fee Fund and revenue generated from management activities that benefit wildlife. Ninety percent of all hunters and fishermen in Kansas will spend part of their hunting and fishing activities, on public land or water within any one year. The heavy use by hunters and fishermen requires safe and sanitary facilities on wildlife areas and state fishing lakes. The Public Lands program is responsible for the management of 129 projects. These projects are funded from the Wildlife Fee Fund and some are included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs that reimburses up to 75 percent of approved activities designed to benefit fish and wildlife and hunters and anglers. These properties annually receive approximately four million plus, visitation-days by hunters, anglers and wildlife viewers. Vehicles and equipment will be replaced according to replacement schedules and need. Upgrades will be examined on overall benefit and effectiveness to enhance operations and safety. Temporary and seasonal employees will supplement the work loads placed on FTE's, during heavy use periods and activities that require assistance. Operations and maintenance expenditures are adequate to maintain minimal standards, and replace some worn-out equipment.

Besides Wildlife Fee Funds, the Public Lands Division contracts agricultural activities on land licensed from the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and state lands. Revenue generated from these activities is placed in separate unlimited accounts for each area. Federal landowners require revenue be returned to the area within five years for wildlife benefit. Approximately \$2,000,000 is generated and expended annually from these funds which are (unlimited) and are not a stable source of income.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Loss of habitat, loss of diversity, reduction in stable wildlife populations. Decline in outdoor recreation participation by public. Outdoor activities have been shown to have physical and mental health benefits and promote community interaction and resource appreciation. Negative socio-economic impact both at a local and statewide level due to low hunting/fishing participation, resource visitation, and reduced spending at associated industries.

Statutory Basis

32-801,32-802,32-805.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	N/A

Wildlife: Wildlife			
Subprogram History			
The Wildlife Division includes research and surveys, and management. Wildlife Division projects are funded from the wildlife fee fund. Most projects qualify for 75 percent reimbursement through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service federal aid to Wildlife Restoration Program. The research and survey program provides projects that measure trends in big game, upland game birds, migratory game birds, and furbearers. Harvest, hunter success and human dimensions information are obtained from hunter surveys. Information provides the basis for objective administration of seasons, permit quotas, regulations and management program planning. Research targeting specific wildlife management problems or environmental issues are accomplished within this section. Contracting for professional services is the primary means for accomplishing research objectives. The wildlife management program provides for a statewide initiative to improve upland game populations by improving upland game habitat. The walk-in-hunting-access program (WIHA) designed to lease private land for public hunting access is coordinated by management personnel. Other operations include assistance to public land management, agricultural liaison, animal damage control, species reintroduction, animal rehabilitation, and interaction with other governmental and private organizations concerning wildlife management.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Loss of habitat, loss of diversity, reduction in stable wildlife populations. Decline in outdoor recreation participation by public. Outdoor activities have been shown to have physical and mental health benefits and promote community interaction and resource appreciation. Negative socio-economic impact both at a local and statewide level due to low hunting/fishing participation, resource visitation, and reduced spending at associated industries.			
Statutory Basis			
32-801,32-802,32-805.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	6	6
Subprograms Without Narrative Data			

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Administration: Administration								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of Boat Registrations sold	27,683	30,336	29,303	26,954	28,000	28,000
		Number of NR deer permit applicants	29,960	32,149	32,955	33,692	34,000	34,000
		Number of NR deer permits allotted	22,134	21,989	21,815	21,724	21,724	21,724
		Number of NR deer permits sold	63,725	50,469	48,807	49,976	50,000	50,000
		Number of NR turkey permits sold	17,468	17,241	10,234	10,407	10,500	10,500

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
		Number of resident deer permits sold	127,623	126,736	123,908	125,769	126,000	126,000
		Number of resident turkey permits sold	24,978	25,485	16,750	18,774	19,000	19,000
To provide accurate and timely accounting practices to the agency.		Boating Fee Fund revenue	\$1,448,471.20	\$1,298,047.00	\$1,335,165.81	\$1,291,135.00	\$1,300,000.00	\$1,300,000.00
		Number of deer permits sold	191,348	177,260	172,715	175,745	176,000	176,000
		Number of turkey permits sold	42,446	42,726	26,984	29,181	29,200	29,200
	Outcome	Number of fishing licenses sold	196,931	199,402	202,416	212,109	213,000	213,000
		Number of hunting licenses sold	128,170	129,402	122,611	129,798	130,000	130,000
		Wildlife Fee Fund revenue (license and permit sales)	\$35,637,145.68	\$28,612,008.00	\$33,653,719.88	\$35,413,175.00	\$35,000,000.00	\$35,000,000.00
	Output	Number of combo hunting/fishing licenses sold	40,455	36,289	29,452	29,626	29,800	29,800
		Number of lifetime licenses sold	1,123	1,137	8,113	3,985	4,000	4,000
Ecological Services: Ecological Services								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of projects reviewed for KNESCA	2,399	2,055	1,935	2,403	2,500	2,600
		Number of scientific collection permits	115	107	120	125	125	130
Conduct project reviews for activities that impact fish and wildlife resources. Reviews are conducted on projects carried out by private individuals, industry, local,, state and federal governments as allowed under statute and regulations.	Outcome	Annual average number of action permits required per projects reviewed	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
		Average number of days for response for review. 30 days mandated timeline	21.40	22.00	22.40	21.00	20.00	20.00
Education Division: Education Division								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of National Archery in the Schools student participants	7,294	17,602	17,280	19,241	19,500	20,000

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Connect people to the KDWP mission through strategies to engage with and support customers with broad experiences and backgrounds as they participate in and enjoy the outdoor opportunities of Kansas.	Outcome	Number of visitors at all nature centers	209,361	217,877	207,820	212,492	250,000	250,000
	Output	Total Nature Center program participants	23,030	114,715	70,869	61,878	75,000	85,000
Inspire life-long learning through outdoor skills programs and outreach efforts designed to enhance the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of Kansas' natural resources.	Outcome	Number of schools teaching Outdoor Skills Programs (Hunter Ed, Student Air Rifle Program, National Archery in the Schools)	402	242	252	311	350	375
	Output	Number of Boater Education students certified	2,423	2,143	2,379	212,492	250,000	250,000
To produce safe, knowledgeable, responsible and legal hunters and fur harvesters who will support wildlife management strategies that produce healthy populations of wildlife for the enjoyment of the people of Kansas, and to assist all individuals in developing awareness, knowledge, skills and commitment to result in safe, responsible behavior and actions concerning the use of Kansas' wildlife resources.	Outcome	Number of Hunter Education public programs	265	253	249	235	310	310
	Output	Number of Hunter Education students certified	5,970	9,046	8,864	8,644	8,000	8,000
Fisheries: Fisheries								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Mussels propogated and released into native range			400	1000	1000	1000
		Proportion of anglers reporting their trip a 2 or higher on a scale of 1 to 5 in creel surveys		91	70	93	75	75

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
		Proportion of State Fishing Lakes with at least one standard or supplemental fish investigation	75	75	77	72	70	70
		Waterbody specific management reports/plans completed	30	60	37	60	70	70
The Fisheries Division goals are to Conserve Kansas sport, non-sport, and threatened and endangered fishes, the water they rely on, and their habitats.	Outcome	Number of bait shops inspected for ANS	100	120	90	100	100	100
	Output	Number of predacious fingerlings stocked from our hatcheries	1,828,228	1,828,228	865,000	908,324	1,000,000	1,000,000
Law Enforcement: Law Enforcement								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Landowner contacts	3,501	3,066	4,204	4,618	4,500	4,500
		Licensed fur harvesters checked	621	992	626	690	750	750
Provide public health & safety for all public lands users through pro-active management and law enforcement.	Outcome	Boating inspections	1,307	1,347	2,399	2,458	2,550	2,750
		Licensed anglers checked	11,607	16,498	16,857	19,819	19,500	20,500
		Licensed hunters checked	9,795	10,189	10,153	9,541	10,000	11,000
		Sportsmen contacts	19,666	20,243	24,345	33,223	26,000	28,000
	Output	Alcohol related contacts	120	186	123	209	200	250
		Boating violations	292	420	364	1,822	1,500	1,500
		Drug arrest	24	16	21	16	30	30
		Operation Game Thief complaints	928	1,580	442	404	450	500
		Wildlife damage complaints	312	521	285	330	375	375
Parks: Parks								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Cabin Nights Occupancy Totals	20,607	19,335	17,143	17,796	19,000	19,000
		Camping Nights Occupancy Totals	458175	413863	414505	405342	425000	425000
		Number of Visitors Each Calander Year	7610877	7892316	7444880	7203257	7500000	7500000

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
To effectively manage, protect, and administer the state's parks, its visitors, and associated wildlife efficiently, while providing a diversity of quality outdoor recreation experiences with special regards toward natural resource protection.	Outcome	Cabin Fee Fund revenue	\$1,530,077.00	\$1,530,000.00	\$1,697,101.00	\$1,615,747.00	\$1,700,000.00	\$1,700,000.00
		Park Fee Fund revenue	\$12,995,395.00	\$12,900,000.00	\$13,427,619.00	\$13,006,942.00	\$13,500,000.00	\$13,500,000.00
		Park vehicle permits sold	175,000	205,233	220,000	243,449	250,000	250,000
To enhance the public's knowledge of the importance of outdoor recreation to the Kansas economy.	Outcome	Cabin Fee Fund revenue	\$1,530,077.00	\$1,530,000.00	\$1,697,101.00	\$1,615,747.00	\$1,700,000.00	\$1,700,000.00
		Park Fee Fund revenue	\$12,995,395.00	\$12,900,000.00	\$13,427,619.00	\$13,006,942.00	\$13,500,000.00	\$13,500,000.00
		Park vehicle permits sold	175,000	205,233	220,000	243,449	250,000	250,000
To promote Kansas' quality outdoor recreation activities and quality of life experiences.	Outcome	Cabin Fee Fund revenue	\$1,530,077.00	\$1,530,000.00	\$1,697,101.00	\$1,615,747.00	\$1,700,000.00	\$1,700,000.00
		Park Fee Fund revenue	\$12,995,395.00	\$12,900,000.00	\$13,427,619.00	\$13,006,942.00	\$13,500,000.00	\$13,500,000.00
		Park vehicle permits sold	175,000	205,233	220,000	243,449	250,000	250,000
Public Lands Measures: Public Lands Measures								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of special hunt permits issued	835	824	806	801	800	800
		Total acres of habitat manipulated (Approximate)	140,000	170,000	180,000	165,910	180,000	180,000
		Number of special hunts offered	427	403	391	415	400	400
Provide public health and safety for all public lands users through pro-active management and law enforcement.		Patrol hours	6,000	7,389	7,100	6,243	7,500	6,500
		Public contacts	9,350	7,276	8,000	12,884	12,800	12,800
To Optimize public access for hunters, anglers, and other compatible recreational opportunities; Conserve, manage, and optimize wildlife and their habitats.		Total acres of habitat management (land and water)	443,515	444,515	44,415	444,701	444,701	444,701

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Wildlife: Wildlife								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Acres enrolled in private land hunting access programs	1158997	1117382	1078197	1075369	1100000	1150000
		Acres of habitat impacted by upland game bird habitat program	308,450	367,770	380,000	346,550	350,000	360,000
To monitor wildlife populations and their habitats, and to assess public appreciation, demand and tolerance for wildlife resources and department programs.		Number of hunter and landowner surveys conducted	12	11	10	12	10	11
		Number of wildlife population monitoring surveys conducted	15	16	16	14	15	16
Footnotes								