WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1

REGULATORY BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1

REGULATORY BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Title Page
Table of Contents

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report 1-4

STATEMENT 1
Summary Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Unencumbered Cash 5

Notes to the Financial Statement 6-12

REGULATORY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 1
Summary of Expenditures - Actual and Budget 14

SCHEDULE 2
Statement of Receipts and Expenditures -

General Fund 15
Special Purpose Funds:
Water Conservation Program 16
Weather Modification Program 17

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

GRAPH 1
Comparison of Receipts - General Fund 19

GRAPH 2
Comparison of Expenditures - General Fund 20

LEWIS, HOOPER & DICK LLC
certified public accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Western Kansas Groundwater
Management District No. 1
Scott City, Kansas 67871

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statement

Opinions

We have audited the regulatory basis fund summary statement of receipts, expenditures and unencumbered cash of the Western Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 1, Scott City, Kansas (the District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statement.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting
In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the aggregate cash and unencumbered cash balance of the District as of December 31, 2022, and the aggregate receipts and expenditures for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the *Kansas Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide (KMAAG)* as described in Note 1.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles section of our report, the accompanying financial statement does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the District as of December 31, 2022, or changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the *KMAAG*. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
As described in Note 1 of the financial statement, the financial statement is prepared by the District on the basis of the financial reporting provisions of the *KMAAG*, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material and pervasive.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the *KMAAG* to demonstrate compliance with the financial reporting requirements of the State of Kansas's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and the *KMAAG* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and the *KMAAG*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the regulatory basis fund summary statement of receipts, expenditures and unencumbered cash balances (basic financial statement) as a whole. The regulatory basis summary of expenditures - actual and budget, and the regulatory basis individual fund schedules of receipts and expenditures (Schedules 1 and 2 as listed in the table of contents) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statement; however, they are required to be presented under the provisions of the *KMAAG*. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statement. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statement or to the basic financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the *KMAAG*. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statement as a whole, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Other Information

We also previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the basic financial statement of the District, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, (not presented herein), and have issued our report thereon dated March 16, 2022, which contained an unmodified opinion on the basic financial statement. The 2021 basic financial statement and our accompanying report are not presented herein, but are available in electronic form from the web site of the Kansas Department of Administration at the following link: https://admin.ks.gov/offices/accounts-reports/local-government/municipal-services/municipal-audits. The 2021 actual column (2021 comparative information) presented in the individual fund schedules of regulatory basis receipts and expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2022, (Schedule 2 as listed in the table of contents) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statement. Such 2021 comparative information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2021 basic financial statement. The 2021 comparative information was subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 2021 basic financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2021 basic financial statement or to the 2021 basic financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the 2021 comparative information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statement as a whole for the year ended December 31, 2021, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Management is responsible for the other information included in the financial statement. The other information comprises the other supplemental information section (Graphs 1 and 2 as listed in the table of contents) but does not include the basic financial statement and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statement do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statement, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statement, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based

on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Lewis, Hooper & Dick, LLC

LEWIS, HOOPER & DICK, LLC

February 21, 2023

WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
Summary Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Unencumbered Cash
Regulatory Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Fund	Unencumbered Cash 01-01-22	Receipts	Expenditures	Unencumbered Cash 12-31-22	Outstanding Encumbrances and Payables	Treasurer's Cash 12-31-22
General	$ 277,866	$ 450,865	$ 429,000	$ 299,731	$ 4,269	$ 304,000
Special Purpose Funds:						
Water Conservation Program	129,189	-	64,533	64,656	11,201	75,857
Weather Modification Program	282,119	35,665	2,110	315,674	-	315,674
Total Reporting Entity (memorandum only)	$ 689,174	$ 486,530	$ 495,643	$ 680,061	$ 15,470	$ 695,531

Composition of cash:

First National Bank - Dighton	
Checking account	$ 55,579
First National Bank - Scott City	
Checking account	75,857
Money market account	138,969
Certificate of deposit	109,452
Security State Bank	
Checking account	315,674
Total cash	$ 695,531

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statement are an integral part of this statement.

WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
Notes to the Financial Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The Western Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 1 (the District) was incorporated under provisions of the State of Kansas. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Financial reporting entity

The District is governed by an elected board. This financial statement presents the Western Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 1 (the municipality) and its related municipal entities. The related municipal entities discussed below are included in the District's reporting entity because they were established to benefit the District and/or its constituents.

The District has no organizations, functions or activities which are considered related municipal entities of the District.

B. Regulatory basis of accounting and departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

The *Kansas Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide (KMAAG)* regulatory basis of accounting involves the recognition of cash, cash equivalents, marketable investments, and certain accounts payable and encumbrance obligations to arrive at a net unencumbered cash and investments balance on a regulatory basis for each fund, and the reporting of changes in unencumbered cash and investments of a fund resulting from the difference in regulatory basis receipts and regulatory basis expenditures for the fiscal year. All recognized assets and liabilities are measured and reported at cost, unless they have been permanently impaired and have no future cash value or represent no future obligation against cash. The *KMAAG* regulatory basis does not recognize capital assets, long-term debt, accrued receivables and payables, or any other assets, liabilities or deferred inflows or outflows, other than those mentioned above.

The District has approved a resolution that is in compliance with K.S.A. 75-1120a(c), waiving the requirement for application of generally accepted accounting principles and allowing the District to use the regulatory basis of accounting.

C. Regulatory basis fund types

A fund is defined as an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The following fund types are used by the District:

General fund – the chief operating fund; used to account for all resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Purpose funds – used to account for the proceeds of specific tax levies and other specific receipt sources (other than Capital Project and tax levies for long-term debt) that are intended for specified purposes.

Bond and Interest funds – used to account for the accumulation of resources, including tax levies, transfers from other funds and payment of general long-term debt.

Capital Project funds – used to account for the debt proceeds and other financial resources to be used for acquisition or construction of major capital facilities or equipment.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

C. Regulatory basis fund types (continued)
Business funds – funds financed in whole or in part by fees charged to users of the goods or services (i.e., enterprise and internal service fund etc...).

Trust funds – used to report assets held in trust for the benefit of the municipal financial reporting entity (i.e., pension funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds which benefit the municipal reporting entity, scholarship funds, etc...).

Agency funds – used to report assets held by the municipal reporting entity in a purely custodial capacity (i.e., payroll clearing fund, etc...).

D. Cash and investments
Cash resources of the individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash and investments which is managed by the District (except for investments in the Kansas Municipal Investment Pool). Cash includes amounts in demand deposits, time deposits and certificates of deposit. Investments of the pooled accounts consist primarily of investments with the Kansas Municipal Investment Pool and U.S. government securities carried at cost, which approximates market. Interest income earned, unless specifically designated, is allocated to the general fund.

E. Property taxes and special assessments
The determination of assessed valuations and the collections of property taxes for all political subdivisions in the State of Kansas is the responsibility of the counties. The County Appraiser annually determines assessed valuations based on real property transactions as recorded by the Register of Deeds and personal property holdings reported by taxpayers. The County Clerk spreads the annual assessment on the tax rolls and the County Treasurer collects the taxes for all taxing entities within the County.

Taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis, are levied and become a lien on the property on November 1st of each year. The County Treasurer is the tax collection agent for all taxing entities within the County. Property owners have the option of paying one-half or the full amount of the taxes levied on or before December 20th during the year levied with the balance to be paid on or before May 10th of the ensuing year. State statutes prohibit the County Treasurer from distributing the taxes collected in the year levied prior to January 1st of the ensuing year. One-half of the property taxes are due December 20th and distributed to the District by January 20th to finance a portion of the current year's budget. The second half is due May 10th and distributed to the District by June 5th. The District draws available funds from the County Treasurer's office at designated times throughout the year.

F. Interfund transactions and reimbursements
Quasi-external transactions (i.e., transactions that would be treated as receipts or expenditures if they involved organizations external to the governmental unit, such as internal service fund billings to departments) are accounted for as receipts or expenditures. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

G. Memorandum totals
The total on the financial statement is captioned "memorandum only" to indicate that it is presented only to facilitate financial analysis. No consolidated financial information is presented nor are all required disclosures presented for these amounts.

2. Stewardship, compliance and accountability

A. Budget and tax cycle
Kansas statutes require that an annual operating budget be legally adopted for the general fund, special purpose funds (unless specifically exempted by statute), debt service funds and enterprise funds. Although directory rather than mandatory, the statutes provide for the following sequence and timetable in the adoption of the legal annual operating budget:

1. Preparation of the budget for the succeeding calendar year on or before the District's annual meeting.
2. Publication in local newspaper of the notice of public hearing on the budget at least twenty-eight days before the annual meeting.
3. Public hearing at the annual meeting, but at least twenty-eight days after publication of notice of hearing.
4. Adoption of the final budget on or before August 25th.

The statutes allow for the governing body to increase the originally adopted budget for previously unbudgeted increases in receipts other than ad valorem property taxes. To do this, a notice of public hearing to amend the budget must be published in the local newspaper. At least ten days after publication the hearing may be held and the governing body may amend the budget at that time. There were no such budget amendments for this year.

The statutes permit transferring budgeted amounts between line items within an individual fund. However, such statutes prohibit expenditures in excess of the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures of individual funds. Budget comparison schedules are presented for each fund showing actual receipts and expenditures compared to legally budgeted receipts and expenditures.

All legal annual operating budgets are prepared using the regulatory basis of accounting, in which receipts are recognized when cash is received and expenditures include disbursements, accounts payable, and encumbrances, with disbursements being adjusted for prior year's accounts payable and encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments by the municipality for future payments and are supported by a document evidencing the commitment, such as a purchase order or contract. Any unused budgeted expenditure authority lapses at year end.

A legal operating budget is not required for capital projects funds, trust funds, and the following special purpose funds:

Water Conservation Program
Weather Modification Program

Spending in funds which are not subject to the legal annual operating budget requirement is controlled by federal regulations, other statutes or by the use of internal spending limits established by the governing body.

2. Stewardship, compliance and accountability (continued)

B. Compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions

References made herein to the statutes are not intended as interpretations of law, but are offered for consideration of the Kansas Department of Administration's Chief Financial Officer and interpretation by the County Attorney and the legal representative of the District.

There are no known material violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions including Kansas statutes, regulations, contracts or other agreement for the year ended December 31, 2022.

3. Detailed notes on all funds

A. Deposits and investments

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown in the composition of cash on the summary statement of receipts, expenditures and unencumbered cash on Statement 1 is as follows:

Carrying amount of deposits	$ 695,531
Total cash	$ 695,531

K.S.A. 9-1401 establishes the depositories which may be used by the District. The statute requires banks eligible to hold the District's funds have a main or branch bank in the county in which the District is located, or in an adjoining county if such institution has been designated as an official depository, and the banks provide an acceptable rate of return on funds. In addition, K.S.A. 9-1402 requires the banks to pledge securities for deposits in excess of FDIC coverage. The District has no other policies that would further limit interest rate risk.

K.S.A. 12-1675 limits the District's investment of idle funds to time deposits, open accounts, and certificates of deposit with allowable financial institutions; U.S. government securities; temporary notes; no-fund warrants; repurchase agreements; and the Kansas Municipal Investment Pool. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of credit risk

State statutes place no limit on the amount the District may invest in any one issuer as long as the investments are adequately secured under K.S.A. 9-1402 and K.S.A. 9-1405.

Custodial credit risk - deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require the District's deposits in financial institutions to be entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held under a joint custody receipt issued by a bank within the State of Kansas, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka except during designated "peak periods" when required coverage is 50%. The District does not use designated "peak periods".

3. Detailed notes on all funds (continued)

A. Deposits and investments (continued)

Custodial credit risk – deposits (continued)
At December 31, 2022, the District's carrying amount of deposits was $695,531 and the bank balance was $725,348. Of the bank balance, 92% was held by two banks resulting in a concentration of credit risk. Of the bank balance, $659,674 was covered by federal depository insurance and $65,674 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions' agents in the District's name. The District's cash deposits by financial institution and category of coverage at year end are as follows:

	First National Bank - Dighton	First National Bank - Scott City	Security State Bank
FDIC coverage	$ 60,396	$ 349,278	$ 250,000
Pledged securites at market value	330,022	180,064	221,709
Total coverage	$ 390,418	$ 529,342	$ 471,709
Funds on deposit	$ 60,396	$ 349,278	$ 315,674
Funds at risk	$ -	$ -	$ -

Custodial credit risk - investments
Custodial credit risk for an investment is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the issuer or counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require investments to be adequately secured. The District had no investments of this type at December 31, 2022.

4. Other information

A. Risk management
The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

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4. Other information (continued)

B. Post-employment health care benefits

Other post employment benefits
As provided by K.S.A. 12-5040, the District allows retirees to participate in the group health insurance plan. While each retiree pays the full amount of the applicable premium, conceptually, the District is subsidizing the retirees because each participant is charged a level of premium regardless of age. However, the cost of this subsidy has not been quantified in this financial statement.

Under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA), the District makes health care benefits available to eligible former employees and eligible dependents. Certain requirements are outlined by the federal government for this coverage. The premium is paid in full by the insured. There is no cost to the District under this program.

Death and disability other post employment benefits
As provided by K.S.A. 74-4927, disabled members in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) receive long-term disability benefits and life insurance benefits. The plan is administered through a trust held by KPERS that is funded to pay annual benefit payments. The employer contribution rate is set at 1% for the year ended December 31, 2022.

C. Compensated absences
The District's policy is to recognize the costs of compensated absences when actually paid.

The District's policies regarding leave pay permits employees to accumulate leave days up to a maximum of 30 days.

Sick leave accumulates at the rate of four hours every two weeks. There is no maximum accumulation and no reimbursement upon leaving the District.

D. Defined benefit pension plan
Plan description: The District participates in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS), a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan as provided by K.S.A. 74-4901, et. seq. Kansas law establishes and amends benefit provisions. KPERS issues a publically available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. KPERS' financial statements are included in its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be found on the KPERS website at www.kpers.org or by writing to KPERS (611 S Kansas, Suite 100, Topeka, KS 66603) or by calling 1-888-275-5737.

Contributions: K.S.A. 74-4919 and K.S.A. 74-49,210 establish the KPERS member-employee contribution rates. KPERS has multiple benefit structures and contribution rates depending on whether the employee is a KPERS 1, KPERS 2, or KPERS 3 member. KPERS 1 members are active and contributing members hired before July 1, 2009. KPERS 2 members were first employed in a covered position on or after July 1, 2009, and KPERS 3 members were first employed in a covered position on or after January 1, 2015. Effective January 1, 2015, Kansas law established the KPERS member-employee contribution rate at 6% of covered salary for KPERS 1, KPERS 2 and KPERS 3 members. Member contributions are withheld by their employer and paid to KPERS according to the provisions of Section 414(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

4. Other information (continued)

D. Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

State law provides that the employer contribution rates for KPERS 1, KPERS 2 and KPERS 3 be determined based on the results of each annual actuarial valuation. Kansas law sets a limitation on annual increases in the employer contribution rates. The actuarially determined employer contribution rate (not including the 1% contribution rate for the Death and Disability Program) and the statutory contribution rate was 8.90% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. Contributions to the pension plan from the District were $11,863 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Net pension liability: At December 31, 2022, the District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability reported by KPERS was $109,541. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2022. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the ratio of the District's contributions to KPERS, relative to the total employer and non-employer contributions of the Local subgroup within KPERS. Since the KMAAG regulatory basis of accounting does not recognize long-term debt, this liability is not reported in this financial statement.

The complete actuarial valuation report including all actuarial assumptions and methods, and the report on the allocation of the KPERS collective net pension liability to all participating employers are publicly available on the website at www.kpers.org or can be obtained as described above.

REGULATORY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 1

WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
Summary of Expenditures - Actual and Budget
Regulatory Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Fund	Certified Budget	Expenditures Chargeable to Current Year Budget	Variance Over (Under)
General	$ 610,500	$ 429,000	$ (181,500)

WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
General Fund
Statement of Receipts and Expenditures - Actual and Budget
Regulatory Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Prior Year Ended December 31, 2021)

	Prior Year Actual	Current Year Actual	Current Year Budget	Current Year Variance Over (Under)
Receipts:				
Taxes	$ 438,499	$ 443,683	$ 432,000	$ 11,683
Interest	684	1,427	1,000	427
Reimbursements	3,077	5,755	1,000	4,755
Other	211	-	-	-
Total receipts	442,471	450,865	$ 434,000	$ 16,865
Expenditures:				
General government:				
Salaries and benefits:				
Salaries and payroll taxes	219,241	192,563	$ 210,000	$ (17,437)
Administration:				
Office expenses	5,773	6,669	8,000	(1,331)
Computer and equipment expenses	942	2,903	2,500	403
Purchases	270	-	7,500	(7,500)
Travel and meetings	728	2,820	20,000	(17,180)
Publishing and legal	531	398	5,000	(4,602)
Telephone	5,687	4,518	6,000	(1,482)
Utilities	3,842	4,208	5,500	(1,292)
Insurance	18,745	20,070	24,000	(3,930)
Postage	1,213	2,823	4,000	(1,177)
Vehicle expense and fuel	3,049	7,725	8,000	(275)
Supplies	626	3,309	3,000	309
Health insurance	11,896	20,240	35,000	(14,760)
Newsletter and education	437	250	3,000	(2,750)
Audit	11,719	12,961	15,000	(2,039)
Capital expenditures	6,800	-	10,000	(10,000)
Lobbyist	13,490	11,471	14,000	(2,529)
Groundwater model	-	-	15,000	(15,000)
Other	8,321	7,939	15,000	(7,061)
Total administration	94,069	108,304	200,500	(92,196)
Contingency	-	-	10,000	(10,000)
LEMA	65,346	61,635	25,000	36,635
Legal counsel fees	21,151	66,498	40,000	26,498
Transfers out:				
Water Conservation Program	100,000	-	100,000	(100,000)
Weather Modification Program	-	-	25,000	(25,000)
Total expenditures	499,807	429,000	$ 610,500	$ (181,500)
Receipts over (under) expenditures	(57,336)	21,865		
Unencumbered cash, beginning	335,202	277,866		
Unencumbered cash, ending	$ 277,866	$ 299,731		

WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
Water Conservation Program
Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
Regulatory Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Prior Year Ended December 31, 2021)

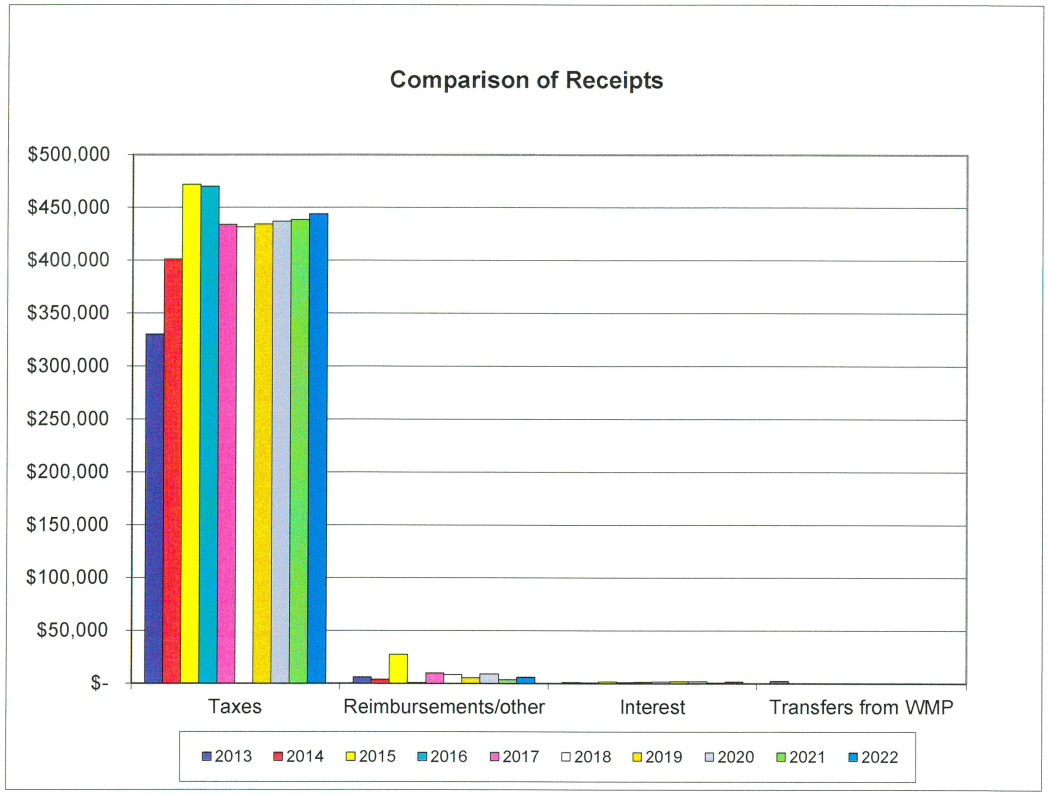
	Prior Year Actual	Current Year Actual
Receipts:		
Transfer in	$ 100,000	$ -
Reimbursements	550	-
Total receipts	100,550	-
Expenditures:		
Cost share	69,523	64,130
Supplies	-	403
Total expenditures	69,523	64,533
Receipts over (under) expenditures	31,027	(64,533)
Unencumbered cash, beginning	98,162	129,189
Unencumbered cash, ending	$ 129,189	$ 64,656

WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
Weather Modification Program
Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
Regulatory Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Prior Year Ended December 31, 2021)

	Prior Year Actual	Current Year Actual
Receipts:		
Other income	$ 257,142	$ 35,665
Expenditures:		
Contractual services:		
Insurance	5,697	-
Utilities	1,570	1,697
Licenses and permits	400	-
Hangar rent	1,320	-
Total contractual services	8,987	1,697
Commodities:		
Fuel and oil	604	334
Supplies	75	-
Freight and postage	632	-
Maintenance and repairs	5,388	-
Other	95	79
Total commodities	6,794	413
Total expenditures	15,781	2,110
Receipts over expenditures	241,361	33,555
Unencumbered cash, beginning	40,758	282,119
Unencumbered cash, ending	$ 282,119	$ 315,674

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
Comparison of Receipts - General Fund
Regulatory Basis
For the Years Ended December 31



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WESTERN KANSAS GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1
Comparison of Expenditures - General Fund
Regulatory Basis
For the Years Ended December 31

