KAZU 90.3 FM A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Annual Report Year Ended June 30, 2022

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Annual Report

Year Ended June 30, 2022

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Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors University Corporation at Monterey Bay Seaside, California

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities for KAZU 90.3 FM, as of June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of KAZU 90.3 FM as of June 30, 2022, and the change in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the Unites States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of KAZU 90.3 FM 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 opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of KAZU 90.3 FM, are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows of only that portion of the business-type activities of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay that is attributable to KAZU 90.3 FM. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay as of June 30, 2022, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 7 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2022, KAZU 90.3 FM adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about KAZU 90.3 FM's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 statements.
- 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 KAZU 90.3 FM'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
 statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the KAZU 90.3 FM'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.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 through 11 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise KAZU 90.3 FM's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information on page 29 is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 16,2022, on our consideration of the KAZU 90.3 FM's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the KAZU 90.3 FM's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Glenn Burdette Attest Corporation San Luis Obispo, California

GLENN BURDETTE ATTEST CORPORATION

November 16, 2022

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

KAZU 90.3 FM Radio Station (KAZU) is a business-type activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay (Corporation). The Corporation is an auxiliary organization in good standing of California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB or University). The Corporation is an IRC Section 501(c)(3) not-for-profit public benefit corporation and its primary objective is to support the University. The Corporation manages the University's post-award grants and contracts activities; commercial enterprise sales and services including student and employee housing, dining, bookstore and vending operations, KAZU; and provides accounting services to the philanthropic Foundation of California State University, Monterey Bay (Foundation) and the Otter Student Union (OSU).

This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of KAZU for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 is presented by management. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

- At June 30, 2022, KAZU's net position increased 26.5 percent from \$2.6 million to \$3.2 million for an \$677,000 increase.
- Cash increased to \$3.5 million from \$2.7 million for a 29.2 percent or \$801,000 increase.
- Operating income decreased by 19.4 percent or \$165,000 from \$852,000 to \$687,000.
- Community service grants decreased 61.9 percent or \$102,000 from \$165,000 to \$63,000.
- Rent decreased to \$800 from \$45,000 for a 98.3 percent or \$45,000 change.
- Equipment declined to \$4,000 from \$10,000 for a \$6,000 or 60.9 percent decrease.
- Depreciation and amortization increased to \$55,000 from \$15,000 for a 268.9 percent or \$40,000 increase.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements, prepared in accordance with principles issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). The financial statements include the Statements of Net Position, Statements of Changes in Net Position, and the Statements of Cash Flow (on pages 13 through 17). All provide information about KAZU's activities and present a longer-term view of KAZU's finances.

These statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which recognizes expenses when incurred and revenue when earned rather than when payment is made or received and is widely used by most private sector companies. In addition, they report KAZU's net position and changes in it resulting from the current year's activity. You can think of KAZU's net position – the difference between assets and liabilities – as one way to measure KAZU's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in KAZU's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Remember that KAZU is one fund within the Corporation and when considering the overall state of KAZU, you must also consider the overall state of the Corporation.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Condensed Comparative Financial Information

Table 1 below, Condensed Summary of Net Position, presents KAZU's assets, liabilities, and net position for the past two fiscal years. Net position has improved significantly in the last two fiscal years as a result of the station's strong commitment to growing its membership base in the tri-county area and online presence.

In 2021/22, Total assets increased from \$3.03 million to \$4.36 million for an increase of 43.8 percent or \$1.33 million. The improvement is a result of an increase in Cash stemming from conservative spending practices and growth in underwriting.

Table 1: Condensed Summary of Net Position as of June 30, 2022 and 2021

	2022		2021
Assets			
Current assets	\$ 3,722,651	\$	2,849,437
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets, net	 639,162		183,100
Total Assets	 4,361,813	-	3,032,537
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	705,989		482,005
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Lease liability, net of current portion	 428,518		
Total Liabilities	 1,134,507		482,005
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	639,162		183,100
Unrestricted	 2,588,144		2,367,432
Total Net Position	\$ 3,227,306	\$	2,550,532

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Current assets, or assets that can normally be converted to cash in less than one year, consist of Cash, Receivables, net and Prepaid expenses.

In 2021/22, Cash increased 29.2 percent or \$801,000 from \$2.74 million to \$3.54 million. The increase can be attributed to conservative spending practices and underwriting revenue.

Prepaid expenses in 2021/22 increased from \$21,000 to \$82,000 for a 292.0 percent or \$61,000 change as a result of annual programming fees being paid annually in 2021/22 versus quarterly.

Noncurrent assets consist of Capital assets, net. In 2021/22, Capital assets, net increased by \$456,000 or 249.1 percent from \$183,000 to \$639,000. This change is mostly due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, *Leases*, which resulted in the creation of Right of Use capital assets.

Current liabilities or amounts owed or due within one year, consist of Accounts payable, Accrued salaries and benefits payable, Unearned revenue, and Lease liability, current portion.

In 2021/22, Accounts payable increased to \$55,000 from \$27,000 for a 106.0 percent or \$28,000 change. This is mostly attributable to a \$15,000 payable for studio equipment purchased at year end.

In 2021/22, Unearned revenue increased by \$160,000 or 44.8 percent from \$358,000 to \$518,000 due mostly to having received advanced payments of emergency stabilization funds from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB).

In 2021/22, as a result of the implementation of GASB Statement 87, the operating leases for the tower and transmitter are now considered finance lease liabilities and will be included in Lease liability, current and noncurrent. Lease liability, current had an ending balance of \$35,000. This balance can be attributed to lessee agreements entered into by KAZU for the Right to Use assets of a lessor which were previously expensed to rental expense. More detailed information on Lease liabilities can be found in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Noncurrent liabilities consist of Lease liability, net of current portion. In 2021/22, as a result of the implementation of GASB Statement 87, operating leases meeting certain criteria are now considered a finance lease liability and will now be included in Lease liability current and noncurrent. Lease liability, net of current portion had an ending balance of \$429,000. This balance can be attributed to lessee agreements entered into by KAZU for the Right to Use assets of a lessor which were previously expensed. More detailed information on Lease liabilities can be found in Note 7 to the financial statements.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Table 2: Condensed Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Operating Revenues		
Operating revenues	\$ 2,451,096	\$ 2,367,043
Community service grants	62,807	164,727
CARES Act stabilization grants	-	75,000
Indirect administrative support	435,795	425,976
Total Operating Revenues	2,949,698	3,032,746
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	1,024,945	915,891
Indirect administrative support	440,415	484,851
Contractual services	87,646	103,808
Depreciation and amortization	54,894	14,880
Memberships and subscriptions	407,778	380,557
Other operating expenses	247,463	280,822
Total Operating Expenses	2,263,141	2,180,809
Operating Income	686,557	851,937
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(9,783)	129
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(9,783)	129
Increase in Net Position	676,774	852,066
Net Position		
Net Position - Beginning of Year	2,550,532	1,698,466
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 3,227,306	\$ 2,550,532

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Total operating revenues in 2021/22 decreased to \$2.95 million from \$3.03 million for a 2.7 percent or \$83,000 decrease. The decrease in 2021/22 was a result of no revenue recognition of any CARES Act stabilization advanced payments

In 2021/22, Underwriting, net increased to \$729,000 from \$616,000 for a 18.3 percent or \$113,000 change. The increase in underwriting activity for 2021/22 can be attributed to overall continued economic recovery from the global pandemic, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) which forced underwriting partners to reduce or close down operations in 2020/21.

In 2021/22, Community services grants revenue decreased to \$63,000 from \$165,000 for a 61.9 percent or \$102,000 change. The decrease is due to the unexpended portions of Community Service Grants that are reported on the accompanying financial statements as unearned revenue.

Total operating expenses in 2021/22 increased from \$2.18 million to \$2.26 million for a 3.8 percent or \$82,000 change. The increase is due primarily to Salaries and benefits and depreciation expense.

In 2021/22, Salaries and benefits increased to \$1.02 million from \$916,000 for a 11.9 percent or \$109,000 change, mostly due to cost of living increases, salary adjustments and increased underwriting commissions.

In 2021/22, Contractual services decreased from \$104,000 to \$88,000 for a 15.6 percent or \$16,000 change. The decrease was due mostly to fewer professional news editing and engineering services needed by the station and the conversion of consultants to employees.

Depreciation and amortization increased in 2021/22 from \$15,000 to \$55,000 for a \$40,000 or 268.9 percent increase. This change is mostly due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, *Leases*, and the addition of the Right of Use assets with a new book value.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Debt Activity

Capital Assets

In 2021/22, KAZU purchased \$12,463 in studio equipment and added leased assets for land and infrastructure due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, *Leases*. More detailed information about KAZU's capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Currently Known Facts, Decisions and Conditions

Programming Costs

Management expects that National Public Radio (NPR) programming costs will increase in 2022/23. As KAZU's revenues and expenses increase, so do the fees for programming based on a progressive fee schedule. Efforts will remain focused on expanding the membership base, developing the underwriting area, and adding programs to maintain local audience interest.

Equipment Purchases

KAZU anticipates having to purchase \$169,500 in studio equipment in 2022/23.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of KAZU's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to:

Controller
University Corporation at Monterey Bay
100 Campus Center
Building 201, Suite 101B
Seaside, CA 93955

KAZU 90.3 FM Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2022

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

	2022	
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$	3,543,942
Receivables:		
Underwriting, net		96,782
Prepaid expenses		81,927
Total Current Assets		3,722,651
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital assets, net		639,162
Total Noncurrent Assets		639,162
Total Assets		4,361,813
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		55,029
Accrued salaries and benefits payable		98,339
Unearned revenue		517,747
Lease liability, current portion		34,874
Total Current Liabilities		705,989
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Lease liability, net of current portion		428,518
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		428,518
Total Liabilities		1,134,507
Net Position		
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets		639,162
Unrestricted		2,588,144
Total Net Position	\$	3,227,306

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2022

	 2022
Operating Revenues:	
Underwriting, net	\$ 728,628
Membership dues, net	1,722,456
Community service grants	62,807
Indirect administrative support	435,795
Other operating revenues	 12
Total Operating Revenues	 2,949,698
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries and benefits	1,024,945
Indirect administrative support	440,415
Rent	780
Contractual services	87,646
Utilities	16,912
Services and supplies	69,024
Promotion and advertising	45,577
Postage and delivery	11,431
Professional services	19,926
Conferences and meetings	5,154
Insurance	13,133
Equipment	4,037
Depreciation and amortization	54,894
Memberships and subscriptions	407,778
Other operating expenses	 61,489
Total Operating Expenses	2,263,141
Operating Income	686,557

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, Continued Year Ended June 30, 2022

	2022
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):	 _
Interest on lease liabilities	(9,783)
Net Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(9,783)
Increase in Net Position	676,774
Net Position:	
Net position - beginning of year	2,550,532
Net Position - end of year	\$ 3,227,306

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2022

	2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Receipts from underwriting, net	\$ 747,897
Receipts from membership dues, net	1,722,456
Receipts from Community Service Grants	188,061
Payments to vendors	(775,600)
Payments to employees	(1,024,277)
Other receipts	12
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	858,549
Cash Flows from Capital Related Financing Activities:	
Acquisition of capital assets	(47,564)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(9,783)
Net Cash Used by Capital Related Financing Activities	(57,347)
Net Change in Cash	801,202
Cash - Beginning of Year	2,742,740
Cash - End of Year	\$ 3,543,942

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Statement of Cash Flows, Continued Year Ended June 30, 2022

	2022	
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash	<u>-</u>	
Provided by Operating		
Activities:		
Operating income	\$	686,557
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to		
net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization		54,894
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables, net		(10,987)
Prepaid expenses		(61,025)
Accounts payable		28,312
Accrued salaries and benefits payable		668
Unearned revenue		160,130
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	858,549

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Reporting Entity – KAZU 90.3 FM (KAZU) is a business-type activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay (Corporation), however, it must issue separate financial statements as required by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB). The Corporation is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) public benefit corporation organized in July 1994 to support the academic mission of the California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB or University). The Corporation is an auxiliary organization of the University and is presented in the University's financial statements as a component unit. The financial statements of KAZU are not intended to present fairly the financial position of the Corporation and the changes in its financial position and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of Presentation – The financial statements have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants, gifts, and similar items are recognized as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Other Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less.

Receivables – Receivables include underwriting fees due from customers. The underwriting is shown net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Corporation uses the allowance method to account for uncollectible accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on prior experience and management's analysis of possible bad debts.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 1. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)</u>

Capital Assets – Capital assets, consisting of leasehold improvements, intangible assets including leased assets (or Right of Use assets) and equipment, are recorded at cost (or estimated historical cost) at the date of acquisition, or fair value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. Capital assets with a value of less than \$5,000 are expensed to operations. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset, or materially extend its useful life, are expensed to operations. Related depreciation expense is shown in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight—line method using the half-year convention over the estimated useful life of the asset. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight—line method over the shorter life of the applicable lease or the economic life of the asset. Right of use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the term of the lease payment stream.

Estimated useful lives are generally as follows:

Leasehold improvements	10-30 years
Equipment	3-10 years
Computer software	5 years

Nondepreciable intangible assets are comprised of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) license held by the radio station KAZU 90.3 FM. The FCC license is inexhaustible and is therefore not amortized.

Compensated Absences – Compensated absences accrued are included in accrued salaries and benefits. The Corporation accrues annual leave for employees at rates based upon length of service and job classification.

Unearned Revenue — Unearned revenue includes revenue collected in advance of when it is earned on the CPB grants and underwriting. The CPB awards two installments during the grant cycle and any unearned balance is classified as unearned revenue.

Lease liability – These include lease agreements where KAZU is acting as a lessee. As mentioned earlier, the Corporation adopted GASB Statement 87, *Leases*, and as a result, leases previously classified as operating leases are now included in the Statement of Net Position.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 1. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)</u>

Net Position – The Corporation's net position is required to be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following net position categories:

Net investment in capital assets includes capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets (if any). At June 30, 2022, there was no related debt for KAZU's assets.

Restricted, nonexpendable consists of net position subject to externally imposed restrictions that they must be retained in perpetuity. KAZU does not have any assets in this category.

Restricted, expendable consists of net position subject to externally imposed restrictions that can be fulfilled by the actions of KAZU pursuant to those restrictions or that expire by the passage of time. KAZU does not have any assets in this category.

Unrestricted consists of all other categories of KAZU's net position. Unrestricted net position may be designated for use by management of the Corporation. These requirements limit the area of operations for which expenditures of net position may be made and require that unrestricted net position be designated to support future operations in these areas.

The Corporation has adopted a policy of utilizing restricted-expendable funds, when available, prior to unrestricted funds.

Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities – The Corporation considers assets to be current that can reasonably be expected, as part of its normal business operations, to be converted to cash and be available for liquidation of current liabilities within twelve months of the Statements of Net Position date. Liabilities that can reasonably be expected, as part of normal business operations, to be liquidated within twelve months of the Statements of Net Position date are considered to be current. All other assets and liabilities are considered to be noncurrent.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 1. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)</u>

Classification of Revenues and Expenses – The Corporation considers operating revenues and expenses in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position to be those revenues and expenses that result from exchange transactions or from other activities that are connected directly to KAZU's primary functions. Exchange transactions include charges for services rendered and the acquisition of goods and services. The Corporation also considers non-exchange transactions from membership dues and community service grants to constitute part of KAZU's principal ongoing operations, and has accordingly classified them as operating revenues.

Grant and Contract Revenue – Grant and contract revenue is received by the Corporation from governmental and private sources.

Community Service Grants – The CPB is a private, nonprofit grant-making organization responsible for supporting more than 1,000 television and radio stations.

The CPB distributes annual Community Service Grants to qualified public telecommunications entities. Community Service Grants are used to augment the financial resources of public broadcasting stations in order to enhance the quality of the programming of the station and expand the scope of public broadcasting services. Each Community Service Grant may be expended over one or two federal fiscal years as described in the Communications Act, 47 USC, Section 396(k)(7), 1993 Supplement (Act). Each grant must be expended within two years of the initial grant authorization.

According to the Act, funds may be used at the discretion of the recipient. The grants may also be used to sustain activities begun with Community Service Grants awarded in prior years. KAZU uses these funds exclusively for broadcasting fees and the acquisition of programming.

Remaining unexpended portions of Community Service Grants are reported on the accompanying financial statements as unearned revenue. Certain guidelines must be satisfied to maintain grant eligibility and meet compliance requirements. These guidelines relate to the use of grant funds, record keeping, audits, financial reporting and licensee status with the FCC.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Indirect Administrative Support — Indirect administrative support consists of allocated institutional support incurred by the Corporation for which KAZU receives benefits. The fair value of this support is recognized in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position as indirect administrative support revenue and also as an operating expense. For the year ended June 30, 2022, indirect administrative support was calculated using the Corporation's Sponsored Activities on-campus indirect cost rate negotiated with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The approved on-campus rate is modified to exclude certain cost components, and then applied to total expenses excluding non-cash expenses, equipment, rent, general and administrative and fundraising costs per CPB instructions.

Contributions – KAZU engages in special fundraising events where part of the price of the ticket is a donation and part is for direct benefits received. KAZU also holds on–air and mail membership drives, where, as an incentive to donate, premiums (such as mugs, t–shirts, etc.) are given away. The costs of these premiums or direct benefits are not considered fundraising costs that should be applied against gross proceeds received from the person receiving such direct benefits or premiums. Because the amounts involved are not considered material, management has recorded the cost of premiums and direct benefits as fundraising costs and the proceeds at their gross amounts.

Contributions and membership receipts are recognized as revenue in the period received or given. Contributions and collected membership receipts are unrestricted, as their usage is not limited to specific activities of the radio station.

Use of Estimates — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes – The Corporation is qualified as a tax–exempt organization under the provision of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is exempt from federal and state income taxes on related income.

Subsequent Events – Events subsequent to June 30, 2022 have been evaluated through November 16, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Management did not identify any subsequent events that required disclosure.

NOTE 2. <u>DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS</u>

The activities of KAZU are conducted through the checking account of the Corporation. The Corporation's audit report contains the required GASB disclosures for deposits and investments.

NOTE 3. RECEIVABLES

Receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts at June 30, were as follows:

	 2022		
Underwriting	\$ 100,252		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	 (3,470)		
Receivables, net	\$ 96,782		

NOTE 4. PREPAID EXPENSES

Prepaid expenses at June 30, were as follows:

	 2022	
Programming and broadcasting	\$ 75,207	
Fundraising and underwriting	 6,720	
Total prepaid expenses	\$ 81,927	

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 5. <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

Capital asset activity was as follows for the year ended June 30:

Beginning Balance Additions Reductions/ Transfers Ending Balance Nondepreciable Capital Assets: 148,349 - \$ - \$ 148,349 Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets 148,349 - - 148,349 Depreciable Capital Assets: 185,668 12,463 - 198,131 Leasehold improvements 18,696 - - 18,696 Leased land and land improvements - 14,629 - 14,629 Leased infrastructure - 483,864 - 483,864 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 204,364 510,956 - 715,320 Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization: - (167,044) - (167,044) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (18,696) - - (38,767)		2022			
Intangible assets			Additions		U
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets 148,349 - - 148,349	Nondepreciable Capital Assets:				
Depreciable Capital Assets: Equipment 185,668 12,463 - 198,131 Leasehold improvements 18,696 - - 18,696 Leased land and land improvements - 14,629 - 14,629 Leased infrastructure - 483,864 - 483,864 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 204,364 510,956 - 715,320 Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization: Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Intangible assets	\$ 148,349	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 148,349
Equipment 185,668 12,463 - 198,131 Leasehold improvements 18,696 - - 18,696 Leased land and land improvements - 14,629 - 14,629 Leased infrastructure - 483,864 - 483,864 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 204,364 510,956 - 715,320 Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization: Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	148,349		-	148,349
Leasehold improvements 18,696 - - 18,696 Leased land and land improvements - 14,629 - 14,629 Leased infrastructure - 483,864 - 483,864 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 204,364 510,956 - 715,320 Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization: Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Leased land and land improvements - 14,629 - 14,629 Leased infrastructure - 483,864 - 483,864 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 204,364 510,956 - 715,320 Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization: Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Equipment	185,668	12,463	-	198,131
Leased infrastructure - 483,864 - 483,864 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 204,364 510,956 - 715,320 Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization: Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Leasehold improvements	18,696	-	-	18,696
Total Depreciable Capital Assets 204,364 510,956 - 715,320 Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization: Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Leased land and land improvements	-	14,629	-	14,629
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization: Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Leased infrastructure		483,864		483,864
Amortization: Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Total Depreciable Capital Assets	204,364	510,956		715,320
Equipment (150,917) (16,127) - (167,044) Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Less Accumulated Depreciation and				
Leasehold improvements (18,696) - - (18,696) Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Amortization:				
Leased assets - (38,767) - (38,767) Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Equipment	(150,917)	(16,127)	-	(167,044)
Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Leasehold improvements	(18,696)	-	-	(18,696)
and Amortization (169,613) (54,894) - (224,507)	Leased assets	<u> </u>	(38,767)		(38,767)
	Total Accumulated Depreciation				
Capital assets, net \$ 183,100 \$ 456,062 \$ - \$ 639,162	and Amortization	(169,613)	(54,894)		(224,507)
	Capital assets, net	\$ 183,100	\$ 456,062	\$ -	\$ 639,162

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 6. PENSION PLAN

KAZU, through the Corporation, participates in a defined contribution multi-employer pension plan for employees. The Corporation contributed 10% of an eligible employee's salary to the plan in 2021/22. Eligible employees are defined as all regular full-time and regular part-time employees who have reached 21 years of age and completed six months of service. There is immediate vesting upon eligibility. Contributions are invested in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA–CREF), at the option of the covered employee. Contributions to the plan directly attributable to KAZU personnel for the year ended June 30, 2022 amounted to \$62,407. Employee contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$76,975.

In 2014/15, KAZU, through the Corporation, added a 457 Vacation Conversion Plan. The Plan is administered by Public Agency Retirement Services (PARS). Eligible employees can defer a portion of their unused vacation into the Plan and contributions are then invested in investment options through John Hancock Retirement Services. Eligible employees are defined as all regular full-time and regular part-time employees having completed four years of service who have in excess of 160 vacation hours and have taken 40 vacation hours over the previous twelve months. There were no employee contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 7. <u>LEASES</u>

Change in Accounting Principle

The Corporation implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, for the year ended June 30, 2022. This Statement enhances the relevance and consistency of information relating to leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. In 2021/22, KAZU recognized and recorded \$498,493 of Right of use assets and the related lease liability for the leased land and land infrastructure. KAZU's right to use leased land and land infrastructure is included in capital assets on the Statement of Net Position.

At June 30, 2022, future maturities of the lease liability balance were as follows:

	Principal Only		Inte	rest Only	Principal and Interest	
Year ending June 30:						
2023	\$	34,874	\$	9,166	\$	44,040
2024		35,574		8,466		44,040
2025		36,289		7,751		44,040
2026		37,019		7,021		44,040
2027		34,755		6,285		41,040
2028 - 2032		184,973		20,227		205,200
2033 - 2037		99,908		2,692		102,600
Thereafter						-
Total minimum lease payments	\$	463,392	\$	61,608	\$	525,000

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 7. <u>LEASES (Continued)</u>

KAZU Tower Facilities

In December 2019, KAZU entered into a new tower facilities lease with HH Tower. The initial term of the lease covers the period from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2024 and can be extended twice through December 31, 2034. Lease payments are subject to annual consumer price index adjustments not to exceed 4.0 percent from the previous minimum monthly rent. For the year ended June 30, 2022, payments for tower rent and utilities remitted to HH Tower were \$45,500 and \$10,283, respectively.

At June 30, 2022, future maturities of the tower facility lease liability balance were as follows:

	Pri	ncipal Only	Interest Only		Principal and Interest	
Year ending June 30:						
2023	\$	31,997	\$	9,043	\$	41,040
2024		32,665		8,375		41,040
2025		33,347		7,693		41,040
2026		34,044		6,996		41,040
2027		34,755		6,285		41,040
2028 - 2032		184,973		20,227		205,200
2033 - 2037		99,908		2,692		102,600
Total minimum lease payments	\$	451,689	\$	61,311	\$	513,000

KAZU Radio Transmitter

In June 2017, KAZU entered into an agreement with Lloyd Jones with the intent to lease antenna space for a radio transmitter. The initial term of the lease covers the period from July 1, 2017 to July 1, 2021, with an option to renew for two additional three-year terms. In August 2021, KAZU exercised its second three-year term for the period July 1, 2021 to July 1, 2023. Payments of \$1,500 were paid semi-annually for a total of \$3,000 and included the cost of electricity to operate the equipment.

A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

NOTE 7. <u>LEASES (Continued)</u>

At June 30, 2022, future maturities of the radio transmitter lease liability balance were as follows:

	Prin	cipal Only	Interest Only		Principal and Interest	
Year ending June 30:						
2023	\$	2,877	\$	123	\$	3,000
2024		2,909		91		3,000
2025		2,942		58		3,000
2026		2,975		25		3,000
Total minimum lease payments	\$	11,703	\$	297	\$	12,000

Supplemental Information

KAZU 90.3 FM A Business-Type Activity of the University Corporation at Monterey Bay Supplemental Information Year Ended June 30, 2022

Schedule of Functional Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Program Services			Support	Servi	ces	
	Production & Broadcasting		General & Administrative		Fund Raising Underwriting		Total
Operating Expenses:							
Salaries and benefits	\$	365,915	\$	146,836	\$	512,194	\$1,024,945
Indirect administrative support		4,620		435,795		-	440,415
Rent		780		-		-	780
Contractual services		79,914		5,038		2,694	87,646
Utilities		16,750		162		_	16,912
Services and supplies		15,289		1,930		51,805	69,024
Promotion and advertising		3,712		-		41,865	45,577
Postage and delivery		29		2,876		8,526	11,431
Professional services		10,302		9,624		_	19,926
Conferences and meetings		2,852		-		2,302	5,154
Insurance		-		13,133		_	13,133
Equipment		-		919		3,118	4,037
Depreciation and amortization		54,894		-		_	54,894
Memberships and subscriptions		395,035		541		12,202	407,778
Other operating expenses		1,341		504		59,644	61,489
Total Operating Expenses	\$	951,433	\$	617,358	\$	694,350	\$2,263,141

See independent auditors' report.



Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Board of Directors University Corporation at Monterey Bay Seaside, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the statement of net position and related statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and cash flows of KAZU 90.3 FM, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise KAZU's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 16, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the KAZU's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the KAZU's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the KAZU's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the KAZU's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Glenn Burdette Attest Corporation San Luis Obispo, California

GLENN BURDETTE ATTEST COPPORATION

November 16, 2022