Blue Marble Space

Financial Statements

September 30, 2019

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Blue Marble Space
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September 30, 2019

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Trustees of
Blue Marble Space
Seattle, Washington

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Blue Marble Space (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as of September 30, 2019, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. 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 United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

To the Board of Trustees of
Blue Marble Space

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Blue Marble Space as of September 30, 2019, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Prior Period Financial Statements

The financial statements of Blue Marble Space for the year ended September 30, 2018 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on October 28, 2020.

Report on Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 4, 2021, on our consideration of Blue Marble Space'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 solely 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 the effectiveness of 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 Blue Marble Space's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Nisivoccia LLP
Mt. Arlington, New Jersey
June 4, 2021

Blue Marble Space
Statement of Financial Position
September 30, 2019

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	73,512
Accounts receivable		39,513
Investments		5,913
Furniture and equipment, net		7,397
Security deposit		800
Total assets	$	127,135
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$	19,451
Line of credit		9,016
Other liabilities		6,481
Total liabilities		34,948
Net assets:		
Without donor restrictions		92,187
Total net assets		92,187
Total liabilities and net assets	$	127,135

Blue Marble Space
Statement of Activities
Year Ended September 30, 2019

		Without Donor Restrictions
Revenue and support:		
Federal government grant revenue	$	2,156,393
Other grant revenue		2,446
Contributions		60,076
Program service revenue		12,724
Investment income		260
Other income		2,215
Total revenue and support		2,234,114
Expenses:		
Program services:		
Research		1,892,192
Supporting services:		
Management and general		327,900
Total expenses		2,220,092
Change in net assets		14,022
Net assets, beginning of year		78,165
Net assets, end of year	$	92,187

Blue Marble Space
Statement of Functional Expenses
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Program Services	Supporting Services	
	Research	Management and General	Total
Salaries and wages	$ 570,330	$ 30,017	$ 600,347
Payroll taxes and fringe benefits	80,318	4,227	84,545
Total personnel services	650,648	34,244	684,892
Independent contractors	590,495	31,079	621,574
Equipment	3,554	8,293	11,847
Repairs and maintenance	1,942	4,531	6,473
Information technology	3,618	8,443	12,061
Bank fees		780	780
Dues and subscriptions	991	2,311	3,302
Charitable donations		8,220	8,220
Office expense	1,379	3,219	4,598
Professional fees	526,571	204,778	731,349
Meals and entertainment	1,058	411	1,469
Materials and supplies	38,334	6,765	45,099
Advertising		431	431
Postage	1,903	336	2,239
Travel	66,451	671	67,122
Rent	3,172	7,403	10,575
Utilities	1,080	2,521	3,601
Interest expense		1,042	1,042
Miscellaneous	996	2,324	3,320
Total expenses before depreciation and amortization	1,892,192	327,802	2,219,994
Depreciation and amortization		98	98
Total expenses	$ 1,892,192	$ 327,900	$ 2,220,092

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Blue Marble Space
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended September 30, 2019

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Change in net assets	$ 14,022
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	98
Net unrealized gain on investments	(570)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	133,753
Security deposits	(800)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(103,761)
Other liabilities	6,481
Net cash provided by operating activities	49,223
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of investments	(4,880)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,880)
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Proceeds from borrowings on line of credit	3,152
Principal repayments on line of credit	(24,013)
Net cash used in financing activities	(20,861)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	23,482
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	50,030
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 73,512
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:	
Cash paid during the year for:	
Interest	$ 1,042
Supplemental disclosure of noncash activities:	
Unrealized gain on investments	$ 570

1. Nature of Activities

Blue Marble Space (the “Organization”) was incorporated in the State of Washington on May 3, 2009. The Organization was incorporated exclusively for charitable, scientific, technological, and educational purposes. The mission is to promote cooperative exploration of space, examine life as a planetary process, enable a sustainable future on Earth, and to cultivate scientific innovation and entrepreneurship by engaging with life-long learners.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of Blue Marble Space have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Significant accounting policies are described below:

Basis of Presentation

The Organization prepares its financial statements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”), *Accounting for Contributions Received and Made*, and FASB ASC, *Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*. FASB ASC, *Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities* establishes standards for external financial reporting by not-for-profit organizations and requires that resources be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into two net asset categories: net assets with donor restrictions and net assets without donor restrictions. Contributions that are restricted by the donor are reported as increases in net assets without donor restriction if the restrictions expire in the fiscal year in which the contributions are recognized. All other donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions. When a restriction expires, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions. In addition, the standard requires the presentation of qualitative information on how the Organization manages its liquid available resources and liquidity risks. Quantitative information that communicates the availability of a nonprofit's financial assets at the statement of financial position date to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year is required to be presented on the face of the financial statement and/or in the notes to the financial statements. FASB ASC, *Accounting for Contributions Received and Made* requires that unconditional promises to give be recorded as receivables and revenue and requires the Organization to distinguish between contributions received for each net asset category in accordance with donor-imposed restrictions.

Accordingly, net assets of the Organization and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions are resources representing the portion of expendable funds available for support of the Organization’s programs and general operations. These resources are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions.

Net assets without donor restrictions also include those expendable resources which may have been designated for special use by the Board of Trustees.

Net Assets With Donor Restrictions are net assets subject to stipulations imposed by donors, and grantors. Some donor restrictions are temporary in nature; those restrictions will be met by actions of the Organization or by the passage of time. Other donor restrictions are perpetual in nature, where by the donor has stipulated the funds be maintained in perpetuity. There were no net assets with donor restrictions as of September 30, 2019.

Revenue and Support Recognition

Contributions are recognized as revenue when they are received or unconditionally pledged. Unconditional promises to give due in the next year are recorded at their net realizable value. Unconditional promises to give due in subsequent years are reported at the present value of their net realizable value, using risk-free interest rates applicable to the years in which the promises are to be received.

The Organization reports gifts of cash and other assets as restricted support if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets. When a donor restriction expires, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restriction. However, if the donor restriction is met during the accounting period in which the gift was received, the gifts are reported as without restrictions in the statement of activities.

The Organization accounts for contract and grant revenue, which are exchange transactions, in the statement of activities to the extent that expenses have been incurred for the purpose specified by the grantor during the period. In applying this concept, the legal and contractual requirements of each individual program are used as guidance. All amounts not expended in accordance with the grant or contract are recorded as a liability in the financial statements as the Organization does not maintain any equity in the grant or contract. Additionally, funds received in advance of their proper usage are accounted for as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position.

Accounts Receivable and Allowances for Uncollectible Accounts

Accounts receivable is stated at the amounts management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through a charge to expense and a credit to a valuation allowance based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts. Balances that are still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the valuation allowance and a credit to accounts receivable. There was no allowance for uncollectible accounts as of September 30, 2019, as management deemed all accounts receivable to be collectible as of the date of the financial statements.

Investments

The Organization follows the provisions of FASB ASC *Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations.* In accordance with this accounting standard, investments in marketable securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are reported at their fair value in the statement of financial position. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net assets. Investment income or loss (including interest, dividends and realized gains and losses on sale of investments) are included in the statement of activities unless the income or loss is restricted by the donor or law.

A decline in the market value of an investment security below its cost that is designated to be other than temporary is recognized through an impairment charge. That impairment charge would be included in the statement of activities and a new cost basis would be established. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the Organization did not record any impairment charge in the statement of activities.

Furniture and Equipment

Purchased furniture and equipment additions are capitalized and recorded at their original cost. Donations of furniture and equipment are recorded as support at their estimated fair value at the date of the gift. Such donations are reported as without donor restrictions unless the donor has restricted the donated asset to a specific purpose. Assets donated with explicit restrictions regarding their use and contributions of cash that must be used to acquire property and equipment are reported as restricted support. Absent donor stipulations regarding how long those donated assets must be maintained, the Organization reports expirations of donor restrictions when the donated or acquired assets are placed in service as instructed by the donor. The Organization reclassifies net assets with donor restrictions to net assets without donor restrictions at that time.

Major repairs, improvements and replacements are capitalized. Maintenance and minor repairs and replacements, which do not improve or extend the life of the respective assets, are charged to expense as incurred. Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets, if without donor restrictions, are transferred to net assets without donor restrictions, or, if restricted, to deferred amounts restricted for fixed asset acquisition. Depreciation of furniture and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Organization continually evaluates whether current events or circumstances warrant adjustments to the carrying value or estimated useful lives of fixed assets in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. No impairment losses were recorded for the year ended September 30, 2019.

Intangible Assets

In accordance with FASB ASC, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*, software costs incurred during the application and infrastructure development stage are capitalized. Costs incurred during the planning stage and operation stage are expensed as incurred. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In accordance with FASB ASC, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, fair value is defined as a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. The objective of a fair value measurement is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (that is, an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability). A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability either occurs in the principal market (or in its absence, the most advantageous market) for the asset or liability.

The *Fair Value Measurements* Topic of the FASB ASC establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Fair value focuses on the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability regardless of whether an observable market price existed (an exit price).

An exit price valuation will include margins for risk even if they are not observable. As the organization is released from risk, the margins for risk will also be released through net realized capital gains (losses) in net income. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Organization has the ability to access.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on one or more of three valuation techniques:

- Market approach - prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities;
- Cost approach - amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (i.e., replacement cost);

- Income approach - techniques that convert future amounts to a single present amount based on market expectations (including present value techniques, option-pricing models, and lattice models).

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information may be available. For other assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market information might not be available. When a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, a reporting entity measures fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Because fair value is a market-based measurement, it is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. As a result, a reporting entity's intention to hold an asset or settle or otherwise fulfill a liability is not relevant when measuring fair value.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at September 30, 2019.

Cash, accounts receivable, other assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and other liabilities: the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Mutual funds: The carrying amounts are valued at the net asset value (NAV) of shares held.

Line of credit: Debt is carried at cost. Management believes the Organization can obtain similar loans at similar terms; therefore, the Organization has determined it approximates fair value.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Organization believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

<u>Income Tax Status</u>

The Organization is a not-for-profit organization that is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and classified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as other than a private foundation. Accordingly, no provision for federal or state income tax has been presented in the accompanying financial statements.

The Organization follows the provisions of FASB ASC, *Income Taxes*. The standard prescribes a minimum recognition threshold and measurement methodology that a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. It also provides guidance for derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition as they relate to those tax positions.

The Organization believes that it has appropriate support for the positions taken on its tax returns and accordingly, has not recorded any tax provision for the year ended September 30, 2019. However, the Organization is subject to audit by the federal and various state jurisdictions during certain statutory periods. As such, certain tax positions could be challenged and the amounts ultimately paid, if any, upon resolution of the issues raised by the taxing authorities, may differ materially from the amounts filed.

As required by law, the Organization files informational returns with the United States federal and states of California and Washington jurisdictions on an annual basis - Form 990 with the IRS, Form 199 with the State of California, and the Business and Occupation Excise Tax Form with the State of Washington. These returns are subject to examination by these authorities within certain statutorily defined periods for the federal and states of California and Washington.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Organization to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash. At times, amounts invested with financial institutions may exceed federally insured limits. Management believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risks.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and changes therein, and disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities and accompanying notes. It is reasonably possible that the Organization's estimates may change in the near term.

Functional Expenses

The costs of program and supporting services activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of activities. The statement of functional expenses presents the natural classification detail of expenses by function. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among program and supporting services benefited. The financial statements may report certain categories of expense that are attributed to more than one program or supporting function. Therefore, expenses require allocation on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied.

Expenses are charged to each program based on direct expenditures incurred. Any program expenditures not directly chargeable are allocated based on estimates made by management. Program expenses are those related to research programs. Management and general expenses relate to administrative expenses associated to those programs and are allocated based on estimates of time and effort considered by management to be reasonable.

Donated Services

The Board of Trustees makes significant contributions of time relative to general management and operations of the Organization. The value of this contributed time is not reflected in the financial statements since it does not meet the criteria for recognition under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Advertising

The Organization expenses the production costs of advertising the first time the advertising takes place. Advertising expense amounted to $431 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

New Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606), requiring an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either a full retrospective or retrospective with cumulative effect transition method. Early adoption is permitted as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The updated standard will be effective for the Organization for its year ending September 30, 2020. The Organization is currently evaluating the impact of this standard.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-08, *Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*. This ASU will impact all organizations that receive or make contributions of cash or other assets. ASU 2018-08 includes specific criteria to consider when determining whether a contract or agreement should be accounted for as a contribution or as an exchange transaction. It also provides a framework for determining whether a contribution is conditional or unconditional. ASU 2018-08 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Organization is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this guidance on the Organization's financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*. ASU 2016-02 requires all lessees to record a lease liability at lease inception, with a corresponding right of use asset, except for short-term leases. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, with early adoption permitted. The Organization is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this guidance on the Organization's financial statements.

3. Liquidity and Availability

The adoption of FASB Update No. 2016-14 requires the presentation of qualitative information on how the Organization manages its liquid available resources and liquidity risks.

Quantitative information that communicates the availability of a nonprofit's financial assets at the statement of financial position date to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year is required to be presented on the face of the financial statement and/or in the notes to the financial statements.

Financial assets available for general expenditure, that is, without donor or other restrictions limiting their use, within one year of the statement of financial position date are comprised of the following:

Financial Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 73,512
Accounts receivable	39,513
Investments	5,913
Financial assets available to meet general expenditures over the next year	$ 118,938

The Organization receives significant funding from government grants, and considers this funding restricted by programs which are ongoing, major, and central to its annual operations to be available to meet cash needs for general expenditures. The Organization has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. In addition to these available financial assets, a significant portion of the Organization's annual expenditures will be funded by current year operating revenues including federal grant awards, contributions and program service revenue.

4. Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment and their related estimated useful lives at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	
Equipment	5	$ 23,001
Furniture and fixtures	5	66
		23,067
Less: accumulated depreciation		15,670
		$ 7,397

Depreciation expense charged to operations for the year ended September 30, 2019 totaled $10.

5. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets and their related estimated useful lives at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)		
Software costs	5	$	6,427
Less: accumulated amortization			6,427
		$	-

Amortization expense charged to operations for the year ended September 30, 2019 totaled $88.

6. Investments

The following financial instruments, measured on a recurring basis, are carried at fair value in the Organization's financial statements. The fair value measurements disclosures include information regarding the valuation of the Organization's investments as of September 30, 2019:

	September 30, 2019		
	Cost	Fair Value (Level 1)	Unrealized Gain
Mutual funds	$ 5,343	$ 5,913	$ 570

Return on investments at September 30, 2019, is comprised of the following:

Beginning balance	$	463
Unrealized gains		570
Purchases		4,880
Ending balance	$	5,913

We evaluated the significance of transfers between levels based upon the nature of the financial instrument and size of the transfer relative to the total investments. For the year ended September 30, 2019, there were no significant transfers in or out of levels 1, 2 or 3.

7. Risks, Uncertainties and Funding Dependence

For the year ended September 30, 2019, approximately 97% of the funding for the Organization came from government grants and public assistance.

Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such funding will continue. In addition, net asset balances are dependent upon approval of disbursed monies by the granting agency.

8. Grant Programs

The Organization participates in federal assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to compliance audits by the grantors and their representatives. The Organization is potentially liable for expenditures which may be disallowed pursuant to the terms of these grant programs. Management of the Organization is not aware of any material items of noncompliance which would result in the disallowance of grant program expenditures.

9. Commitments

At September 30, 2019, the Organization was obligated under a lease for office space which expires in 2024. Future minimum rental payments required under the operating lease are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	
2020	$ 9,900
2021	10,500
2022	10,800
2023	10,800
2024	5,400
	$ 47,400

Rent expense charged to operations for the year ended September 30, 2019 amounted to $10,575.

10. Line of Credit

The Organization has a revolving line of credit agreement with a financial institution. The line of credit allows for borrowings up to $50,000 and interest accrues at the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate plus 2.97%, with an interest rate of 7.97% at September 30, 2019. The credit line is secured by certain assets owned by the Organization and is renewable at the discretion of the lending institution. As of September 30, 2019 $9,016 was outstanding on the line of credit.

11. Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed subsequent events and transactions that occurred after September 30, 2019 through the date of the independent auditors' report and the date the financial statements were available to be issued, June 4, 2021. The Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") global pandemic has created stock market volatility, economic uncertainties and other uncertainties that may have an impact on the Organization's operations, financial statements and cash flows in the future.

The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on Organization's operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and extent of the pandemic and mitigation measures implemented in the United States and Washington State, impact on our donors, employees and suppliers all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration and impact. Therefore, the related financial impact and duration cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The financial statements include all events or transactions, including estimates, required to be recognized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

In March 2021, the Organization was approved and received funding in the amount of $83,077 under the Paycheck Protection Program. Certain amounts will be forgiven if the Organization utilizes these funds in accordance with guidelines outlined under the program. Management is currently evaluating the use of these funds; therefore, the related financial impact and potential amount expected to be repaid cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

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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*

To the Board of Trustees
Blue Marble Space
Seattle, Washington

We have audited, 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 United States, the financial statements of Blue Marble Space (a nonprofit organization) which comprise the statement of financial position as of September 30, 2019, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Organization's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 4, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Blue Marble Space's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Organization's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization'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.

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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We consider the following deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be material weaknesses. (2019-001, 2019-002, 2019-003, 2019-004).

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Organization'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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2019-002 and 2019-004.

Blue Marble Space's Response to Findings

Blue Marble Space's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Blue Marble Space's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 Organization's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Nisivoccia LLP

June 4, 2021
Mt. Arlington, New Jersey

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Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance For Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Board of Trustees
Blue Marble Space
Seattle, Washington

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Blue Marble Space's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Organization's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2019. The Organization's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its major federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Blue Marble Space's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Organization's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Organization's compliance.

To the Board of Trustees
Blue Marble Space

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Blue Marble Space complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2019.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed certain instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2019-002 and 2019-004. Our opinion on the major federal programs is not modified with respect to these matters.

Blue Marble Space's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Blue Marble Space's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Organization is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Organization's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify deficiencies in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2019-001, 2019-002, 2019-003, 2019-004 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

To the Board of Trustees
Blue Marble Space

Blue Marble Space's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Blue Marble Space's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Nisivoccia LLP
June 4, 2021
Mt. Arlington, New Jersey

I. Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial statements

The auditors' report issued on the financial statements of Blue Marble Space was an unmodified opinion.

Internal control over financial reporting:

• Material weaknesses identified?	X	Yes		No
• Reportable conditions identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?		Yes	X	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	X	Yes		No

Internal control over major programs:

• Material weaknesses identified?	X	Yes		No
• Reportable conditions identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?		Yes	X	None reported

The auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs was an unmodified opinion.

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 200.516(a) of the Uniform Guidance	X	Yes		No

The following federal programs were designated as major programs:

Federal Agency/Pass-through Pass-through Entity	Federal CFDA Number	Expenditures
Research and Development Cluster	43.001, 43.007, 47.074	$ 2,156,393

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	$ 750,000			
Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee?		Yes	X	No

II. Financial Statement Findings

2019-001 – Improper Recognition of Grant Award as Cash and Deferred Revenue on the Statement of Financial Position

Material Weakness

Context: The Organization should only recognize grant revenue when the funds are earned.

Condition: As stated in the NASA Office of Inspector General Final Memorandum, dated August 11, 2020, the Organization recorded grant awards as cash with a corresponding credit to deferred revenue in its general ledger once the award letter was received from the issuing federal agency.

Criteria: Management should only report cash held in accounts owned by the Organization. Furthermore, the Organization should reconcile cash receipts from grantors to the Organization's expenditure reports.

Cause: The Organization had a specific Payment Management System (PMS) account for the grants awarded by the federal agency. The funds in the PMS account are available but only for allowable costs in accordance with the specific requirements of the grant agreement awarded by the federal agency. In accordance with the terms of the grant agreement, the federal government still maintains control over the balances in the PMS account until the cash is disbursed to the grantee. The Organization incorrectly determined that if funds are available for draw down in the PMS account, they were controlled and/or owned by Blue Marble Space.

Effect: The Organization determined that funds available for draw down were controlled and/or owned by Blue Marble Space and therefore recorded funds that were not owned by the Organization in their general ledger, resulting in an overstatement of the Organizations cash and deferred revenue balances.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Organization designate an individual with the skills, knowledge, and experience to oversee the Organization's accounting and financial reporting functions.

View of Responsible Official and planned corrective action: Blue Marble Space agrees with the finding and procedures are being implemented to remedy the condition. The Organization hired an outside accounting firm to handle the accounting and financial reporting functions of the Organization. This will ensure the Organization's books and records are accurately stated in the future.

2019-003 – General Ledger Account Reconciliation

Material Weakness

Context: General ledger accounts were not reconciled on a timely and regular basis.

Condition: Management is not reviewing and reconciling general ledger accounts on a regular or timely basis.

Criteria: Management should select and develop control activities that mitigate risks to the achievement of financial reporting objectives, which include ensuring that general ledger accounts are periodically reconciled. Although the Organization has established procedures related to the review and recording of transactions, we found that these procedures and controls did not eliminate the noted condition.

Cause: Procedures are in place for proper reconciliation of general ledger accounts within the Organization. However, due to the turnover experienced during 2019 and 2020 these procedures were not followed nor were they periodically monitored during the period under audit.

Potential Effect: General ledger accounts could be misstated.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Organization designate an individual with the skills, knowledge, and experience to periodically reconcile the Organization's general ledger accounts on a regular and timely basis.

View of Responsible Official and planned corrective action: Blue Marble Space agrees with the finding and procedures are being implemented to remedy the condition. The Organization hired an outside accounting firm for it's accounting and financial reporting functions as of February 2020. This will ensure the Organization's books and records are accurately stated in the future.

III. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements which are required to be Reported in Accordance with Section 2 CFR 200.516(a) of Uniform Guidance

2019-002 – National Aeronautics and Space Administration / National Science Foundation – Research and Development Cluster – CFDA No.: 4300.01, 43.007, 47.074; Grant period – Year ended September 30, 2019.

Reporting – Incorrect Preparation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Repeat finding of 2018-002

Material Noncompliance

Questioned costs: $0

Context: Management is responsible for identifying all federal awards received, and for preparing the schedule of expenditures of federal awards ("SEFA") in accordance with the Uniform Guidance. The SEFA should properly identify all federal awards as well as provide accurate CFDA numbers and contract numbers. The total of federal award expenditures reported on the SEFA determines the requirement for a single audit under the Uniform Guidance.

Condition: As stated in the NASA Office of Inspector General Final Memorandum, dated August 11, 2020, the Organization did not accurately identify all federal awards in the SEFA and did not ensure programs were properly presented in the level of detail required by the Uniform Guidance, including program clusters, specifically the Research and Development Cluster (R & D).

Criteria: The Organization is required to accurately identify and present federal awards by cluster on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Cause: The Organization was not aware that its federal programs were part of the R&D cluster.

Effect: The Organization inaccurately presented the SEFA without identifying the R&D cluster and inaccurately completed the Data Collection Form (DCF) required of all entities subject to federal single audits.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Organization require all applicable staff to receive training on the single audit reporting function and Uniform Guidance requirements, including the preparation and review of the SEFA and DCF.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: Blue Marble Space agrees with the findings and recommendations and has hired an outside accounting firm for it's accounting and financial reporting functions as of February 2020. The Organization will also develop quality control procedures that include improved management oversight of the preparation of the SEFA and DCF to include reviews for sufficiency and accuracy. The Organization has restated its SEFA for fiscal year 2018 to correctly identify the R&D cluster.

2019-004 – <u>National Aeronautics and Space Administration / National Science Foundation – Research and Development Cluster – CFDA No.: 4300.01, 43.007, 47.074; Grant period – Year ended September 30, 2019.</u>

<u>Reporting</u> – Late filing of the Data Collection Form

Material Noncompliance

Questioned costs: $0

Context: The deadline for submission of the Organization's Single Audit reporting package for the year ended September 30, 2019 was June 30, 2020. No extension was granted from the awarding agency. The audited financial statements were not available for issuance until June 4, 2021, and as a result, the filing was not done in a timely manner.

Condition: As stated in the NASA Office of Inspector General Final Memorandum, dated August 11, 2020, recipients who expend $750,000 or more in federal awards during a fiscal year and have met the audit requirements of the Uniform Guidance are required to submit a Data Collection Form the earlier of 30 days after the audited financial statements has been issued or 9 months after year end.

Criteria: The Data Collection Form should be filed by the required deadline.

Cause: The financial statement audit was not completed and the audited financial statements were not issued until after the Data Collection Form filing deadline.

Effect: the Data Collection Form was not submitted to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse by the required deadline.

Recommendation: The financial statement audit should be scheduled and completed, including the issuance of the audited financial statements, with sufficient time to file the Data Collection Form by the required deadline.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: Blue Marble Space agrees with the finding and procedures are being implemented to remedy the condition. The Organization hired an outside accounting firm to handle the accounting and financial reporting functions of the Organization. This will ensure the Organization is ready for audit in the future.

Blue Marble Space
Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings
Year Ended September 30, 2019

Status of Prior Year Findings:

Item Number	Description of Condition	Status of Corrective Action
2018-001	The Organization was recording grant awards as cash with a corresponding credit to deferred revenue in its general ledger once the award letter was received from the issuing federal agency. Resulting in an overstatement of cash and deferred revenue on the Organization's financial statements.	The Organization agreed with the finding and chose to restate it's fiscal year 2018 and 2017 financial statements, correcting the finding. Initial Finding Year: 2017 Fully corrected on: As of the independent auditors' report date for the 9/30/19 audit of the financial statements, the finding has been corrected.
2018-002	The Organization did not accurately identify all federal awards in the SEFA and did not ensure programs were properly presented in the level of detail required by the Uniform Guidance, including program clusters, specifically the Research and Development Cluster (R & D).	The Organization agreed with the finding and chose to restate it's fiscal year 2018 and 2017 financial statements, correcting the finding. In addtion, the Organization hired a third party for it's bookkeeping and controller functions during 2020. Initial Finding Year: 2017 Fully corrected on: As of the independent auditors' report date for the 9/30/19 audit of the financial statements, the finding has been corrected.

Blue Marble Space
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
September 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program/Cluster Title	Federal CFDA #	Pass-Through Entity ID#	Grant/Project Number	Grant Period	Award Amount	Cumulative Program Disbursements	Current Year Program Disbursements	Current Year Cash Received	Current Year Provided to Subrecipients
National Aeronautics and Space Administration									
Research and Development Cluster:									
Science									
80NSSC17K0741	43.001	N/A	80NSSC17K0741	10/1/2017-9/30/2020	$ 606,834	$ 288,429	$ 196,918	$ 196,918	-
80NSSC17M0054	43.001	N/A	80NSSC17M0054	8/15/2017-8/14/20	1,606,979	720,348	427,373	427,373	-
80NSSC18M0064	43.001	N/A	80NSSC18M0064	4/1/2018-3/30/21	1,128,111	636,895	527,103	527,103	-
80NSSC19M0010	43.001	N/A	80NSSC19M0010	11/5/2018-10/4/21	72,993	59,300	68,790	68,790	-
NNX15AN62A	43.001	N/A	NNX15AN62A	6/16/2015-06/15/20	1,134,714	277,371	48,857	48,857	-
NNX16AP83G	43.001	N/A	NNX16AP83G	8/5/2016-8/4/21	414,492	228,122	108,070	108,070	-
					4,964,123	2,210,465	1,377,111	1,377,111	-
Space Operations	43.007								
80NSSC18M0060	43.007	N/A	80NSSC18M0060	4/1/2018-3/31/2021	3,652,383	1,012,150	713,496	713,496	-
					9,065,127	3,503,006	2,090,607	2,090,607	-
National Science Foundation									
Research and Development Cluster:									
Biological Sciences									
NSF17234300	47.074	N/A	NSF17234300	7/15/17-6/30/20	470,080	122,197	65,786	65,786	-
Total expenditures of federal awards					$ 9,535,207	$ 3,625,203	$ 2,156,393	$ 2,156,393	-

1. General

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of all federal financial assistance programs of Blue Marble Space. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of the basic financial statements. All federal financial assistance received directly from federal agencies is included on the schedule of federal awards. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Blue Marble Space, it's not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Organization.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented using the accrual basis of accounting which is described in Note 2 to the financial statements. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through entity identifying numbers have been presented where available.

3. Indirect Cost Rate

Blue Marble Space has elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

4. Sub-recipients

No federal awards were provided to sub-recipients.

5. Relationship to Federal Financial Reports

The regulations and guidelines governing the preparation of federal financial reports vary by federal agency and among programs administered by the same agency. Accordingly, the amounts reported in the federal financial reports do not necessarily agree with the amounts reported in the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, which is prepared on the accrual basis explained in Note 2.

6. Single Audit – Type A/Type B Program Threshold

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs is $750,000. Single Audit requirement is $750,000.