

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended: June 30, 2023

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

**MASTERCRAFT
BOAT HOLDINGS INC.**
MASTERCRAFT BOAT HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)

001-37502
(Commission
File Number)

06-1571747
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

100 Cherokee Cove Drive, Vonore, TN 37885
(Address of Principal Executive Office) (Zip Code)

(423) 884-2221
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock	MCFT	NASDAQ

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. ☐ Yes ☒ No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. ☐ Yes ☒ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§229.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). ☐ Yes ☒ No

The aggregate market value of the outstanding common stock, other than shares held by persons who may be deemed affiliates of the registrant, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, which ended January 1, 2023 and based on the closing sale price as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market system, was approximately \$447,000,000. As of August 25, 2023, there were 17,202,716 shares of the Registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the proxy statement for the 2023 annual meeting of stockholders, which will be filed no later than 120 days after the close of the registrant's fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

MASTERCRAFT BOAT HOLDINGS, INC.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements contained in this Form 10-K that do not relate to matters of historical fact should be considered forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements regarding our expected market share, business strategy, dealer network, anticipated financial results, and liquidity. We use words such as “could,” “may,” “might,” “will,” “expect,” “likely,” “believe,” “continue,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “project,” and other similar expressions to identify some forward-looking statements, but not all forward-looking statements include these words. All of our forward-looking statements involve estimates and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, any such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the information described under the caption “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-K are based on assumptions that we have made in light of our industry experience and our perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments, and other factors we believe are appropriate under the circumstances. You should understand that these statements are not guarantees of performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties (many of which are beyond our control), and assumptions. Although we believe that these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, you should be aware that many important factors could affect our actual operating and financial performance and cause our performance to differ materially from the performance anticipated in the forward-looking statements. We believe these important factors include, but are not limited to, those described under “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in this Form 10-K and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of these assumptions prove incorrect, our actual operating and financial performance may vary in material respects from the performance projected in these forward-looking statements. In addition, new important factors that could cause our business not to develop as we expect may emerge from time to time.

Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement contained in this Form 10-K to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which it is made or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances. The forward-looking statements contained herein should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any date subsequent to the filing date of this Form 10-K.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Our fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 with the interim quarterly reporting periods consisting of thirteen weeks. Therefore, the quarter end will not always coincide with the date of the end of the calendar month. We refer to our fiscal years based on the calendar year in which they end. Accordingly, references to fiscal 2023, fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021 represent our financial results for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021, respectively. For ease of reference, we identify our fiscal years in this Form 10-K by reference to the period from July 1 to June 30 of the year in which the fiscal year ends. For example, “fiscal 2023” refers to our fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”), a Delaware corporation, operates primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, MasterCraft Boat Company, LLC, MasterCraft Services, LLC, MasterCraft Parts, Ltd., MasterCraft International Sales Administration, Inc., Aviara Boats, LLC, Crest Marine, LLC, and NSB Boats, LLC. Unless the context otherwise requires, the Company and its subsidiaries collectively are referred to as the “Company,” “we,” or “us” in this Form 10-K.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

We are a leading innovator, designer, manufacturer, and marketer of recreational powerboats sold through our three brands, MasterCraft, Crest, and Aviara. Through these three brands, over the last five years, we have had leading market share positions in two of the fastest growing categories of the powerboat industry, ski/wake boats and pontoon boats, while also growing market share within the luxury day boat segment. As a leader in recreational marine, we strive to deliver the best on-water experience through innovative, high-quality products with a relentless focus on the consumer.

On September 2, 2022, the Company completed the sale of its NauticStar business. This business, which was previously reported as the Company's NauticStar segment until fiscal 2023, is being reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Consolidated financial information presented for all periods is related to the continuing operations. See Note 3 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on Discontinued Operations.

Our Segments

MasterCraft Segment

Our MasterCraft segment consists of our MasterCraft brand, which manufactures premium ski/wake boats. The MasterCraft brand was founded in 1968 and evolved over the next 55 years to become the most award-winning ski/wake boat manufacturer in the world. Today, MasterCraft participates in the fastest growing category within the powerboat industry by producing the industry's premier competitive water ski, wakeboarding, and wake surfing performance boats. We believe the MasterCraft brand is known among boating enthusiasts for high performance, premier quality, and relentless innovation. We believe that the market recognizes MasterCraft as a premier brand in the powerboat industry due to the overall superior value proposition that our boats deliver to consumers. We work tirelessly every day to maintain this iconic brand reputation.

Crest Segment

Our Crest segment consists of our Crest brand, which manufactures pontoon boats. Crest participates in the second-fastest growing category in the powerboat industry. Crest, which we acquired in October 2018, was founded in 1957 and has grown to be one of the top producers of innovative, high-quality pontoon boats ranging from 20 to 27 feet. Crest's long-standing reputation for high-quality, standard features and content, and innovation provides Crest with strong dealer and consumer bases in its core geographic markets.

Aviara Segment

Our Aviara segment consists of our Aviara brand, which manufactures luxury day boats. Aviara is a de novo brand, developed in-house, and focused on serving the luxury recreational day boat category of the powerboat industry. From its introduction in February 2019 through June 2023, Aviara expanded to three models between 32 feet and 40 feet in length, and in fiscal 2024, will expand to include a 28 foot model, all of which feature both outboard and sterndrive propulsion. Aviara boats feature distinct European styling and offer an elevated open water experience by fusing progressive style and effortless comfort in its modern luxury vessels.

Unless the context otherwise requires, "MasterCraft," "Crest," and "Aviara," as used herein, refers to our segments as described above.

Our Products

We design, manufacture, and sell premium recreational inboard ski/wake, outboard, and sterndrive boats that we believe deliver superior performance for water skiing, wakeboarding, and wake surfing, as well as general recreational boating. In addition, we offer various accessories, including trailers and aftermarket parts.

Our MasterCraft portfolio of ProStar, XStar, X, XT, and NXT models are designed for the highest levels of performance, styling, and enjoyment for both recreational and competitive use. The ProStar, XStar and X models are geared towards the consumer seeking the most premium and highest performance boating experience that we offer, and generally command a price premium over our competitors' boats at retail prices ranging from approximately \$185,000 to \$320,000. The MasterCraft XT lineup is designed to offer ultimate flexibility to consumers with maximum customization and maximum performance at retail prices ranging from approximately \$130,000 to \$190,000. The NXT models offer the quality, performance, styling, and innovation of the MasterCraft brand to the entry-level consumer, with retail prices ranging from approximately \$100,000 to \$150,000. We have strategically designed and priced the MasterCraft NXT models to target the fast-growing entry-level consumer group that is distinct from our traditional consumer base, while maintaining our core MasterCraft brand attributes at profit margins comparable to our other offerings.

Our Crest portfolio of pontoon boats are designed for the ultimate in comfort and recreational pleasure boating. Crest has continued to grow market share as it expands its distribution footprint. Crest's pontoon boats are designed to offer consumers the best in luxury, style and performance without compromise across a diverse model lineup ranging in length from 20 to 27 feet. The Signature Line is home to Crest's Classic models. The Premium Line boasts three Caribbean models with sleek lines, available tower options, unique color combinations and top-quality construction. The Ultimate Luxury Line represents the pinnacle of lavish amenities, featuring the Continental, Continental NX, and Savannah models. This lineup anticipates every need with thoughtful options, an industry-first integrated dual windshield and premium upholstery and audio upgrades. The Electric Line harmonizes industry innovations by introducing eco-friendly pontoon boats. The new Current model allows consumers to enjoy a new level of peace and relaxation with less noise and minimal emissions. Crest's retail prices range from approximately \$35,000 to \$220,000.

Our Aviara portfolio of luxury recreational day boats was designed in-house with the vision to create pleasure crafts that defy compromise. The Aviara brand drew on MasterCraft's legacy of quality. Aviara's boat designs were inspired by four product design principles – Progressive Style, Elevated Control, Modern Comfort and Quality Details. Aviara's models consist of the AV32, a 32-foot luxury bowrider, the AV36, a 36-foot luxury bowrider, the AV40, the brand's flagship 40-foot luxury bowrider, and beginning in fiscal 2024, AV28, a 28-foot luxury bowrider, for the ultimate on-the-water experience. All models are available in either outboard or sterndrive propulsion, and Aviara's retail prices range from approximately \$200,000 to over \$1,300,000. We believe there will be significant model expansion opportunities for Aviara in the future.

Our Dealer Network

Our products are sold through extensive networks of independent dealers in North America and internationally. We target our distribution to the market category's highest performing dealers. The majority of our MasterCraft brand dealers are exclusive to our MasterCraft product lines within the ski/wake category, highlighting the commitment of our key dealers to the MasterCraft brand. Our other brands are generally served on a nonexclusive basis by their respective dealers.

We consistently review our distribution networks to identify opportunities to expand our geographic footprint and improve our coverage of the market. We constantly monitor the health and strength of our dealers by analyzing each dealer's retail sales and inventory and have established processes to identify under-performing dealers in order to assist them in improving their performance, to allow us to switch to a more effective dealer, or to direct product to markets with the greatest retail demand. These processes also allow us to better monitor dealer inventory levels and product turns and contribute to a healthier dealer network that is better able to stock and sell our products. We believe our outstanding dealer networks and our proactive approach to dealer management allow us to distribute our products more efficiently than our competitors and will help us capitalize on growth opportunities as our industry volumes continue to increase.

For fiscal 2023, the Company's top ten dealers accounted for approximately 40% of our net sales and one of our dealers individually accounted for 14.9%, or approximately \$98.6 million.

North America. As of June 30, 2023, our MasterCraft brand had a total of 108 dealers across 158 locations. Our Crest brand had a total of 148 dealers across 185 locations. Our Aviara brand is sold through a distribution network consisting of one dealer with 57 locations.

Outside of North America. As of June 30, 2023, through our MasterCraft brand, we had a total of 43 international dealers and 43 locations. Our Crest brand had two international dealers in two locations. Aviara had no international dealers. We define international dealers as those dealers with locations outside of North America. We are present in Europe, Australia, South America, Africa, Asia, including Hong Kong, and the Middle East. We generated 4.6%, 5.5%, and 5.1% of our net sales outside of North America in fiscal 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Dealer Relations

We have developed a system of financial incentives for our dealers based on achievement of key benchmarks. In addition, we provide our dealers with comprehensive sales training and a complete set of technology-based tools designed to help dealers maximize performance. Our dealer incentive program has been refined through years of experience with some of the key elements including wholesale rebates, retail rebates and promotions, other allowances, and floor plan interest reimbursement or cash discounts to encourage balanced production throughout the year.

Beyond our incentive programs, we have developed a proprietary web-based management tool that is used by our dealers on a day-to-day basis to improve their own businesses as well as enhance communication with our factory and sales management teams. Our business-to-business application efficiently executes many critical functions, including warranty registrations, warranty claims, boat ordering and tracking, parts ordering, technical support, and inventory reporting. This system facilitates communication between our sales team and the dealer network and allows our manufacturing department to review consumer demand in real time.

Manufacturing

MasterCraft boats and trailers are manufactured and lake-tested at our 310,000 square-foot facility located in Vonore, Tennessee. We believe MasterCraft has the only boat manufacturing facility to achieve compliance with all three of the ISO 9001 (Quality Management Systems), 14001 (Environmental Management Systems), and 18001 (International Occupational Health and Safety Management System) standards. Crest boats are manufactured at our 270,000 square-foot facility located in Owosso, Michigan. Aviara boats are manufactured at our 130,000 square-foot facility in Merritt Island, Florida.

The rigorous and consumer-centric attention to detail in the design and manufacturing of our products results in boats of high quality which provides an exceptional on water experience across all of our brands. Our dedication to quality permits our consumers to enjoy our products with confidence.

Our boats are built through a continuous flow manufacturing process that encompasses fabrication, assembly, quality management, and testing. We manufacture certain components and subassemblies for our boats, such as upholstery, and procure other components from third-party vendors and install them on the boat. We have several exclusive supplier partnerships for certain critical components, such as aluminum billet, towers, and engine packages. For MasterCraft, we also build custom trailers that match the exact size and design-characteristics of our boats.

Suppliers

We purchase a wide variety of raw materials from our supplier base, including resins, fiberglass, aluminum, lumber and steel, as well as parts and components such as engines and electronic controls. We maintain long-term contracts with certain strategic suppliers and informal arrangements with other suppliers.

We are focused on working with our supply chain partners to enable cost improvement, world-class quality, and continuous product innovation. We have engaged our key suppliers in collaborative preferred supplier relationships and have developed processes including annual cost reduction targets, regular reliability projects, and extensive product testing requirements to ensure that our suppliers produce to the highest levels of quality expected of our brands and at lowest total cost. These collaborative efforts begin at the design stage, as our key suppliers are integrated into design and development planning well in advance of launch, which allows us to control costs and to leverage the expertise of our suppliers in developing product innovations. We believe these collaborative relationships with our key strategic suppliers have contributed to significant improvements in product quality, innovation, and profitability.

The most significant components used in manufacturing our boats, based on cost, are engine packages. For our MasterCraft brand, Ilmor Engineering, Inc. ("Ilmor") is our exclusive engine supplier and for our Crest brand, Mercury Marine ("Mercury") is our largest engine supplier. For our Aviara brand, Mercury provides outboard engines and Ilmor provides sterndrive engines. We maintain strong and long-standing relationships with Ilmor and Mercury. During fiscal 2023, Ilmor was our largest overall supplier. In addition to ski/wake and sterndrive engines, Ilmor's affiliates produce engines used in a number of leading racing boats and race cars. We work closely with Ilmor to remain at the forefront of engine design, performance, and manufacturing. We believe our long-term relationships with our engine supplier partners is a key competitive advantage.

Research and Development, Product Development and Engineering

We are strategically and financially committed to innovation, as reflected in our dedicated product development and engineering groups and evidenced by our track record of new product and feature introduction. As of June 30, 2023, our product development and engineering group includes 67 professionals. These individuals bring to our product development efforts significant expertise across core disciplines, including boat design, computer-aided design, naval engineering, electrical engineering, and mechanical engineering. They are responsible for execution of all facets of our new product and innovation strategy, starting with design and development of new boat models and innovative features, engineering these designs for manufacturing, and integrating new boats and features into production. Our product development and engineering functions work closely with our Strategic Portfolio Management Team which includes senior leadership from Sales, Marketing and Finance, all working together to develop our long-term product and innovation strategies.

We have structured processes to obtain consumer, dealer, and management feedback to guide our long-term product lifecycle and portfolio planning. In addition, extensive testing and coordination with our manufacturing groups are important elements of our product development process, which we believe enable us to leverage the lessons from past launches and minimize the risk associated with the release of new products. Our strategy is to launch several new models each year, which will allow us to renew our product portfolio with innovative offerings at a rate that we believe will be difficult for our competitors to match without significant additional capital investments. In addition to our product strategy, we manage a separate innovation development process which allows us to design innovative new features for our boats in a disciplined manner and to launch these innovations in a more rapid time frame and with higher quality. These enhanced processes have reduced the time to market for our new product pipeline. Our research and product development expense for fiscal 2023, 2022, and 2021 was \$8.3 million, \$7.2 million, and \$5.8 million, respectively.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, and copyright protection, trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures, and contractual provisions to protect our rights in our brands, products, and proprietary technology. We also protect our vessel hull designs through vessel hull design registrations. This is an important part of our business and we intend to continue protecting our intellectual property. We currently hold more than 50 U.S. patents and more than 10 foreign patents, including utility and design patents for our transom surf seating, our DockStar handling system, and our SurfStar surf system technology among numerous other innovations. Provided that we comply with all statutory maintenance requirements, our patents are expected to expire between 2028 and 2041. We also have additional patent applications pending in the U.S. and worldwide. We also own in excess of 130 trademark registrations in various countries around the world, most notably for the MasterCraft, Crest, and Aviaara names and/or logos, as well as numerous model names in MasterCraft's Star Series, X, XT, and NXT product families, and we have several pending applications for additional registrations. Such trademarks may endure in perpetuity on a country-by-country basis provided that we comply with all statutory maintenance requirements, including continued use of each trademark in each such country. In addition, we own 38 registered U.S. copyrights. Finally, we have registered more than 50 vessel hull designs with the U.S. Copyright Office, the most recent of which will remain in force through 2030.

Competitive Conditions and Position

We believe each of our brands are highly competitive and have a reputation for quality. We compete by operating, developing, and acquiring a diversified portfolio of leading brands focused on the fastest growing segments of the powerboat industry; focusing relentlessly on delivering the best overall ownership experience to consumers; developing and continuously improving highly efficient production techniques and methods which result in highly innovative products; distributing our products through extensive, consumer-centric independent dealer networks; and attracting, developing, and retaining high-performing employees.

Significant competition exists for each of our brands, and the markets in which we compete range from being relatively concentrated for the ski/wake category, to being fragmented for the pontoon category. As of December 2022, based on Statistical Surveys, Inc. ("SSI") data, the top five brands accounted for approximately 71% of the ski/wake markets and approximately 50% for the pontoon market. Market participants also range from small, single-product businesses to large, diversified companies. In addition, we compete indirectly with businesses that offer alternative leisure products and activities.

In recent history, the MasterCraft brand has consistently competed for the leading market share position in the U.S. among manufacturers of ski/wake boats based on unit volume. As of December 2022, based on SSI data, the MasterCraft brand has the #1 market share in the ski/wake category with 20.8%. As of December 2022, based on SSI data, the Crest brand has the #9 market share in the aluminum pontoon category with 4.1%. As of December 2022, based on SSI data, the Aviaara brand has the #7 market share in the 30-foot to 43-foot bowrider category with 6.3%.

Human Capital Resources

We have approximately 1,060 employees as of June 30, 2023, of whom 560 primarily work at our MasterCraft facility in Tennessee, 260 primarily work at our Crest facility in Michigan, and 240 primarily work at our Aviaara facility in Florida. None of our employees are unionized or subject to collective bargaining agreements.

One of our strategic priorities is developing a high-performing work organization and work environment that is consumer-focused and attracts and retains superior employees. We strive to offer our employees career-specific tools, training, resources, and support development opportunities. We utilize a talent management process, which includes performance appraisal and development planning. We are also deeply invested in attracting and developing the next generation of workforce talent to the boating industry. We've partnered with local community and technical colleges by developing training programs and donating boats and supplies to position graduates for jobs in the boating industry upon graduation.

Employee safety is always a top priority. We are focused on improving and innovating when it comes to the well-being of our dedicated workforce across our portfolio of brands. We take great care to ensure everyone at the Company is empowered to do their best work, in a safe and well-managed environment. We maintain clean, safe and healthy workplaces through our vigorous training programs and professional safety standards systems, including job hazard assessments and industrial hygiene and ventilation practices.

Our compensation program is designed to facilitate high performance and generate results that will create value for our stockholders. We structure executive compensation to pay for performance, reward our executives with equity in the Company in order to align their interests with the interests of our stockholders and allow those employees to share in our stockholders' success, which we believe creates a performance culture, maintains morale and attracts, motivates and retains top talent.

Environmental, Safety, and Regulatory Matters

Our operations are subject to extensive and frequently changing federal, state, local, and foreign laws and regulations, including those concerning product safety, environmental protection, and occupational health and safety. We believe that our operations and products

are in compliance with these regulatory requirements. Historically, the cost of achieving and maintaining compliance with applicable laws and regulations has not been material. However, we cannot provide assurance that future costs and expenses required for us to comply with such laws and regulations, including any new or modified regulatory requirements, or to address newly discovered environmental conditions, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, or cash flows.

We have not been notified of and are otherwise currently not aware of any contamination at our current or former facilities for which we could be liable under environmental laws or regulations and we currently are not undertaking any remediation or investigation activities in connection with any contamination. However, future spills or accidents or the discovery of currently unknown conditions or non-compliances may give rise to investigation and remediation obligations or related liabilities and damage claims, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, or cash flows.

Other Information

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware under the name MCBC Holdings, Inc. on January 28, 2000. In July 2015, we completed an initial public offering of our common stock. Effective November 7, 2018, the name of the Company was changed from MCBC Holdings, Inc. to MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc. We maintain a website with the address www.mastercraft.com. We are not including the information contained in our website as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We make available, free of charge through our website, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file these materials with, or otherwise furnish them to, the SEC. We also use our website as a means of disclosing additional information, including for complying with our disclosure obligations under the SEC's Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure).

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

RISK FACTORS

Our operations and financial results are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including those described below, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price of our common stock.

Risks Relating to Economic and Market Conditions

Global economic conditions, particularly in the U.S., significantly affect our industry and business, and economic decline can materially impact our financial results.

In times of economic uncertainty or recession, consumers tend to have less discretionary income and to defer significant spending on non-essential items, which may adversely affect our financial performance. The economic uncertainty caused by (i) general economic conditions, (ii) the impact of inflation and rising interest rates, (iii) labor shortages, (iv) supply chain disruptions, (v) regional or global conflicts, (vi) public health crises, pandemics, or national emergencies and (vii) actions and stimulus measures adopted by local, state and federal governments may lead to unfavorable business outcomes. We continue to develop our portfolio of brands, but our business remains cyclical and sensitive to consumer spending on new boats.

Deterioration in general economic conditions that in turn diminishes consumer confidence or discretionary income may reduce our sales, or we may decide to lower pricing for our products, which could adversely affect our financial results, including increasing the potential for future impairment charges. Further, our products are recreational, and consumers' limited discretionary income in times of economic hardship may be diverted to other activities that occupy their time, such as other forms of recreational, religious, cultural, or community activities. In addition, economic uncertainty may also increase certain costs of operation, such as financing costs, energy costs and insurance premiums, which in turn may impact our results of operations. We cannot predict the strength of global economies or the timing of economic recovery, either globally or in the specific markets in which we compete.

Inflation and rising interest rates could adversely affect our financial results.

The market prices of certain materials and components used in manufacturing our products, especially resins that are made with hydrocarbon feedstocks, fiberglass, aluminum, lumber, and steel, can be volatile. While, historically, inflation has not had a material effect on our results of operations, significant increases in inflation, particularly those related to wages and increases in the cost of raw materials, recently have, and may continue to have, an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, new boat buyers often finance their purchases. Inflation, along with rising interest rates, could translate into an increased cost of boat ownership. Should inflation and increased interest rates continue to occur, prospective consumers may choose to forego or delay their purchases or buy a less expensive boat in the event credit is not available to finance their boat purchases.

In addition, as discussed in more detail below, rising interest rates could also incentivize dealers to reduce their inventory levels in order to reduce their interest exposure.

Rising interest rates may also increase the borrowing costs on new debt, which could affect the fair value of our investments.

Fiscal concerns and policy changes may negatively impact worldwide economic and credit conditions and adversely affect our industry, business, and financial condition.

Fiscal policy could have a material adverse impact on worldwide economic conditions, the financial markets, and availability of credit and, consequently, may negatively affect our industry, business, and overall financial condition. Consumers often finance purchases of our products, and as interest rates rise, the cost of financing the purchase also increases. While credit availability is adequate to support demand, interest rates began to rise significantly in the second half of fiscal 2022, and continued to rise throughout fiscal 2023. If credit conditions worsen and adversely affect the ability of consumers to finance potential purchases at acceptable terms and interest rates, it could result in a decrease in sales or delay improvement in sales.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly.

Borrowings under our revolving credit facility and term loans are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. Reference rates used to determine the applicable interest rates for our debt began to rise significantly in the second half of fiscal 2022, and continued to rise throughout fiscal 2023. If interest rates continue to increase, the debt service obligations on our indebtedness will continue to increase even if the amount borrowed remains the same, and our net income and cash flows, including cash available for servicing our

indebtedness, will correspondingly decrease. Please see Part II, Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” for discussion of our market risk related to interest rates.

An increase in energy costs may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our results of operations can be directly affected, positively and negatively, by volatility in the cost and availability of energy, which is subject to global supply and demand and other factors beyond our control. Prices for crude oil, natural gas and other energy supplies have been increasing and have been subject to high volatility, including as a result of geopolitical factors or otherwise. Further, the global clean energy movement may also reduce the availability of fossil fuels, which may in turn cause increases to energy costs. Higher energy costs result in increases in operating expenses at our manufacturing facilities, in the expense of shipping raw materials to our facilities, and in the expense of shipping products to our dealers. In addition, increases in energy costs may adversely affect the pricing and availability of petroleum-based raw materials, such as resins and foams that are used in our products. Higher fuel prices may also have an adverse effect on demand for our boats, as they increase cost of boat ownership and possibly affect product use. Higher fuel prices may also have an effect on consumer preferences causing a shift from traditional fuel-powered boats to electric boats.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could adversely affect our results.

We sell products manufactured in the U.S. into certain international markets in U.S. dollars. The changing relationship of the U.S. dollar to foreign currencies has, from time to time, had a negative impact on our results of operations. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to these foreign currencies can adversely affect the price of our products in foreign markets and the costs we incur to import certain components for our products. We will often attempt to offset these higher prices with increased discounts, which can lead to reduced net sales per unit.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Our ability to adjust for demand in a rapidly changing environment may adversely affect our results of operations.

The seasonality of retail demand for our products, together with our goal of balancing production throughout the year, requires us to manage our manufacturing and allocate our products to our dealer network to address anticipated retail demand and manage demand fluctuations caused by macroeconomic conditions and other factors. In addition, our dealers must manage seasonal changes in consumer demand and inventory. Our business may experience difficulty in adapting to rapidly changing production and sales volumes. We may not be able to recruit or maintain sufficient skilled labor or our suppliers may not be able to deliver sufficient quantities of parts and components for us to match production with rapid changes in forecasted demand. In addition, consumers may pursue other recreational activities if dealer pipeline inventories fall too low and it is not convenient to purchase our products, consumers may purchase from competitors, or our fixed costs may grow in response to increased demand. A failure to adjust dealer pipeline inventory levels to meet demand could adversely impact our results of operations. In addition, if our dealers reduce their inventories in response to weakness in retail demand, we could be required to reduce our production, resulting in lower rates of absorption of fixed costs in our manufacturing and, therefore, lower margins. As a result, we must balance the economies of level production with seasonal retail sales patterns experienced by our dealers and other macroeconomic conditions. Failure to adjust manufacturing levels adequately may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have a fixed cost base that will affect our profitability if our sales decrease.

The fixed cost levels of operating a powerboat manufacturer can put pressure on profit margins when sales and production decline. Our profitability depends, in part, on our ability to spread fixed costs over a sufficiently large number of products sold and shipped, and if we make a decision to reduce our rate of production, gross or net margins could be negatively affected. Consequently, decreased demand or the need to reduce production can lower our ability to absorb fixed costs and materially impact our financial condition or results of operations.

We may not be able to execute our manufacturing strategy successfully, which could cause the profitability of our products to suffer.

Our manufacturing strategy is designed to improve product quality and increase productivity, while reducing costs and increasing flexibility to respond to ongoing changes in the marketplace. To implement this strategy, we must be successful in our continuous improvement efforts, which depend on the involvement of management, production employees, and suppliers. Any inability to achieve these objectives could adversely impact the profitability of our products and our ability to deliver desirable products to our consumers.

In addition, we have made strategic capital investments in capacity expansion activities to successfully capture growth opportunities and enhance product offerings, including brand relocation and plant expansions. Moving production to a different plant and expanding capacity at an existing facility involves risks, including difficulties initiating production within the cost and timeframe estimated, supplying product to customers when expected, integrating new products, and attracting sufficient skilled labor to handle additional production demands. If we fail to meet these objectives, it could adversely affect our ability to meet customer demand for products and

increase the cost of production versus projections, both of which could result in a significant adverse impact on operating and financial results. Additionally, plant expansion can result in manufacturing inefficiencies, additional expenses, including higher wages or severance costs, and cost inefficiencies, which could negatively impact financial results.

Adverse weather conditions and climate change events can have a negative effect on revenues.

Changes in seasonal weather conditions can have a significant effect on our operating and financial results. Sales of our boats are typically stronger just before and during spring and summer, and favorable weather during these months generally has had a positive effect on consumer demand. Conversely, unseasonably cool weather, excessive rainfall, or drought conditions during these periods can reduce or change the timing of demand. Climate change could have an impact on longer-term natural weather trends, resulting in environmental changes including, but not limited to, increases in severe weather, changing sea levels, changes in sea, land and air temperatures, poor water conditions, or reduced access to water, could disrupt or negatively affect our business.

Catastrophic events, including natural and environmental disasters, acts of terrorism, or civil unrest, could have a negative effect on our operations and financial results.

We rely on the continuous operation of our manufacturing facilities in Vonore, Tennessee, Merritt Island, Florida, and Owosso, Michigan for the production of our products. Any natural disaster or other serious disruption to our facilities due to fire, snow, flood, earthquake, pandemics, civil insurrection or social unrest or any other unforeseen circumstance could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, storms, and catastrophic natural or environmental disasters, as well as acts of terrorism or civil unrest, could disrupt our distribution channel, operations, or supply chain and decrease consumer demand. If a catastrophic event takes place in one of our major sales markets, our sales could be diminished. Additionally, if such an event occurs near our business locations, manufacturing facilities or key supplier facilities, business operations, and/or operating systems could be interrupted.

We could be uniquely affected by weather-related catastrophic events, as we have dealers and third-party suppliers located in regions of the United States that have been and may be exposed to damaging storms, such as hurricanes and tornados, floods and environmental disasters. Although preventative measures may help to mitigate damage, the damage and disruption resulting from natural and environmental disasters may be significant. Such disasters can disrupt our consumers, dealers, or suppliers, which can interrupt our operational processes and our sales and profits.

Our ability to remain competitive depends on successfully introducing new products and services that meet consumer expectations.

We believe that our consumers look for and expect quality, innovation, and advanced features when evaluating and making purchasing decisions about products and services in the marketplace. Our ability to remain competitive and meet our growth objectives may be adversely affected by difficulties or delays in product development, such as an inability to develop viable new products, gain market acceptance of new products, generate sufficient capital to fund new product development, or obtain adequate intellectual property protection for new products. To meet ever-changing consumer demands, both timing of market entry and pricing of new products are critical. As a result, we may not be able to introduce new products that are necessary to remain competitive in all markets that we serve. Furthermore, we must continue to meet or exceed consumers' expectations regarding product quality and after-sales service or our operating results could suffer.

Our financial results may be adversely affected by our third-party suppliers' increased costs or inability to adjust for our required production levels due to changes in demand or global supply chain disruptions.

We rely on a complex global supply chain of third parties to supply raw materials used in the manufacturing process, including resins, fiberglass, aluminum, lumber and steel, as well as product parts and components. The prices for these raw materials, parts, and components fluctuate depending on market conditions and, in some instances, commodity prices or trade policies, including tariffs. Substantial increases in the prices of raw materials, parts, and components would increase our operating costs, and could reduce our profitability if we are unable to recoup the increased costs through higher product prices or improved operating efficiencies. Similarly, if a critical supplier were to close its operations, cease manufacturing, or otherwise fail to deliver an essential component necessary to our manufacturing operations, that could detrimentally affect our ability to manufacture and sell our products, resulting in an interruption in business operations and/or a loss of sales.

In addition, engines used in the manufacturing processes of certain segments are available from a sole-source supplier. Other components used in our manufacturing process, such as boat windshields, towers, and surf tabs may only be available from a limited number of suppliers. Operational and financial difficulties that these or other suppliers may face in the future could adversely affect their ability to supply us with the parts and components we need, which could significantly disrupt our operations. It may be difficult to find a replacement supplier for a limited or sole source raw material, part, or component without significant delay or on commercially reasonable terms. In addition, an uncorrected defect or supplier's variation in a raw material, part, or component, either unknown to us or incompatible with our manufacturing process, could jeopardize our ability to manufacture products.

Some additional supply chain disruptions that could impact our operations, impair our ability to deliver products to customers, and negatively affect our financial results include:

- an outbreak of disease or facility closures due to public health threats;
- a deterioration of our relationships with suppliers;
- events such as natural disasters, power outages, or labor strikes;
- financial or political instability in any of the countries in which our suppliers operate;
- financial pressures on our suppliers due to a weakening economy or unfavorable conditions in other end markets;
- supplier manufacturing constraints and investment requirements; or
- termination or interruption of supply arrangements.

These risks are exacerbated in the case of single-source suppliers, and the exclusive supplier of a key component could potentially exert significant bargaining power over price, quality, warranty claims, or other terms.

We continue to evaluate and shift production; consequently, our need for raw materials and supplies continues to fluctuate. Our suppliers must be prepared to shift operations and, in some cases, hire additional workers and/or expand capacity in order to fulfill our orders and those of other customers. Cost increases, defects, or sustained interruptions in the supply of raw materials, parts, or components due to delayed start-up periods, or sudden changes in requirements, our suppliers experience as they shift production efforts create risks to our operations and financial results. The Company has experienced periodic supply shortages and increases in costs to certain materials. We continue to address these issues by identifying alternative suppliers for key materials and components, working to secure adequate inventories of critical supplies, and continually monitoring the capabilities of our supplier base. In the future, however, we may experience shortages, delayed delivery, and/or increased prices for key materials, parts, and supplies that are essential to our manufacturing operations.

Our business and operations are dependent on the expertise of our key contributors, our successful implementation of succession plans, and our ability to attract and retain management employees and skilled labor.

The talents and efforts of our employees, particularly key managers, are vital to our success. We have observed an overall tightening and increasingly competitive labor market in recent years, which could inhibit our ability to recruit, train and retain employees we require at efficient costs and could lead to increased costs, such as increased overtime to meet demand and increased wage rates to attract and retain employees. Our management team has significant industry experience and would be difficult to replace. We may be unable to retain them or to attract other highly qualified employees. Failure to hire, develop, and retain highly qualified and diverse employee talent and to develop and implement an adequate succession plan for the management team could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our business and our future success. We perform an annual review of management succession plans with our board of directors, including reviewing executive officer and other important positions to substantially mitigate the risk associated with key contributor transitions, but we cannot ensure that all transitions will be implemented successfully.

Our ability to continue to execute our growth strategy could potentially be adversely affected by the effectiveness of organizational changes. Any disruption or uncertainty resulting from such changes could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Much of our future success depends on, among other factors, our ability to attract and retain skilled labor, which is critical to our operations. We may experience difficulty maintaining desired staffing levels due to increased competition for employees, higher employee turnover rates and low unemployment rates in many of the geographic areas in which we manufacture or distribute goods. We continually invest in automation and improve our efficiency, but availability and retention of skilled hourly workers remains critical to our operations. In order to manage this risk, we regularly monitor and make improvements to wages and benefit programs, as well as develop and improve recruiting, training, and safety programs to attract and retain an experienced and skilled workforce.

We depend on our network of independent dealers which creates additional risks.

Substantially all of our sales are derived from our network of independent dealers. Maintaining a reliable network of dealers is essential to our success. Our agreements with dealers in our networks typically provide for one-year terms, although some agreements have longer terms. The loss of one or more of these dealers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The number of dealers supporting our products and the quality of their marketing and servicing efforts are essential to our ability to generate sales. We face competition from other manufacturers in attracting and retaining independent boat dealers. Although our management believes that the quality of our products in the premium performance sport, outboard boat, and sterndrive boat industries should permit us to maintain our relationships with our dealers and our market share position, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain or improve our relationships with our dealers or our market share position. In addition, independent dealers in the

powerboat industry have experienced significant consolidation in recent years, which could result in the loss of one or more of our dealers in the future if the surviving entity in any such consolidation purchases similar products from a competitor. A significant deterioration in the number or effectiveness of our dealers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Although at present we believe dealer health to be generally favorable, weakening demand for marine products could hurt our dealers' financial performance. In particular, reduced cash flow from decreases in sales and tightening credit markets could impair dealers' ability to fund operations. Inability to fund operations can force dealers to cease business, and we may be unable to obtain alternate distribution in the vacated market. An inability to obtain alternate distribution could unfavorably affect our net sales through reduced market presence. If economic conditions deteriorate, we anticipate that dealer failures or voluntary market exits would increase, especially if overall retail demand materially declines.

Our dealers require adequate liquidity to finance their operations, including purchasing our products. Dealers are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that could unfavorably affect their liquidity positions, including, among other things, continued access to adequate financing sources on a timely basis on reasonable terms. These financing sources are vital to our ability to sell products through our network of dealers. Many of our dealers have floor plan financing arrangements with third-party finance companies. Many factors, including creditworthiness of our dealers and overall aging and level of pipeline inventories, continue to influence the availability and terms of financing that our dealers are able to secure, which could cause dealers to shift the timing of purchases or reduce the total amount purchased in a given period of time, adversely affecting sales of our products. In addition, rising interest rates could also incentivize dealers to reduce their inventory levels in order to reduce their interest exposure, which may further adversely impact the sales of our products and our results of operations.

We may be required to repurchase inventory of certain dealers.

Floor plan financing arrangements with third-party finance companies enable dealers to purchase our products. In connection with these agreements, we may have an obligation to repurchase our products from a finance company under certain circumstances. This obligation is triggered if a dealer defaults on its debt obligations to a finance company. In addition, applicable laws regulating dealer relations may also require us to repurchase our products from our dealers under certain circumstances. In such circumstances, we may not have any control over the timing or amount of any repurchase obligation nor have access to capital on terms acceptable to us to satisfy any repurchase obligation. If we were obligated to repurchase a significant number of units under any repurchase agreement or under applicable dealer laws, our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Future declines in marine industry demand could cause an increase in repurchase activity or could require us to incur losses in excess of established reserves. In addition, our cash flow and loss experience could be adversely affected if repurchased inventory is not successfully distributed to other dealers in a timely manner, or if the recovery rate on the resale of the product declines. The finance companies could require changes in repurchase terms that would result in an increase in our contractual obligations.

Our industry is characterized by intense competition, which affects our sales and profits.

The premium performance sport boat, outboard, and sterndrive boat categories and the powerboat industry as a whole are highly competitive for consumers and dealers. We also compete against consumer demand for used boats. Competition affects our ability to succeed in both the markets we currently serve and new markets that we may enter in the future. Competition is based primarily on brand name, price, product selection, and product performance. We compete with several large manufacturers that may have greater financial, marketing, and other resources than we do and who are represented by dealers in the markets in which we now operate and into which we plan to expand. We also compete with a variety of small, independent manufacturers. We cannot provide assurance that we will not face greater competition from existing large or small manufacturers or that we will be able to compete successfully with new competitors. Our failure to compete effectively with our current and future competitors would adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We compete with a variety of other activities for consumers' scarce leisure time.

Our boats are used for recreational and sport purposes, and demand for our boats may be adversely affected by competition from other activities that occupy consumers' leisure time and by changes in consumer lifestyle, usage pattern, or taste. Similarly, an overall decrease in consumer leisure time may reduce consumers' willingness to purchase and enjoy our products.

Our sales may be adversely impacted by increased consumer preference for used boats or the supply of new boats by competitors in excess of demand.

During an economic downturn, we could experience a shift in consumer demand toward purchasing more used boats, primarily because prices for used boats are typically lower than retail prices for new boats. If this were to occur, it could have the effect of reducing demand among retail purchasers for our new boats. Also, while we have taken steps designed to balance production volumes for our boats with demand, our competitors could choose to reduce the price of their products, which could have the effect of reducing demand for our

new boats. In addition, as previously mentioned, a shift from traditional fuel-powered boats to electric boats, alternative fuel-powered boats, or other technologies could reduce demand for our boats. Reduced demand for new boats could lead to reduced sales by us, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Significant product repair and/or replacement due to product warranty claims or product recalls could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

We provide a limited warranty for our products. We may provide additional warranties related to certain promotional programs, as well as warranties in certain geographical markets as determined by local regulations and market conditions.

Although we employ quality control procedures, sometimes a product is distributed that needs repair or replacement. Our standard warranties require us or our dealers to repair or replace defective products during such warranty periods at no cost to the consumer. Historically, product recalls have been administered through our dealers and distributors. The repair and replacement costs we could incur in connection with a recall could adversely affect our business. In addition, product recalls could harm our reputation and cause us to lose consumers, particularly if recalls cause consumers to question the safety or reliability of our products.

An inability to identify and complete targeted acquisitions could negatively impact financial results.

We may in the future explore acquisitions and strategic alliances that will enable us to acquire complementary skills and capabilities, offer new products, expand our consumer base, enter new product categories or geographic markets, and obtain other competitive advantages. We cannot provide assurance, however, that we will identify acquisition candidates or strategic partners that are suitable to our business, obtain financing on satisfactory terms, or complete acquisitions or strategic alliances. In managing our acquisition strategy, we conduct rigorous due diligence, involve various functions, and continually review target acquisitions, all of which we believe mitigates some of our acquisition risks. However, we cannot assure that suitable acquisitions will be identified or consummated or that, if consummated, they will be successful. Acquisitions include a number of risks, including our ability to project and evaluate market demand, realize potential synergies and cost savings, and make accurate accounting estimates, as well as diversion of management attention. Uncertainties exist in assessing the value, risks, profitability, and liabilities associated with certain companies or assets, negotiating acceptable terms, obtaining financing on acceptable terms, and receiving any necessary regulatory approvals. As we continue to grow, in part, through acquisitions, our success depends on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these risks. Our failure to successfully do so could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The inability to successfully integrate acquisitions could negatively impact financial results.

Our strategic acquisitions pose risks, such as our ability to project and evaluate market demand; maximize potential synergies and cost savings; make accurate accounting estimates; and achieve anticipated business objectives. Acquisitions we may complete in the future, present these and other integration risks, including:

- the possibility that the expected synergies and value creation will not be realized or will not be realized within the expected time period;
- the risk that unexpected costs and liabilities will be incurred;
- diversion of management attention; and
- difficulties retaining employees.

If we fail to timely and successfully integrate new businesses into existing operations, we may see higher costs, lost sales, or otherwise diminished earnings and financial results.

Negative public perception of our products, our environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices or restrictions on the access or the use of our products in certain locations could materially adversely affect our business or results of operations.

Demand for our products depends in part on their acceptance by the public. Public concerns about the environmental impact of our products or their perceived safety, or our ESG practices generally, could result in diminished public perception of the products we sell. Government, media, or activist pressure to limit emissions could also negatively impact consumers' perceptions of our products. Any decline in the public acceptance of our products could negatively impact their sales or lead to changes in laws, rules and regulations that prevent access to certain locations or restrict use or manner of use in certain areas or during certain times, which could also negatively impact sales. Any material decline in the public acceptance of our products could impact our ability to retain existing consumers or attract new ones which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our business operations could be negatively impacted by an outage or breach of our information technology systems, network disruptions, or a cybersecurity event.

We manage our business operations through a variety of information technology systems and their underlying infrastructure, which we continually enhance to increase efficiency and security. In addition to the disruptions in our information technology systems, cybersecurity threats and sophisticated and targeted cyberattacks pose a risk to our information technology systems. We have established security policies, processes, and defenses, including employee awareness training regarding phishing, malware, and other cyber risks, designed to help identify and protect against intentional and unintentional misappropriation or corruption of our information technology systems and information and disruption of our operations. Additionally, we maintain quarterly discussions with our board of directors to address cyber risks and system and process enhancements. Despite these efforts, our information technology systems may be damaged, disrupted, or shut down due to attacks by unauthorized access, malicious software, computer viruses, undetected intrusion, hardware failures, or other events, and in these circumstances our disaster recovery plans may be ineffective or inadequate. These breaches or intrusions could lead to business interruption, exposure of proprietary or confidential information, data corruption, damage to our reputation, exposure to legal and regulatory proceedings, and other costs. A security breach might also lead to violations of privacy laws, regulations, trade guidelines or practices related to our customers and associates and could result in potential claims from customers, associates, shareholders, or regulatory agencies. Any failure to maintain compliance with such laws, regulations, trade guidelines or practices may cause us to incur significant penalties and generate negative publicity, and may require us to change our business practices, increase our costs or otherwise adversely affect our business. Such events could adversely impact our reputation, business, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. In addition, we could be adversely affected if any of our significant customers or suppliers experiences any similar events that disrupt their business operations or damage their reputation.

While we maintain monitoring practices and protections of our information technology to reduce these risks and test our systems on an ongoing basis for potential threats, there can be no assurance that these efforts will prevent a cyber-attack or other security breach. We carry cybersecurity insurance to help mitigate the financial exposure and related notification procedures in the event of intentional intrusion; however, there can be no assurance that our insurance will adequately protect against potential losses that could adversely affect our business.

We rely on third parties for computing, storage, processing, and similar services. Any disruption of or interference with our use of these third-party services could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Many of our business systems reside on third-party outsourced cloud infrastructure providers. We are therefore vulnerable to service interruptions experienced by these providers and could experience interruptions, delays, or outages in service availability in the future due to a variety of factors, including infrastructure changes, human, hardware or software errors, hosting disruptions, and capacity constraints. While we have mitigation and service redundancy plans in place, outages and/or capacity constraints could still arise from a number of causes such as technical failures, natural disasters, fraud, or internal or third-party security attacks, which could negatively impact our ability to manufacture and/or operate our business.

Our credit facilities contain covenants which may limit our operating flexibility; failure to comply with covenants may result in our lenders restricting or terminating our ability to borrow under such credit facilities.

In the past, we have relied on our existing credit facilities to provide us with adequate liquidity to operate our business. The availability of borrowing amounts under our credit facilities is dependent on compliance with the debt covenants set forth in our credit agreement. Violation of those covenants, whether as a result of operating losses or otherwise, could result in our lenders restricting or terminating our borrowing ability under our credit facilities. If our lenders reduce or terminate our access to amounts under our credit facilities, we may not have sufficient capital to fund our working capital and other needs, and we may need to secure additional capital or financing to fund our operations or to repay outstanding debt under our credit facilities. We cannot provide assurance that we will be successful in ensuring the availability of amounts under our credit facilities or in raising additional capital, or that any amount, if raised, will be sufficient to meet our cash needs or will be on terms as favorable as those which have been available to us historically. If we are not able to maintain our ability to borrow under our credit facilities, or to raise additional capital when needed, our business and operations will be materially adversely affected.

Actual or potential public health emergencies, epidemics, or pandemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

The impact of actual or potential public health emergencies, epidemics, or pandemics on the Company, our suppliers, dealers, and consumers, and the general economy could be wide-ranging and significant, depending on the nature of the issue, governmental actions taken in response, and the public reaction. The impact of such events could include employee illness, quarantines, cancellation of events and travel, business and school shutdowns, reduction in economic activity, widespread unemployment, and supply chain interruptions, which collectively could cause significant disruptions to global economies and financial markets.

In addition, these events could result in future significant volatility in demand, positively or negatively, for our products. Demand volatility may be caused by, among other things: the temporary inability of consumers to purchase our products due to illness, quarantine, or other travel restrictions; dealership closures due to illness or government restrictions; a reduction in boating activity as a result of governmental actions or self-quarantine measures; shifts in demand away from discretionary products; and reduced options for

marketing and promotion of products. If such events occur over a prolonged period, they could increase our costs and difficulty of operating our business, including accurately planning and forecasting for our operations and inventory levels, which may adversely impact our results.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in disruption, uncertainty, and volatility in the global financial and credit markets, and similar future events could be the same. Such volatility could impact our access to capital resources and liquidity in the future, including making credit difficult to obtain or only available on less favorable terms. The impact on our operations could also be material. For example, we could experience absenteeism caused by illness or quarantine measures. Additionally, we rely on original equipment manufacturers, dealers, and distributors to market and sell most of our products, and effects on their businesses or financial condition as a result of future pandemics could result in various adverse operational impacts including, but not limited to, lower sales, delayed cash payments, interrupted customer warranty service, and increased credit risk.

Risks Relating to Intellectual Property

Our success depends on the continued strength of our brands and the value of our brands, and sales of our products could be diminished if we, the athletes who use our products, or the sports and activities in which our products are used are associated with negative publicity.

We believe that our brands are a significant contributor to the success of our business and that maintaining and enhancing our brands is important to expanding our consumer and dealer base. Failure to continue to protect our brands may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Negative publicity, including that resulting from severe injuries or death occurring in the sports and activities in which our products are used, could negatively affect our reputation and result in restrictions, recalls, or bans on the use of our products. Further, actions taken by athletes associated with our products that harm the reputations of those athletes could also harm our brand image and adversely affect our financial condition. If the popularity of the sports and activities for which we design, manufacture, and sell products were to decrease as a result of these risks or any negative publicity, sales of our products could decrease, which could have an adverse effect on our net sales, profitability, and operating results. In addition, if we become exposed to additional claims and litigation relating to the use of our products, our reputation may be adversely affected by such claims, whether or not successful, including by generating potential negative publicity about our products, which could adversely impact our business and financial condition.

Our intellectual property rights may be inadequate to protect our business.

We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, copyrights, protected design, and trade secret laws; employee and third-party non-disclosure agreements; and other contracts to establish and protect our technology and other intellectual property rights. However, we remain subject to risks, including:

- the steps we take to protect our proprietary technology may be inadequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology;
- third parties may independently develop similar technology;
- agreements containing protections may be breached or terminated;
- we may not have adequate remedies for breaches;
- pending patent, trademark, and copyright applications may not be approved;
- existing patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret laws may afford limited protection;
- a third party could copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology without authorization; or
- we may be required to litigate to enforce our intellectual property rights, and we may not be successful.

Policing unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and litigating intellectual property claims may result in substantial cost and divert management's attention.

In addition, we may be required to defend our products against patent or other intellectual property infringement claims or litigation. Besides defense expenses and costs, we may not prevail in such cases, forcing us to seek licenses or royalty arrangements from third parties, which we may not be able to obtain on reasonable terms, or subjecting us to an order or requirement to stop manufacturing, using, selling, or distributing products that included challenged intellectual property, which could harm our business and financial results.

If third parties claim that we infringe on their intellectual property rights, our financial condition could be adversely affected.

We face the risk of claims that we have infringed third parties' intellectual property rights. Any claims of patent or other intellectual property infringement, even those without merit, could be expensive and time consuming to defend, cause us to cease making, licensing, or using products that incorporate the challenged intellectual property, require us to redesign, re-engineer, or re-brand our products, if feasible, divert management's attention and resources, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements in order to obtain the right to use a third party's intellectual property. Any royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. A successful claim of infringement against us could result in our being required to pay significant damages, enter into costly license or royalty agreements, or stop the sale of certain products, any of which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. While we are not currently involved in any outstanding intellectual property litigation that we believe, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations, we cannot predict the outcome of any pending litigation and an unfavorable outcome could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Regulatory, Accounting, Legal, and Tax Environment

International tariffs could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Changes in laws and policies governing foreign trade could adversely affect our business. The institution of global trade tariffs, trade sanctions, new or onerous trade restrictions, embargoes and other stringent government controls carries the risk of negatively affecting global economic conditions, which could have a negative impact on our business and results of operations. Also, certain foreign governments have imposed tariffs on certain U.S. goods and may take additional retaliatory trade actions stemming from the tariffs, which could increase the pricing of our products and result in decreased consumer demand for our products outside of the United States, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

In addition, U.S. initiated tariffs on certain foreign goods, including raw materials, commodities, and products manufactured outside the United States that are used in our manufacturing processes may cause our manufacturing cost to rise, which would have a negative impact on our business and results of operations.

An impairment in the carrying value of goodwill, trade names, and other long-lived assets could negatively affect our consolidated results of operations and net worth.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, such as our trade names, are recorded at fair value at the time of acquisition and are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. In evaluating the potential for impairment of goodwill and trade names, we make assumptions regarding future operating performance, business trends, and market and economic conditions. Such analyses further require us to make certain assumptions about sales, operating margins, growth rates, and discount rates. Uncertainties are inherent in evaluating and applying these factors to the assessment of goodwill and trade name recoverability. We could be required to evaluate the recoverability of goodwill or trade names prior to the annual assessment if we experience business disruptions, unexpected significant declines in operating results, a divestiture of a significant component of our business, or declines in market capitalization.

We also continually evaluate whether events or circumstances have occurred that indicate the remaining estimated useful lives of our definite-lived intangible assets and other long-lived assets may warrant revision or whether the remaining balance of such assets may not be recoverable. We use an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flow over the remaining life of the asset in measuring whether the asset is recoverable.

As of June 30, 2023, the balance of total goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets was \$54.5 million, which represents approximately 15 percent of total assets. If the future operating performance of either the Company or individual operating segments is not sufficient, we could be required to record non-cash impairment charges. Impairment charges could substantially affect our reported earnings in the periods such charges are recorded. In addition, impairment charges could indicate a reduction in business value which could limit our ability to obtain adequate financing in the future.

Compliance with environmental, health, safety, and other regulatory requirements may increase costs and reduce demand for our products.

We are subject to federal, state, local, and foreign laws and regulations, including those concerning product safety, environmental protection, and occupational health and safety. Some of these laws and regulations require us to obtain permits and limit our ability to discharge hazardous materials into the environment. Failure to comply with these requirements could result in the assessment of fines and penalties, obligations to conduct remedial or corrective actions, or, in extreme circumstances, revocation of our permits or injunctions preventing some or all of our operations. In addition, the components of our boats must meet certain regulatory standards, including stringent air emission standards for boat engines. Failure to meet these standards could result in an inability to sell our boats in key markets, which would adversely affect our business. Moreover, compliance with these regulatory requirements could increase the cost of our products, which in turn, may reduce consumer demand.

While we believe that we are in compliance with applicable federal, state, local, and foreign regulatory requirements, and hold all licenses and permits required thereunder, we cannot provide assurance that we will, at all times, be able to continue to comply with applicable regulatory requirements. Compliance with increasingly stringent regulatory and permit requirements may, in the future, cause us to incur substantial capital costs and increase our cost of operations, or may limit our operations, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Our manufacturing processes involve the use, handling, storage, and contracting for recycling or disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. The failure to manage or dispose of such hazardous substances and wastes properly could expose us to material liability or fines, including liability for personal injury or property damage due to exposure to hazardous substances, damages to natural resources, or for the investigation and remediation of environmental conditions. Under environmental laws, we may be liable for remediation of contamination at sites where our hazardous wastes have been disposed or at our current or former facilities, regardless of whether such facilities are owned or leased or regardless of whether we were at fault. While we do not believe that we are presently subject to any such liabilities, we cannot assure you that environmental conditions relating to our prior, existing, or future sites or operations or those of predecessor companies will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Additionally, we are subject to laws governing our relationships with employees, including, but not limited to, employment obligations and employee wage, hour, and benefits issues, such as health care benefits. Compliance with these rules and regulations, and compliance with any changes to current regulations, could increase the cost of our operations.

We manufacture and sell products that create exposure to potential claims and litigation.

Our manufacturing operations and the products we produce could result in product quality, warranty, personal injury, property damage, and other issues, thereby increasing the risk of litigation and potential liability, as well as regulatory fines. We have in the past incurred such liabilities and may in the future be exposed to liability for such claims. We maintain product and general liability insurance of the types and in the amounts that we believe are customary for the industry. However, we may experience material losses in the future, incur significant costs to defend claims or issue product recalls, experience claims in excess of our insurance coverage or that are not covered by insurance, or be subjected to fines or penalties. Our reputation may be adversely affected by such claims, whether or not successful, including potential negative publicity about our products. In addition, if any of our products are, or are alleged to be, defective, we may be required to participate in a recall of that product if the defect or alleged defect relates to safety. These and other claims we may face could be costly to us and require substantial management attention.

The nature of our business exposes us to workers' compensation claims and other workplace liabilities.

Certain materials we use require our employees to handle potentially hazardous or toxic substances. While our employees who handle these and other potentially hazardous or toxic materials receive specialized training and wear protective clothing, there is still a risk that they, or others, may be exposed to these substances. Exposure to these substances could result in significant injury to our employees and damage to our property or the property of others, including natural resource damage. Our personnel are also at risk for other workplace related injuries, including slips and falls. We have in the past been, and may in the future be, subject to fines, penalties, and other liabilities in connection with any such injury or damage. Although we currently maintain what we believe to be suitable and adequate insurance in excess of our self-insured amounts, we may be unable to maintain such insurance on acceptable terms or such insurance may not provide adequate protection against potential liabilities.

Increases in income tax rates or changes in income tax laws or enforcement could have a material adverse impact on our financial results.

Changes in domestic and international tax legislation could expose us to additional tax liability. Although we monitor changes in tax laws and work to mitigate the impact of proposed changes, such changes may negatively impact our financial results. In addition, increases in individual income tax rates would negatively affect our potential consumers' discretionary income and could decrease the demand for our products.

Risks Relating to Ownership of our Common Stock

Inefficient or ineffective allocation of capital could adversely affect our operating results and/or stockholder value.

We strive to allocate capital in a manner that enhances stockholder value, lowers our cost of capital, or demonstrates our commitment to return excess capital to stockholders, while maintaining our ability to invest in strategic growth opportunities. In July 2023, the board of directors of the Company authorized a new share repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase up to \$50 million of its outstanding shares of common stock. The new authorization will become effective upon the expiration of the Company's existing \$50 million share repurchase authorization. The Company intends to purchase shares under the repurchase authorization from time to time on the open market at the discretion of management, subject to strategic considerations, market conditions, and other factors. Repurchases under our share repurchase program will reduce the market liquidity for our stock, potentially affecting its trading volatility and price. Future share repurchases will also diminish our cash reserves, which may impact our ability to pursue attractive strategic

opportunities. Therefore, if we do not properly allocate our capital or implement a successful cash management strategy, including with respect to returning value to our stockholders through this share repurchase authorization, we may fail to produce optimal financial results and experience a reduction in stockholder value.

Shareholders may be diluted by future issuances of common stock in connection with our incentive plans, acquisitions, or otherwise; future sales of such shares in the public market, or the expectations that such sales may occur, could lower our stock price.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue shares of common stock and options, rights, warrants, and appreciation rights relating to common stock for the consideration and on the terms and conditions established by our board of directors in its sole discretion, whether in connection with acquisitions or otherwise.

Any common stock that we issue, including under our 2015 Incentive Award Plan or other equity incentive plans that we may adopt in the future, would dilute the percentage ownership of holders of our common stock.

We currently do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock.

While we have paid dividends in the past, we currently have no intention to pay dividends on our common stock. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, contractual restrictions, and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. Furthermore, our ability to declare and pay dividends may be limited by instruments governing future outstanding indebtedness we may incur.

Certain activist shareholder actions could cause us to incur expense and hinder execution of our strategy.

We actively engage in discussions with our shareholders regarding further strengthening our Company and creating long-term shareholder value. This ongoing dialogue can include certain divisive activist tactics, which can take many forms. Some shareholder activism, including potential proxy contests, could result in substantial costs, such as legal fees and expenses, and divert management's and our board of director's attention and resources from our businesses and strategic plans. Additionally, public shareholder activism could give rise to perceived uncertainties as to our future, adversely affect our relationships with dealers, distributors, or consumers, make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel, and cause our stock price to fluctuate based on temporary or speculative market perceptions or other factors that do not necessarily reflect the underlying fundamentals and prospects of our business. These risks could adversely affect our business and operating results.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

As of June 30, 2023, all our MasterCraft boats and trailers are manufactured and lake-tested at our 310,000 square-foot manufacturing facility located on approximately 60 acres of lakefront land in Vonore, Tennessee. We also lease a 3,000 square-foot warehouse facility in West Yorkshire, England for warehousing of parts. All our Crest boats are manufactured in our 270,000 square-foot manufacturing facility located on approximately 63 acres in Owosso, Michigan. All our Aviaara boats are manufactured in our 130,000 square-foot manufacturing facility on approximately 38 acres in Merritt Island, Florida.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

For a discussion of the Company's legal proceedings, see Part IV – Item 15. – Note 12 Commitments and Contingencies to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market Information

Our common stock has been publicly traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "MCFT" since July 17, 2015. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our common stock. As of August 25, 2023, we had approximately 12,600 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We presently do not anticipate declaring or paying cash dividends on our common stock. Any future determination as to the declaration and payment of dividends, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on then-existing conditions, including our operating results, financial condition, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects, and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant. See Item 1A "Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Common Stock."

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On June 24, 2021, the board of directors of the Company authorized a stock repurchase program that allows for the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of our common stock during the three-year period ending June 24, 2024. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, we repurchased approximately \$22.9 million and \$25.5 million of our common stock, respectively. As of June 30, 2023, the remaining authorization under the program was approximately \$1.6 million.

During the three months ended June 30, 2023, the Company repurchased the following shares of common stock:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share ^{(a)(b)}	Total Number of Shares Purchased as part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan (dollars in thousands)
April 3, 2023 - April 30, 2023	59,396	\$ 29.29	59,396	\$ 6,867
May 1, 2023 - May 28, 2023	112,490	28.24	112,490	3,690
May 29, 2023 - June 30, 2023	74,375	27.63	74,375	1,634
Total	246,261	\$ —	246,261	—

(a) Represents weighted average price paid per share excluding commissions paid.

(b) Average price per share excludes any excise tax imposed on certain stock repurchases as part of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

On July 24, 2023, the board of directors of the Company authorized a new share repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase up to \$50 million of its outstanding shares of common stock. The new authorization will become effective upon the expiration of the Company's existing \$50 million share repurchase authorization. As of June 30, 2023, there was \$1.6 million of availability remaining under the existing stock repurchase program.

Stock Performance Graph

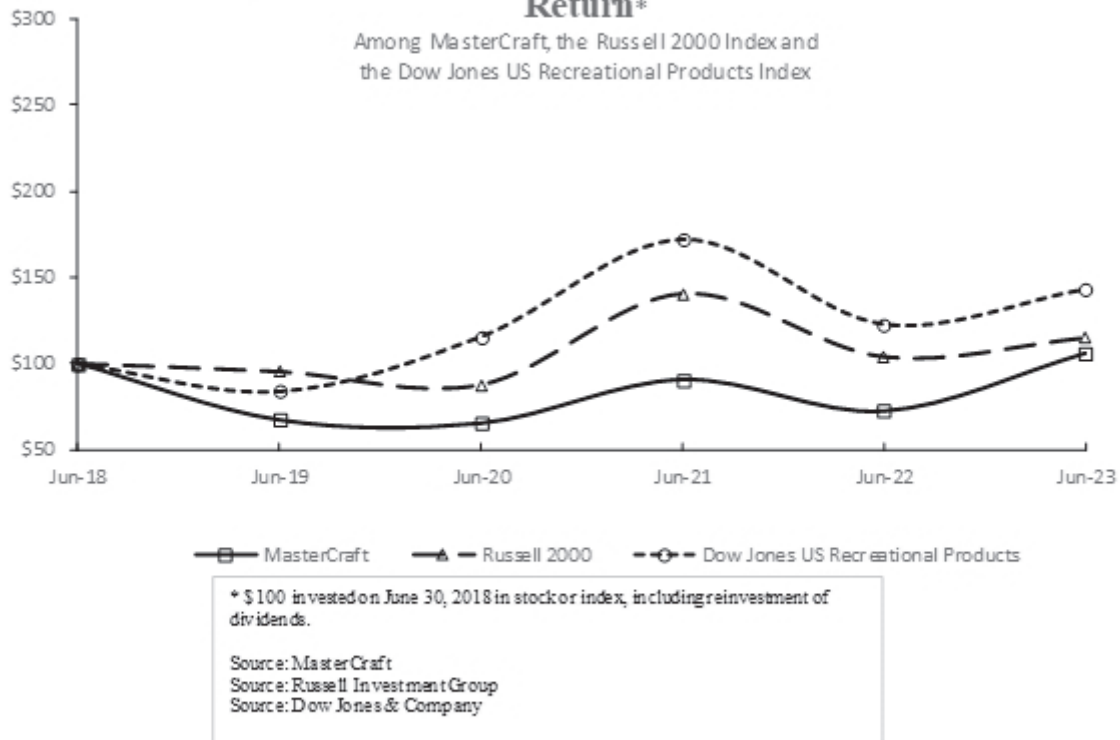
This performance graph shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of ours under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

The following stock performance graph illustrates the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock for the period from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2023, as compared to the Russell 2000 Index and the Dow Jones US Recreational Products Index.

The comparison assumes (i) a hypothetical investment of \$100 in our common stock and the two above mentioned indices on June 30, 2018 and (ii) the full reinvestment of all dividends. The comparisons in the graph are not intended to be indicative of possible future performance of our common stock.

Comparison of Five-Year Month Cumulative Total Return*

Among MasterCraft, the Russell 2000 Index and the Dow Jones US Recreational Products Index



Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

For information regarding securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans, see Note 11 – Share-Based Compensation in Item 8 and Item 12: Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

ITEM 6. Reserved

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion and analysis should be read together with the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and the financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. In addition, the statements in this discussion and analysis regarding the performance expectations of our business, anticipated financial results, liquidity and the other non-historical statements are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described in "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and in "Risk Factors" above. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statements.

This section generally discusses 2023 and 2022 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2023 and 2022. Discussions of 2021 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2022 and 2021 are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and can be found in Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2022, which was filed with the SEC on September 9, 2022.

Key Performance Measures

From time to time we use certain key performance measures in evaluating our business and results of operations and we may refer to one or more of these key performance measures in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." These key performance measures include:

- *Unit sales volume* — We define unit sales volume as the number of our boats sold to our dealers during a period.
- *Net sales per unit* — We define net sales per unit as net sales divided by unit sales volume.
- *Gross margin* — We define gross margin as gross profit divided by net sales, expressed as a percentage.
- *Net income margin* — We define net income margin as net income from continuing operations divided by net sales, expressed as a percentage.
- *Adjusted EBITDA* — We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income from continuing operations, before interest, income taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA"), as further adjusted to eliminate certain non-cash charges and unusual items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core/ongoing operations. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA, see "Non-GAAP Measures" below.
- *Adjusted EBITDA margin* — We define Adjusted EBITDA margin as Adjusted EBITDA divided by net sales, expressed as a percentage. For a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA margin to net income margin, see "Non-GAAP Measures" below.
- *Adjusted Net Income* — We define Adjusted Net Income as net income from continuing operations, adjusted to eliminate certain non-cash charges and other items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core/ongoing operations and adjusted for the impact to income tax expense related to non-GAAP adjustments. For a reconciliation of net income from continuing operations to Adjusted Net Income, see "Non-GAAP Measures" below.

Discontinued Operations

On September 2, 2022, the Company completed the sale of its NauticStar business. This business, which was previously reported as the Company's NauticStar segment until fiscal 2023, is being reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented. The Company's results for all periods presented, as discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis, are presented on a continuing operations basis with prior year amounts recast to provide comparability. See Note 3 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on Discontinued Operations.

Fiscal 2023 Overview

Net sales were up slightly during fiscal 2023 when compared to fiscal 2022. The increase was primarily due to higher pricing to offset inflationary cost pressures, partially offset by a decrease in wholesale volume, dealer incentives and less favorable model mix. We achieved our goal of rebalancing dealer inventories; however, due to a slowing retail environment, the number of wholesale units sold were lower when compared to prior year. Model mix trended towards smaller-sized models as more boats were sold as inventory stock versus retail-sold boats. Also, because of increased dealer inventories, higher interest rates, and an increasingly competitive retail environment, dealer incentives, which include floor plan financing costs and other incentives, have increased.

Gross margin declined during fiscal 2023 when compared to fiscal 2022. Offsetting the increased net sales discussed above were increased expenses related to material, labor and overhead inflation. Other contributory expenses included increased insurance premiums and warranty-related costs. Overall, including the impact of dealer incentives in net sales noted above, the gross margin percentage declined 60 basis points.

Operating expenses slightly increased during fiscal 2023 when compared to fiscal 2022. Total selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales remained relatively flat during fiscal 2023 when compared to the same prior year period.

Results of Operations

We derived the consolidated statements of operations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in the future.

Consolidated Results

	2023	2022	Change	% Change
(Dollar amounts in thousands)				
Consolidated statements of operations:				
NET SALES	\$ 662,046	\$ 641,609	\$ 20,437	3.2%
COST OF SALES	492,333	473,419	18,914	4.0%
GROSS PROFIT	169,713	168,190	1,523	0.9%
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Selling and marketing	13,808	12,869	939	7.3%
General and administrative	37,034	36,070	964	2.7%
Amortization of other intangible assets	1,956	1,956	—	0.0%
Goodwill impairment	—	1,100	(1,100)	—
Total operating expenses	52,798	51,995	803	1.5%
OPERATING INCOME	116,915	116,195	720	0.6%
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest expense	(2,679)	(1,471)	(1,208)	82.1%
Interest income	3,351	—	3,351	—
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	117,587	114,724	2,863	2.5%
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	27,135	26,779	356	1.3%
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$ 90,452	\$ 87,945	\$ 2,507	2.9%
Additional financial and other data:				
Unit sales volume:				
MasterCraft	3,407	3,596	(189)	(5.3%)
Crest	2,836	3,156	(320)	(10.1%)
Aviara	134	100	34	34.0%
Consolidated unit sales volume	6,377	6,852	(475)	(6.9%)
Net sales:				
MasterCraft	\$ 468,656	\$ 466,027	\$ 2,629	0.6%
Crest	141,247	140,859	388	0.3%
Aviara	52,143	34,723	17,420	50.2%
Consolidated net sales	\$ 662,046	\$ 641,609	\$ 20,437	3.2%
Net sales per unit:				
MasterCraft	\$ 138	\$ 130	\$ 8	6.2%
Crest	50	45	5	11.1%
Aviara	389	347	42	12.1%
Consolidated net sales per unit	104	94	10	10.6%
Gross margin	25.6%	26.2%	(60) bps	

Net Sales. Net Sales increased 3.2 percent for fiscal 2023 when compared to fiscal 2022. The increase was a result of higher prices, partially offset by decreased sales volumes, increased dealer incentives, and less favorable model mix. Dealer incentives include higher floor plan financing costs as a result of increased dealer inventories and interest rates, and other incentives as the retail environment becomes more competitive.

Gross Margin. Gross Margin percentage declined 60 basis points during fiscal 2023 when compared to fiscal 2022. Lower margins were the result of higher costs related to material and overhead inflation, higher costs from dealer incentives, lower absorption due to decreased sales volumes, less favorable model mix, and increased warranty costs related to prior model year expenses, partially offset by higher prices and improved production efficiencies.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses increased 1.5 percent during fiscal 2023 when compared to the same prior year period. During fiscal 2022, a \$1.1 million goodwill impairment charge was recorded in the Aviara segment, as discussed in Note 7 in the Notes to

Consolidated Financial Statements. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales were relatively flat during fiscal 2023 when compared to the same prior year period.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$1.2 million primarily due to higher effective interest rates.

Interest Income. Interest income of \$3.4 million during fiscal 2023 is derived from investments in fiscal 2023 in a portfolio of fixed income securities as part of the Company's cash management strategy.

Income Tax Expense. Our consolidated effective income tax rate decreased to 23.1 percent for fiscal 2023 from 23.3 percent for fiscal 2022. See Note 10 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Segment Results

MasterCraft Segment

The following table sets forth MasterCraft segment results for the fiscal years ended:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	2023	2022	Change	% Change
Net sales	\$ 468,656	\$ 466,027	\$ 2,629	0.6%
Operating income	101,324	105,341	(4,017)	(3.8%)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	17,414	6,642	10,772	162.2%
Unit sales volume	3,407	3,596	(189)	(5.3%)
Net sales per unit	\$ 138	\$ 130	\$ 8	6.2%

Net sales increased 0.6 percent during fiscal 2023, when compared to fiscal 2022. The increase was primarily driven by higher selling prices, partially offset by decreased sales volumes, less favorable model mix, and increased dealer incentives.

Operating income decreased 3.8 percent during fiscal 2023, when compared to the same prior year period. The overall decrease was driven by higher costs from inflationary pressures, higher dealer incentives, less favorable model mix, decreased sales volumes, and increased warranty costs related to prior model year expenses, partially offset by favorable pricing.

Purchases of property, plant, and equipment increased \$10.8 million during fiscal 2023, when compared to fiscal 2022. The increase was due to capital spending focused on facility enhancements, strategic initiatives, and information technology.

Crest Segment

The following table sets forth Crest segment results for the fiscal years ended:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	2023	2022	Change	% Change
Net sales	\$ 141,247	\$ 140,859	\$ 388	0.3%
Operating income	20,106	19,892	214	1.1%
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	7,149	4,193	2,956	70.5%
Unit sales volume	2,836	3,156	(320)	(10.1%)
Net sales per unit	\$ 50	\$ 45	\$ 5	11.1%

Net sales increased 0.3 percent during fiscal 2023, when compared to fiscal 2022, as a result of higher prices, and favorable model mix and options, partially offset by decreased unit volume and increased dealer incentives.

Operating income increased 1.1 percent during fiscal 2023, when compared to the same prior year period. The increase was primarily due to higher selling prices, and favorable model mix and options, partially offset by higher costs from inflationary pressures, decreased unit volume, and increased dealer incentives.

Purchases of property, plant, and equipment increased \$3.0 million during fiscal 2023, when compared to the same prior-year period. The increase was primarily due to capital spending focused on capacity expansion.

Aviara Segment

The following table sets forth Aviara segment results for the fiscal years ended:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	2023	2022	Change	% Change
Net sales	\$ 52,143	\$ 34,723	\$ 17,420	50.2%
Operating loss	(4,515)	(9,038)	4,523	50.0%
Goodwill impairment	—	1,100	(1,100)	—
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	5,760	1,461	4,299	294.3%
Unit sales volume	134	100	34	34.0%
Net sales per unit	\$ 389	\$ 347	\$ 42	12.1%

Net sales increased 50.2 percent during fiscal 2023, when compared to fiscal 2022, mainly due to increased sales volume and higher selling prices, partially offset by higher dealer incentives.

Operating loss decreased 50.0 percent for fiscal 2023, when compared to fiscal 2022. The change was primarily a result of higher prices, improved production efficiencies, and increased sales volume, partially offset by higher costs from inflationary pressures, and increased dealer incentives. Additionally, a goodwill impairment charge was recorded during the first quarter of fiscal 2022.

Purchases of property, plant, and equipment increased \$4.3 million during fiscal 2023, when compared to fiscal 2022. The increase was due to capital spending focused on capacity expansion and tooling.

Non-GAAP Measures

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, EBITDA Margin, and Adjusted EBITDA Margin

We define EBITDA as net income from continuing operations, before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA further adjusted to eliminate certain non-cash charges or other items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core and/or ongoing operations. For the periods presented herein, these adjustments include share-based compensation, business development consulting costs, goodwill impairment, Aviara transition costs, and debt refinancing charges, as described in more detail below. We define EBITDA margin and Adjusted EBITDA margin as EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, respectively, expressed as a percentage of Net sales.

Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income Per Share

We define Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per share as net income from continuing operations adjusted to eliminate certain non-cash charges or other items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core and/or ongoing operations and reflecting income tax expense on adjusted net income before income taxes at our estimated annual effective tax rate. For the periods presented herein, these adjustments include other intangible asset amortization, share-based compensation, business development consulting costs, goodwill impairment, Aviara transition costs, and debt refinancing charges.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, EBITDA margin, Adjusted EBITDA margin, Adjusted Net Income, and Adjusted Net Income per share, which we refer to collectively as the Non-GAAP Measures, are not measures of net income or operating income as determined under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The Non-GAAP Measures are not measures of performance in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income, net income per share, or operating cash flows determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Additionally, Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of cash flow. We believe that the inclusion of the Non-GAAP Measures is appropriate to provide additional information to investors because securities analysts and investors use the Non-GAAP Measures to assess our operating performance across periods on a consistent basis and to evaluate the relative risk of an investment in our securities. We use Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per share to facilitate a comparison of our operating performance on a consistent basis from period to period that, when viewed in combination with our results prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, provides a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting our business than does U.S. GAAP measures alone. We believe Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per share assists our board of directors, management, investors, and other users of the financial statements in comparing our net income on a consistent basis from period to period because it removes certain non-cash items and other items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core and/or ongoing operations and reflecting income tax expense on adjusted net income before income taxes at our estimated annual effective tax rate. The Non-GAAP Measures have limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future and the Non-GAAP Measures do not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;
- The Non-GAAP Measures do not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- The Non-GAAP Measures do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- The Non-GAAP Measures do not reflect our tax expense or any cash requirements to pay income taxes;
- The Non-GAAP Measures do not reflect interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest payments on our indebtedness; and
- The Non-GAAP Measures do not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters we do not consider to be indicative of our core and/or ongoing operations, but may nonetheless have a material impact on our results of operations.

In addition, because not all companies use identical calculations, our presentation of the Non-GAAP Measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, including companies in our industry.

Due to the effects of discontinued operations, as discussed above in “Part I, Item 1. Business,” the Company's non-GAAP financial measures are presented on a continuing operations basis, for all periods presented.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income from continuing operations as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, and net income from continuing operations margin (expressed as a percentage of net sales) to Adjusted EBITDA margin (expressed as a percentage of net sales) for the periods indicated:

	2023	% of Net sales	2022	% of Net sales	2021	% of Net sales
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 90,452	13.7%	\$ 87,945	13.7%	\$ 58,438	12.5%
Income tax expense	27,135		26,779		16,080	
Interest expense	2,679		1,471		3,392	
Interest income	(3,351)		—		—	
Depreciation and amortization	10,569		9,731		8,368	
EBITDA	127,484	19.3%	125,926	19.6%	86,278	18.5%
Share-based compensation	3,656		3,510		2,932	
Business development consulting costs ^(a)	312		—		—	
Goodwill impairment ^(b)	—		1,100		—	
Aviara transition costs ^(c)	—		—		2,150	
Debt refinancing charges ^(d)	—		—		769	
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 131,452</u>	19.9%	<u>\$ 130,536</u>	20.3%	<u>\$ 92,129</u>	19.8%

(a) Represents non-recurring third-party costs associated with business development activities, primarily relating to consulting costs for evaluation and execution of internal growth and other strategic initiatives. The evaluation and execution of the internal growth and other strategic initiatives is a bespoke initiative, and the costs associated therewith do not constitute normal recurring cash operating expenses necessary to operate the Company's business.

(b) Represents a non-cash charge recorded in the Aviara segment for impairment of goodwill.

(c) Represents costs to transition production of the Aviara brand from Vonore, Tennessee to Merritt Island, Florida. Costs include duplicative overhead costs and costs not indicative of ongoing operations (such as training and facility preparation).

(d) Represents loss recognized upon refinancing the Company's debt in fiscal 2021. The loss is comprised of unamortized debt issuance costs related to the previously existing credit facility and third-party legal costs associated with the refinancing.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of net income from continuing operations as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP to Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated:

	2023	2022	2021
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share)		
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 90,452	\$ 87,945	\$ 58,438
Income tax expense	27,135	26,779	16,080
Amortization of acquisition intangibles	1,849	1,849	1,849
Share-based compensation	3,656	3,510	2,932
Business development consulting costs ^(a)	312	—	—
Goodwill impairment ^(b)	—	1,100	—
Aviara transition costs ^(c)	—	—	2,150
Debt refinancing charges ^(d)	—	—	769
Adjusted Net Income before income taxes	123,404	121,183	82,218
Adjusted income tax expense ^(e)	28,383	27,872	18,910
Adjusted Net Income	<u>\$ 95,021</u>	<u>\$ 93,311</u>	<u>\$ 63,308</u>
Adjusted Net Income per share:			
Basic	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.06	\$ 3.37
Diluted	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.01	\$ 3.34
Weighted average shares used for the computation of ^(e) :			
Basic Adjusted Net Income per share	17,618,797	18,455,226	18,805,464
Diluted Adjusted Net Income per share	17,765,117	18,636,512	18,951,521

The following table presents the reconciliation of net income from continuing operations per diluted share to Adjusted net income per diluted share for the periods presented:

	2023	2022	2021
Net income from continuing operations per diluted share	\$ 5.09	\$ 4.72	\$ 3.08
Impact of adjustments:			
Income tax expense	1.53	1.44	0.85
Amortization of acquisition intangibles	0.10	0.10	0.10
Share-based compensation	0.21	0.19	0.15
Business development consulting costs ^(a)	0.02	—	—
Goodwill impairment ^(b)	—	0.06	—
Aviara transition costs ^(c)	—	—	0.11
Debt refinancing charges ^(d)	—	—	0.04
Adjusted Net Income per diluted share before income taxes	6.95	6.51	4.33
Impact of adjusted income tax expense on net income per diluted share before income taxes ^(e)	(1.60)	(1.50)	(0.99)
Adjusted Net Income per diluted share	<u>5.35</u>	<u>\$ 5.01</u>	<u>\$ 3.34</u>

(a) Represents non-recurring third-party costs associated with business development activities, primarily relating to consulting costs for evaluation and execution of internal growth and other strategic initiatives. The evaluation and execution of the internal growth and other strategic initiatives is a bespoke initiative, and the costs associated therewith do not constitute normal recurring cash operating expenses necessary to operate the Company's business.

(b) Represents a non-cash charge recorded in the Aviara segment for impairment of goodwill.

(c) Represents costs to transition production of the Aviara brand from Vonore, Tennessee to Merritt Island, Florida. Costs include duplicative overhead costs and costs not indicative of ongoing operations (such as training and facility preparation).

(d) Represents loss recognized upon refinancing the Company's debt in fiscal 2021. The loss is comprised of unamortized debt issuance costs related to the previously existing credit facility and third-party legal costs associated with the refinancing.

(e) Reflects income tax expense at a tax rate of 23.0% for each period presented.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary liquidity and capital resource needs are to finance working capital, fund capital expenditures, service our debt, fund potential acquisitions, and fund our stock repurchase program. Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash balance, held-to-maturity securities, cash generated from operating activities, our revolving credit agreement and the refinancing and/or new issuance of long-term debt.

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$19.8 million as of June 30, 2023, a decrease of \$14.4 million from \$34.2 million as of June 30, 2022. Held-to-maturity securities totaled \$91.6 million as of June 30, 2023. As of June 30, 2022, there were no outstanding held-to-maturity securities. As of June 30, 2023, we had no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, leaving \$100.0 million of available borrowing capacity. Total debt outstanding under the Term Loan as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 was \$53.7 million and \$56.5 million, respectively. Refer to Note 9 — Long Term Debt in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

On June 24, 2021, the board of directors of the Company authorized a stock repurchase program that allows for the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of our common stock during the three-year period ending June 24, 2024. During fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022, the Company repurchased 872,055 shares and 975,161 shares of common stock for \$22.9 million and \$25.5 million, respectively, in cash, including related fees and expenses. As of June 30, 2023, there was \$1.6 million of availability remaining under the stock repurchase program.

On July 24, 2023, the board of directors of the Company authorized a new share repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase up to \$50 million of its outstanding shares of common stock. The new authorization will become effective upon the expiration of the Company's existing \$50 million share repurchase authorization.

We believe our cash balance, investments, cash from operations, and our ability to borrow, will be sufficient to provide for our liquidity and capital resource needs.

The following table and discussion below relate to our cash flows from continuing operations for operating, investing, and financing activities:

	2023	2022	2021
Total cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 136,824	\$ 82,378	\$ 73,961
Investing activities	(120,933)	(12,296)	(25,219)
Financing activities	(27,148)	(62,540)	(17,773)
Net change in cash from continuing operations	\$ (11,257)	\$ 7,542	\$ 30,969

Fiscal 2023 Cash Flow from Continuing Operations

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$136.8 million, primarily due to net income, as well as reductions of working capital. Working capital is defined as accounts receivable, income tax receivable, inventories, and prepaid expenses and other current assets net of accounts payable, income tax payable, and accrued expenses and other current liabilities as presented in the consolidated balance sheets, excluding the impact of acquisitions and non-cash adjustments. Favorable working capital change primarily consisted of an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and a decrease in accounts receivable, offset by a decrease in accounts payable, and an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets. Accrued expenses and other current liabilities increased as a result of an increase in warranty costs and dealer incentives. Accounts receivable decreased primarily as a result of lower sales at the end of the period compared to the end of the prior-year period. Accounts payable decreased as a result of decreased production levels. Prepaid and other current assets increased primarily as a result of higher general insurance premiums.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$120.9 million, due to net investments in held-to-maturity securities of \$90.6 million and \$30.3 million of capital expenditures. Our capital spending was focused on tooling, capacity expansion, strategic initiatives, and information technology.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$27.1 million, which included net payments of \$3.0 million on long-term debt and \$22.9 million of stock repurchases.

Fiscal 2022 Cash Flow from Continuing Operations

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$82.4 million, mainly due to net income, partially offset by working capital usage. Working capital usage primarily consisted of an increase in inventory, accounts receivable and prepaid and other current assets, partially offset an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and accounts payable. Inventory increased due to an increase in raw materials to support higher production volumes and to increase safety stock to manage supply chain risk. Accounts receivable increased due to increased sales. Prepaid and other current assets increased due to higher general insurance premiums. Accrued expenses and other

current liabilities increased due to an increase in warranty costs and dealer incentives. Accounts payable increased as a result of increased production levels.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$12.3 million, which included capital expenditures. Our capital spending was focused on expanding our capacity, maintenance capital, and investments in information technology.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$62.5 million, which included net payments of \$36.7 million on long-term debt and \$25.5 million of stock repurchases.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements as of June 30, 2023.

Contractual Obligations

As of June 30, 2023, the Company's material cash obligations were as follows:

Long-Term Debt Obligations — See Note 9 – Long-Term Debt in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Interest on Long-Term Debt Obligations — As of June 30, 2023, the Company has estimated total interest payments on its outstanding long-term debt obligations of \$8.9 million, of which \$4.0 million is due during the next 12 months. Interest on variable rate debt instruments was calculated using interest rates in effect for our borrowings as of June 30, 2023 and holding them constant for the life of the instrument.

Purchase Commitments — As of June 30, 2023, the Company is committed to purchasing \$28.5 million of engines, of which \$19.5 million is committed during the next 12 months. See Note 12 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Repurchase Obligations — The Company has reserves to cover potential losses associated with repurchase obligations based on historical experience and current facts and circumstances. We incurred no material impact from repurchase events during fiscal 2023, 2022, or 2021. An adverse change in retail sales, however, could require us to repurchase boats repossessed by floor plan financing companies upon an event of default by any of our dealers, subject in some cases to an annual limitation. See Note 12 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

In addition to the above, we have unrecognized tax benefits that are not reflected here because the Company cannot predict when open income tax years will close with completed examinations. See Note 10 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Significant accounting policies are described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. In the application of these policies, certain estimates are made that may have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations. Actual results could differ from those estimates and cause our reported net income to vary significantly from period to period. For additional information regarding these policies, see Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Asset Impairment

Goodwill

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment at its annual impairment testing date, which is June 30, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit may be below its carrying value. As part of the impairment tests, the Company may perform a qualitative, rather than quantitative, assessment to determine whether the fair values of its reporting units are "more likely than not" to be greater than their carrying values. In performing this qualitative analysis, the Company considers various factors, including the effect of market or industry changes and the reporting units' actual results compared to projected results.

If the fair value of a reporting unit does not meet the "more likely than not" criteria discussed above, the impairment test for goodwill is a quantitative test. This test involves comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not considered impaired. If the carrying amount exceeds the fair value then the goodwill is considered impaired and an impairment loss is recognized in an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of the goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

The Company calculates the fair value of its reporting units considering both the income approach and market approach. The income approach calculates the fair value of the reporting unit using a discounted cash flow method. Internally forecasted future cash flows, which the Company believes reasonably approximate market participant assumptions, are discounted using a weighted average cost of capital (“Discount Rate”) developed for each reporting unit. The Discount Rate is developed using market observable inputs, as well as considering whether or not there is a measure of risk related to the specific reporting unit’s forecasted performance. Fair value under the market approach is determined for each reporting unit by applying market multiples for comparable public companies to the reporting unit’s financial results. The key judgements in these calculations are the assumptions used in determining the reporting unit’s forecasted future performance, including revenue growth and operating margins, as well as the perceived risk associated with those forecasts in determining the Discount Rate, along with selecting representative market multiples.

As discussed further in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, during the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company performed a quantitative test and recognized a \$1.1 million goodwill impairment charge related to its Aviara reporting unit. As of June 30, 2023, only the MasterCraft reporting unit has a goodwill balance. The fair value of this reporting unit substantially exceeds its carrying value.

Other Intangible Assets

The Company's primary intangible assets other than goodwill are dealer networks and trade names acquired in business combinations. These intangible assets are initially valued using a methodology commensurate with the intended use of the asset. The dealer networks were valued using an income approach, which requires an estimate or forecast of the expected future cash flows from the dealer network through the application of the multi-period excess earnings approach. The fair value of trade names is measured using a relief-from-royalty approach, a variation of the income approach, which requires an estimate or forecast of the expected future cash flows. This method assumes the value of the trade name is the discounted cash flows of the amount that would be paid to third parties had the Company not owned the trade name and instead licensed the trade name from another company. The basis for future sales projections for these methods are based on internal revenue forecasts by reporting unit, which the Company believes represent reasonable market participant assumptions. The future cash flows are discounted using an applicable Discount Rate as well as any potential risk premium to reflect the inherent risk of holding a standalone intangible asset.

The key judgements in these fair value calculations, as applicable, are: assumptions used in developing internal revenue growth and dealer expense forecasts, assumed dealer attrition rates, the selection of an appropriate royalty rate, as well as the perceived risk associated with those forecasts in determining the Discount Rate.

The costs of amortizable intangible assets, including dealer networks, are recognized over their expected useful lives, approximately ten years for the dealer networks, using the straight-line method. Intangible assets that are subject to amortization are evaluated for impairment using a process similar to that used to evaluate long-lived assets as described below. Intangible assets not subject to amortization are assessed for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that an asset may be impaired. As part of the annual test, the Company may perform a qualitative, rather than quantitative, assessment to determine whether each trade name intangible asset is “more likely than not” impaired. In performing this qualitative analysis, the Company considers various factors, including macroeconomic events, industry and market events and cost related events. If the “more likely than not” criteria is not met, the impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset.

As discussed further in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, during the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized \$18.5 million in intangible asset impairment charges related to its indefinite lived intangible asset and its dealer network intangible asset within the NauticStar reporting unit. These charges are included in the loss from discontinued operations.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company assesses the potential for impairment of its long-lived assets if facts and circumstances, such as declines in sales, earnings, or cash flows or adverse changes in the business climate, suggest that they may be impaired. A current expectation that, more likely than not, a long-lived asset (asset group) will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life will also trigger a review for impairment. The Company performs its assessment by comparing the book value of the asset groups to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset groups. If any impairment in the carrying value of its long-lived assets is indicated, the assets would be adjusted to an estimate of fair value.

As discussed further in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, during the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized \$5.3 million in long-lived asset impairment charges related to its NauticStar reporting unit.

Product Warranties — The Company offers warranties on the sale of certain products for periods of between one and five years from the date of retail sale. These warranties require us or our dealers to repair or replace defective products during the warranty period at no cost to the consumer. We estimate the costs that may be incurred under our basic limited warranty and record as a liability the amount

of such costs at the time the product revenue is recognized. The key judgements that affect our estimate for warranty liability include the number of units sold, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim. We periodically assess the adequacy of the recorded warranty liabilities and adjust the amounts as actual claims are determined or as changes in the obligations become reasonably estimable. We also adjust our liability for specific warranty matters when they become known and exposure can be estimated. Future warranty claims may differ from our estimate of the warranty liability, which could lead to changes in the Company's warranty liability in future periods.

Income Taxes—We are subject to income taxes in the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Our effective tax rates differ from the statutory rates, primarily due to a change in state taxes as a result of selling NauticStar, as further described in Note 10 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating our uncertain tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. Although we believe our reserves are reasonable, we cannot provide assurance that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different from that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit or the refinement of an estimate. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate, as well as the related net interest.

Revenue Recognition — The Company's revenue is derived primarily from the sale of boats and trailers, marine parts, and accessories to its independent dealers. The Company recognizes revenue when obligations under the terms of a contract are satisfied and control over promised goods is transferred to a customer. For substantially all sales, this occurs when the product is released to the carrier responsible for transporting it to a customer. The Company typically receives payment from the floor plan financing providers within 5 business days of shipment. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for a product. The Company offers dealer incentives that include wholesale rebates, retail rebates and promotions, floor plan reimbursement or cash discounts, and other allowances that are recorded as reductions of revenues in net sales in the consolidated statements of operations. The consideration recognized represents the amount specified in a contract with a customer, net of estimated incentives the Company reasonably expects to pay. The estimated liability and reduction in revenue for dealer incentives is recorded at the time of sale. Subsequent adjustments to incentive estimates are possible because actual results may differ from these estimates if conditions dictate the need to enhance or reduce sales promotion and incentive programs or if dealer achievement or other items vary from historical trends. Accrued dealer incentives are included in Accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Rebates and Discounts

Dealers earn wholesale rebates based on purchase volume commitments and achievement of certain performance metrics. The Company estimates the amount of wholesale rebates based on historical achievement, forecasted volume, and assumptions regarding dealer behavior. Rebates that apply to boats already in dealer inventory are referred to as retail rebates. The Company estimates the amount of retail rebates based on historical data for specific boat models adjusted for forecasted sales volume, product mix, dealer and consumer behavior, and assumptions concerning market conditions. The Company also utilizes various programs whereby it offers cash discounts or agrees to reimburse its dealers for certain floor plan interest costs incurred by dealers for limited periods of time, generally ranging up to nine months.

Other Revenue Recognition Matters

Dealers generally have no right to return unsold boats. Occasionally, the Company may accept returns in limited circumstances and at the Company's discretion under its warranty policy. The Company may be obligated, in the event of default by a dealer, to accept returns of unsold boats under its repurchase commitment to floor plan financing providers, who are able to obtain such boats through foreclosure. The repurchase commitment is on an individual unit basis with a term from the date it is financed by the lending institution through the payment date by the dealer, generally not exceeding 30 months. The Company accounts for these arrangements as guarantees and recognizes a liability based on the estimated fair value of the repurchase obligation. The estimated fair value takes into account our estimate of the loss we will incur upon resale of any repurchases. The Company accrues the estimated fair value of this obligation based on the age of inventory currently under floor plan financing and estimated credit quality of dealers holding the inventory. Inputs used to estimate this fair value include significant unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use and, therefore, this liability is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. We incurred no material impact from repurchase events during fiscal 2023, 2022, or 2021. See Note 12 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on repurchase obligations.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See “Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 1 — Significant Accounting Policies — New Accounting Pronouncements.”

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Market risk represents the risk of changes in the value of market risk sensitive instruments caused by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and commodity prices. Changes in these factors could cause fluctuations in the results of our operations and cash flows. In the ordinary course of business, we are primarily exposed to inflation and interest rate risks.

We rely on third parties to supply raw materials used in the manufacturing process, including resins, fiberglass, aluminum, lumber, and steel, as well as product parts and components. The prices for these raw materials, parts, and components fluctuate depending on market conditions and, in some instances, commodity prices or trade policies, including tariffs. Substantial increases in the prices of raw materials, parts, and components would increase our operating costs, and could reduce our profitability if we are unable to recoup the increased costs through higher product prices or improved operating efficiencies.

As of June 30, 2023, we had \$54.0 million of long-term debt outstanding, bearing interest at the effective interest rate of 6.50%. See Note 9 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding our long-term debt.

A hypothetical 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would have resulted in a \$0.6 million change to our interest expense for fiscal 2023.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The financial statements and supplementary financial information required to be filed under this Item 8 are presented in Part IV, Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) (of the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

As of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-K Annual Report, we carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2023.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on such assessment our management has concluded that, as of June 30, 2023, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023, has been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, as stated in their report which is included in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f), during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Director and Officer Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements

During the three months ended June 30, 2023, none of our directors or "officers" (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) adopted, modified or terminated "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements" (each as defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information required by this Item 10 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item 11 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item 12 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item 13 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by this Item 14 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

a. Documents included in this report:

1. Financial Statements

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 34)	38
Consolidated Balance Sheets	41
Consolidated Statements of Operations	42
Consolidated Statements of Equity	43
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	44
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	45

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are either not required, not applicable or the information required to be presented is included in our financial statements and related notes.

3. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as a part of this annual report on Form 10-K or are incorporated by reference to previous filings, if so indicated:

Exhibit No.	Description	Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	Filed Herewith
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of MCBC Holdings, Inc.	10-K	001-37502	3.1	9/18/15	
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc.	10-Q	001-37502	3.2	11/9/18	
3.3	Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc.	8-K	001-37502	3.1	10/25/19	
3.4	Fourth Amended and Restated By-laws of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc.	8-K	001-37502	3.2	10/25/19	
4.1	Common stock certificate of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc.	S-1/A	333-203815	4.1	7/15/15	
4.2	Description of Registrant's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934					*
10.1†	MCBC Holdings, Inc. 2010 Equity Incentive Plan	S-1/A	333-203815	10.2	6/25/15	
10.2†	MCBC Holdings, Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan	S-1/A	333-203815	10.4	7/15/15	
10.3†	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement and Grant Notice under 2015 Incentive Award Plan (employee)	S-1/A	333-203815	10.10	7/1/15	
10.4†	Form of Stock Option Agreement and Grant Notice under 2015 Incentive Award Plan (employee)	S-1/A	333-203815	10.12	7/7/15	
10.5†	Form of Restricted Stock Award Grant Notice under 2015 Incentive Award Plan (director)	S-1/A	333-203815	10.13	7/7/15	
10.6†	Senior Executive Incentive Bonus Plan	10-K	001-37502	10.8	9/18/15	
10.7†	Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy	10-K	001-37502	10.7	9/13/19	

10.8†	Employment Agreement Between Crest Marine, LLC and Patrick May	10-K	001-37502	10.10	9/13/19	
10.9†	Form of Indemnification Agreement for directors and officers	S-1/A	333-203815	10.9	7/7/15	
10.10†	Form of Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement under 2015 Incentive Award Plan	8-K	001-37502	10.1	8/26/16	
10.11	Fourth Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement, dated October 1, 2018, by and among MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc. as a guarantor, MasterCraft Boat Company, LLC, MasterCraft Services, LLC, MasterCraft International Sales Administration, Inc., Nautic Star, LLC, NS Transport, LLC, and Crest Marine LLC as borrowers, Fifth Third Bank as the agent and letter of credit issuer, and the lenders party thereto	8-K	001-37502	10.1	10/1/18	
10.12	Amendment No. 3 to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement	10-Q	001-37502	10.1	5/8/20	
10.13†	Offer Letter, dated December 2, 2019	8-K	001-37502	10.1	12/3/19	
10.14†	Form of PSU Award Agreement	8-K	001-37502	10.1	7/22/20	
10.15	Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Merritt Island Facility	10-Q	001-37502	10.1	11/12/20	
10.16	Amendment No. 4 and Joinder to Fourth Amended and Restated Credit and Guaranty Agreement	10-Q	001-37502	10.1	2/10/21	
10.17	Credit Agreement, dated as of June 28, 2021, among MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc., the Lenders Party Thereto and JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Sole Bookrunner and Sole Lead Arranger and FIFTH THIRD BANK and BMO HARRIS BANK, N.A., as Co-Syndication Agents	8-K	001-37502	10.1	6/28/2021	
10.18	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement					*
21.1	List of subsidiaries of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc.					*
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm					*
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer					*
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer					*
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer					**
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer					**
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document					*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					*
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					*
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					*
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					*

101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).	*

† Indicates management contract or compensatory plan.

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY.

Not Applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: August 30, 2023

MASTERCRAFT BOAT HOLDINGS, INC.

By: /s/ FREDERICK A. BRIGHTBILL
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and
Chairman of the Board

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ FREDERICK A. BRIGHTBILL</u> Frederick A. Brightbill	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Chairman of the Board	August 30, 2023
<u>/s/ TIMOTHY M. OXLEY</u> Timothy M. Oxley	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer), Treasurer and Secretary	August 30, 2023
<u>/s/ W. PATRICK BATTLE</u> W. Patrick Battle	Director	August 30, 2023
<u>/s/ JACLYN BAUMGARTEN</u> Jaclyn Baumgarten	Director	August 30, 2023
<u>/s/ DONALD C. CAMPION</u> Donald C. Campion	Director	August 30, 2023
<u>/s/ JENNIFER DEASON</u> Jennifer Deason	Director	August 30, 2023
<u>/s/ ROCH LAMBERT</u> Roch Lambert	Director	August 30, 2023
<u>/s/ PETER G. LEEMPUTTE</u> Peter G. Leemputte	Director	August 30, 2023
<u>/s/ KAMILAH MITCHELL-THOMAS</u> Kamilah Mitchell-Thomas	Director	August 30, 2023

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of operations, equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 30, 2023, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Product Warranties — Refer to Notes 1 and 8 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company offers warranties on the sale of certain of its products for periods of between one and five years. Estimated costs that may be incurred under these warranties are accrued at the time the product revenue is recognized. These estimated costs are based upon the number of units sold, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims, and the cost per claim.

We identified the accrued warranty liability of \$24.6 million for the MasterCraft brand as a critical audit matter because of the significant judgments made by management to estimate the anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim related to product warranties at the time the product revenue is recognized. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort when performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management's estimates of the rates and costs of future warranty claims.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the accrued warranty liability for the MasterCraft brand included the following, among others:

- We evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of controls over management's estimation of the accrued warranty liability, including those over historical product warranty claim data and projected future product warranty claims.
- We evaluated the accuracy and completeness of the historical product warranty claims as an input to management's accrued warranty liability calculation.
- We evaluated management's ability to accurately estimate the accrued warranty liability by comparing the accrued warranty liability in the prior year to the actual product warranty claims paid in the current year.
- We evaluated the completeness of the accrued warranty liability through inquiries of operational and executive management regarding knowledge of known product warranty claims or product issues and evaluated whether they were appropriately considered in the determination of the accrued warranty liability.
- We assessed management's methodology and tested the valuation of the accrued warranty liability by developing an independent expectation for the accrual based on historical and current year warranty claims activity and any known trends in warranty claims or specific product issues, and compared our expectation to the amount recorded by management.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Nashville, Tennessee

August 30, 2023

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2019.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of MasterCraft Boat Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, of the Company and our report dated August 30, 2023, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Nashville, Tennessee
August 30, 2023

MASTERCRAFT BOAT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,817	\$ 34,203
Held-to-maturity securities (Note 4)	91,560	—
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$122 and \$214, respectively	15,741	22,472
Inventories, net (Note 5)	58,298	58,595
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	10,083	7,232
Current assets associated with discontinued operations (Note 3)	—	23,608
Total current assets	195,499	146,110
Property, plant and equipment, net (Note 6)	77,921	55,823
Goodwill (Note 7)	28,493	28,493
Other intangible assets, net (Note 7)	35,462	37,418
Deferred income taxes	12,428	21,525
Deferred debt issuance costs, net	304	406
Other long-term assets	3,869	1,290
Non-current assets associated with discontinued operations (Note 3)	—	5,987
Total assets	<u>\$ 353,976</u>	<u>\$ 297,052</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	20,391	23,375
Income tax payable	5,272	4,600
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 8)	72,496	54,437
Current portion of long-term debt, net of unamortized debt issuance costs (Note 9)	4,381	2,873
Current liabilities associated with discontinued operations (Note 3)	—	7,887
Total current liabilities	102,540	93,172
Long-term debt, net of unamortized debt issuance costs (Note 9)	49,295	53,676
Unrecognized tax positions	7,350	6,358
Other long-term liabilities	2,702	198
Total liabilities	161,887	153,404
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 12)		
EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value per share — authorized, 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 17,312,850 shares at June 30, 2023 and 18,061,437 shares at June 30, 2022	173	181
Additional paid-in capital	75,976	96,584
Retained earnings	115,820	46,883
MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc. equity	191,969	143,648
Noncontrolling interest	120	—
Total equity	192,089	143,648
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 353,976</u>	<u>\$ 297,052</u>

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MASTERCRAFT BOAT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	2021
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)			
NET SALES	\$ 662,046	\$ 641,609	\$ 465,962
COST OF SALES	492,333	473,419	340,831
GROSS PROFIT	169,713	168,190	125,131
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Selling and marketing	13,808	12,869	11,576
General and administrative	37,034	36,070	32,956
Amortization of other intangible assets	1,956	1,956	1,956
Goodwill impairment	—	1,100	—
Total operating expenses	52,798	51,995	46,488
OPERATING INCOME	116,915	116,195	78,643
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Interest expense	(2,679)	(1,471)	(3,392)
Interest income	3,351	—	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	(733)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	117,587	114,724	74,518
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	27,135	26,779	16,080
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	90,452	87,945	58,438
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET OF TAX (Note 3)	(21,515)	(29,731)	(2,268)
NET INCOME	\$ 68,937	\$ 58,214	\$ 56,170
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE:			
Basic			
Continuing operations	\$ 5.13	\$ 4.77	\$ 3.11
Discontinued operations	(1.22)	(1.62)	(0.12)
Net income	\$ 3.91	\$ 3.15	\$ 2.99
Diluted			
Continuing operations	\$ 5.09	\$ 4.72	\$ 3.08
Discontinued operations	(1.21)	(1.60)	(0.12)
Net income	\$ 3.88	\$ 3.12	\$ 2.96
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES USED FOR COMPUTATION OF:			
Basic earnings per share	17,618,797	18,455,226	18,805,464
Diluted earnings per share	17,765,117	18,636,512	18,951,521

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MASTERCRAFT BOAT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	MasterCraft		
			Paid-in	Earnings	Boat	Noncontrolling	Total
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share data)	Shares	Amount	Capital	(Accumulated	Holdings,	Interest	Equity
				Deficit)	Inc.		
					Equity		
Balance at June 30, 2020	18,871,637	\$ 189	\$ 116,182	\$ (67,501)	\$ 48,870	\$ —	\$ 48,870
Share-based compensation activity	85,082	—	2,748	—	2,748	—	2,748
Net income	—	—	—	56,170	56,170	—	56,170
Balance at June 30, 2021	18,956,719	189	118,930	(11,331)	107,788	—	107,788
Share-based compensation activity	79,879	1	3,099	—	3,100	—	3,100
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(975,161)	(9)	(25,445)	—	(25,454)	—	(25,454)
Net income	—	—	—	58,214	58,214	—	58,214
Balance at June 30, 2022	18,061,437	181	96,584	46,883	143,648	—	143,648
Share-based compensation activity	123,468	1	2,452	—	2,453	—	2,453
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(872,055)	(9)	(23,060)	—	(23,069)	—	(23,069)
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	120	120
Net income	—	—	—	68,937	68,937	—	68,937
Balance at June 30, 2023	17,312,850	\$ 173	\$ 75,976	\$ 115,820	\$ 191,969	\$ 120	\$192,089

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MASTERCRAFT BOAT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	2021
(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 68,937	\$ 58,214	\$ 56,170
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	21,515	29,731	2,268
Net income from continuing operations	90,452	87,945	58,438
Adjustments to reconcile net income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	10,569	9,731	8,368
Share-based compensation	3,656	3,510	2,932
Unrecognized tax benefits	992	2,528	147
Deferred income taxes	9,097	(6,390)	839
Goodwill impairment	—	1,100	—
Changes in certain operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	10,332	(13,010)	(3,835)
Inventories	868	(18,105)	(20,751)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,851)	(2,208)	(1,358)
Income taxes	672	4,224	5,406
Accounts payable	(3,258)	3,253	9,888
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	16,155	10,189	12,272
Other, net	140	(389)	1,615
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	136,824	82,378	73,961
Net cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations	(2,628)	(9,067)	(5,423)
Net cash provided by operating activities	134,196	73,311	68,538
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(30,323)	(12,296)	(25,219)
Purchases of investments	(123,360)	—	—
Maturities of investments	32,750	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities of continuing operations	(120,933)	(12,296)	(25,219)
Net cash used in investing activities of discontinued operations	(501)	(3,524)	(2,613)
Net cash used in investing activities	(121,434)	(15,820)	(27,832)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Principal payments on long-term debt	(3,000)	(3,000)	(99,993)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(22,949)	(25,454)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	—	60,000
Borrowings on revolving credit facility	—	12,000	56,228
Principal payments on revolving credit facility	—	(45,728)	(32,500)
Other, net	(1,199)	(358)	(1,508)
Net cash used in financing activities of continuing operations	(27,148)	(62,540)	(17,773)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(14,386)	(5,049)	22,933
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — BEGINNING OF PERIOD	34,203	39,252	16,319
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — END OF PERIOD	\$ 19,817	\$ 34,203	\$ 39,252
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash payments for interest	\$ 2,425	\$ 1,190	\$ 2,852
Cash payments for income taxes	10,053	18,833	9,170
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Capital expenditures in accounts payable and accrued expenses	980	706	265

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MASTERCRAFT BOAT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data and per unit data)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation — The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MasterCraft Boat Holdings, Inc. (“Holdings”) and its wholly owned subsidiaries from the dates of their acquisitions. Holdings and its subsidiaries collectively are referred to herein as the “Company.” All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Holdings has no independent operations and no material assets, other than its wholly owned equity interests in its subsidiaries, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and no material liabilities. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, Holdings had no material contingencies, long-term obligations, or guarantees other than a guarantee of its subsidiaries’ long-term debt (see Note 9).

Discontinued Operations — On September 2, 2022, the Company sold substantially all of the assets and liabilities of its NauticStar segment. The disposal represented the Company’s exit from the saltwater and deck boat category, a strategic shift that has a significant effect on the Company’s operations and financial results, and as such, qualifies for reporting as discontinued operations. The NauticStar segment results, for the periods presented, are reflected in our consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of cash flows as discontinued operations. Additionally, the related assets and liabilities associated with the discontinued operations are classified as discontinued operations in our consolidated balance sheet for the prior period presented (see Note 3).

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial disclosures and related information provided herein relate to our continuing operations and we have recast prior period amounts to reflect discontinued operations.

Reclassifications — Certain historical amounts have been reclassified in these consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes herewith to conform to current presentation.

Use of Estimates — The preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses and related disclosures. The Company bases these estimates on historical results and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable. The Company’s most significant financial statement estimates include impairment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, warranty liability, unrecognized tax positions, inventory repurchase contingent obligations, and impairment of long-lived assets and intangible assets subject to amortization. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition — The Company’s revenue is derived primarily from the sale of boats and trailers, marine parts, and accessories to its independent dealers. The Company recognizes revenue when obligations under the terms of a contract are satisfied and control over promised goods is transferred to a customer. For substantially all sales, this occurs when the product is released to the carrier responsible for transporting it to a customer. The Company typically receives payment from the floor plan financing providers within 5 business days of shipment. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration it expects to receive in exchange for a product. The Company offers dealer incentives that include wholesale rebates, retail rebates and promotions, floor plan reimbursement or cash discounts, and other allowances that are recorded as reductions of revenues in Net sales in the consolidated statements of operations. The consideration recognized represents the amount specified in a contract with a customer, net of estimated incentives the Company reasonably expects to pay. The estimated liability and reduction in revenue for dealer incentives is recorded at the time of sale. Subsequent adjustments to incentive estimates are possible because actual results may differ from these estimates if conditions dictate the need to enhance or reduce sales promotion and incentive programs or if dealer achievement or other items vary from historical trends. Accrued dealer incentives are included in Accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Rebates and Discounts

Dealers earn wholesale rebates based on purchase volume commitments and achievement of certain performance metrics. The Company estimates the amount of wholesale rebates based on historical achievement, forecasted volume, and assumptions regarding dealer behavior. Rebates that apply to boats already in dealer inventory are referred to as retail rebates. The Company estimates the amount of retail rebates based on historical data for specific boat models adjusted for forecasted sales volume, product mix, dealer and consumer behavior, and assumptions concerning market conditions. The Company also utilizes various programs whereby it offers cash discounts or agrees to reimburse its dealers for certain floor plan interest costs incurred by dealers for limited periods of time, generally ranging up to nine months.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs includes those costs incurred to transport product to customers and internal handling costs, which relate to activities to prepare goods for shipment. The Company has elected to account for shipping and handling costs associated with outbound freight after control over a product has transferred to a customer as a fulfillment cost. The Company includes shipping and handling costs, including costs billed to customers, in Cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is created when customers prepay for goods or services prior to the Company transferring control of those goods or services to the customer. The contract liability is reduced once control of the goods is transferred to the customer. The difference between the opening and closing balances of the Company's contract liabilities primarily results from the timing difference between the Company's performance and the point at which it receives pre-payment from the customer.

Other Revenue Recognition Matters

Dealers generally have no right to return unsold boats. Occasionally, the Company may accept returns in limited circumstances and at the Company's discretion under its warranty policy. The Company may be obligated, in the event of default by a dealer, to accept returns of unsold boats under its repurchase commitment to floor financing providers, who are able to obtain such boats through foreclosure. The repurchase commitment is on an individual unit basis with a term from the date it is financed by the lending institution through the payment date by the dealer, generally not exceeding 30 months. The Company accounts for these arrangements as guarantees and recognizes a liability based on the estimated fair value of the repurchase obligation. The estimated fair value takes into account our estimate of the loss we will incur upon resale of any repurchases. The Company accrues the estimated fair value of this obligation based on the age of inventory currently under floor plan financing and estimated credit quality of dealers holding the inventory. Inputs used to estimate this fair value include significant unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use and, therefore, this liability is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company has excluded sales and other taxes assessed by a governmental authority in connection with revenue-producing activities from the determination of the transaction price for all contracts. The Company has not adjusted net sales for the effects of a significant financing component because the period between the transfer of the promised goods and the customer's payment is expected to be one year or less.

Accounts Receivable — Accounts receivable represents amounts billed to customers under credit terms customary in its industry. The Company normally does not charge interest on its accounts receivable. The Company carries its accounts receivable at face value, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts, which the Company records on a regular basis based upon known bad debt risks and past loss history, customer payment practices and economic conditions. Actual collection experience may differ from the current estimate of net receivables. A change to the allowance for doubtful accounts may be required if a future event or other change in circumstances results in a change in the estimate of the ultimate collectability of a specific account. Amounts recorded as bad debt expense, write-offs, and recoveries were not material for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — The Company considers all highly-liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents. The Company's cash and cash equivalents include cash deposits and money market funds. The Company's cash deposits may at times exceed federally insured amounts.

Held-to-Maturity Securities — The Company invests excess cash balances in short-term debt securities, such as government-sponsored securities, and/or corporate bonds. The Company accounts for its investments in debt securities in accordance with Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 320, *Investments — Debt and Equity Securities*.

We classify our investments in debt securities based on the facts and circumstances present at the time of purchase of the securities. We subsequently reassess the appropriateness of that classification at each reporting date. As of June 30, 2023, all of our investments in debt securities were classified as held-to-maturity and are due to mature within one year (see Note 4).

Inputs used to estimate the fair value of our investments include significant other observable inputs and, therefore, are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Concentrations of Credit and Business Risk — Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of trade receivables. Credit risk on trade receivables is mitigated as a result of the Company’s use of trade letters of credit, dealer floor plan financing arrangements, and the geographically diversified nature of the Company’s customer base.

Supplier Concentrations

The Company is dependent on the ability of its suppliers to provide products on a timely basis and on favorable pricing terms. The loss of certain principal suppliers or a significant reduction in product availability from principal suppliers could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Business risk insurance is in place to mitigate the business risk associated with sole suppliers for sudden disruptions such as those caused by natural disasters.

The Company is dependent on third-party equipment manufacturers, distributors, and dealers for certain parts and materials utilized in the manufacturing process. During the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company purchased all engines for its MasterCraft performance sport boats under a supply agreement with a single vendor. Total purchases for all segments from this vendor were \$47.6 million, \$45.0 million, and \$40.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. During the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company purchased outboard engines for its Aviaara boats and a majority of the engines for its Crest boats under a supply agreement with a single vendor. Total purchases from this vendor were \$31.0 million, \$34.0 million, and \$22.7 million for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Inventories — Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value and are shown net of an inventory allowance in the consolidated balance sheet. Inventory cost includes material, labor, and manufacturing overhead and is determined based on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Provisions are made as necessary to reduce inventory amounts to their net realizable value or to provide for obsolete inventory.

Property, Plant, and Equipment — Property, plant, and equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred, and expenditures for additions and improvements that increase the asset’s useful life are capitalized.

For the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, ranges of asset lives used for depreciation purposes are:

Buildings and improvements	7	-	40	years
Machinery and equipment	3	-	7	years
Furniture and fixtures	3	-	7	years

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets — The Company does not amortize goodwill and other purchased intangible assets with indefinite lives, which are primarily related to trade names. The Company’s intangible assets with finite lives consist primarily of dealer networks and are carried at their estimated fair values at the time of acquisition, less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets (see Note 7). Intangible assets that are subject to amortization are evaluated for impairment using a process similar to that used to evaluate long-lived assets described below. The Company has three reporting units, MasterCraft, Crest, and Aviaara, which each relate to an operating segment as described in Note 14. As of June 30, 2023, all of the Company’s goodwill relates to the MasterCraft reporting unit and all of the Company’s other intangible assets relate to the MasterCraft and Crest reporting units.

Goodwill

Goodwill results from the excess of purchase price over the net identifiable assets of businesses acquired. The Company reviews goodwill for impairment annually, at its fiscal year-end annual impairment testing date, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit may be below its carrying value. As part of the impairment tests, the Company may perform a qualitative, rather than quantitative, assessment to determine whether the fair values of its reporting units are “more likely than not” to be greater than their carrying values. In performing this qualitative analysis, the Company considers various factors, including the effect of market or industry changes and the reporting units’ actual results compared to projected results.

If the fair value of a reporting unit does not meet the “more likely than not” criteria discussed above, the impairment test for goodwill is a quantitative test. This test involves comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not considered impaired. If the carrying amount exceeds the fair value then the goodwill is considered impaired and an impairment loss is recognized in an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the reporting unit’s fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of the goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

The Company calculates the fair value of its reporting units by considering both the income approach and market approach. The income approach calculates the fair value of the reporting unit using a discounted cash flow method. Internally forecasted future cash flows, which the Company believes reasonably approximate market participant assumptions, are discounted using a weighted average cost of capital (“Discount Rate”) developed for each reporting unit. The Discount Rate is developed using observable market inputs, as well as

considering whether or not there is a measure of risk related to the specific reporting unit's forecasted performance. Fair value under the market approach is determined for each unit by applying market multiples for comparable public companies to the unit's financial results. The key judgements in these calculations are the assumptions used in determining the reporting unit's forecasted future performance, including revenue growth and operating margins, as well as the perceived risk associated with those forecasts in determining the Discount Rate, along with selecting representative market multiples.

The Company recognized a \$1.1 million goodwill impairment charge within the Aviara segment during the year ended June 30, 2022 (see Note 7).

Other Intangible Assets

The Company's primary intangible assets other than goodwill are dealer networks and trade names acquired in business combinations. These intangible assets are initially valued using a methodology commensurate with the intended use of the asset. The dealer networks were valued using an income approach, which requires an estimate or forecast of the expected future cash flows from the dealer network through the application of the multi-period excess earnings approach. The fair value of trade names is measured using a relief-from-royalty approach, a variation of the income approach, which requires an estimate or forecast of the expected future cash flows. This method assumes the value of the trade name is the discounted cash flows of the amount that would be paid to third parties had the Company not owned the trade name and instead licensed the trade name from another company. The basis for future sales projections for these methods are internal revenue forecasts by reporting unit, which the Company believes represent reasonable market participant assumptions. The future cash flows are discounted using an applicable Discount Rate as well as any potential risk premium to reflect the inherent risk of holding a standalone intangible asset.

The key judgements in these fair value calculations, as applicable, are: assumptions used in developing internal revenue growth and dealer expense forecasts, assumed dealer attrition rates, the selection of an appropriate royalty rate, as well as the perceived risk associated with those forecasts in determining the Discount Rate.

The costs of amortizable intangible assets, including dealer networks, are recognized over their expected useful lives, approximately ten years for the dealer networks, using the straight-line method. Intangible assets that are subject to amortization are evaluated for impairment using a process similar to that used to evaluate long-lived assets described below. Intangible assets not subject to amortization are assessed for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that an asset may be impaired. As part of the annual test, the Company may perform a qualitative, rather than quantitative, assessment to determine whether each trade name intangible asset is "more likely than not" impaired. In performing this qualitative analysis, the Company considers various factors, including macroeconomic events, industry and market events and cost related events. If the "more likely than not" criteria is not met, the impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset.

The Company recognized \$18.5 million in other intangible asset impairment charges related to the NauticStar reporting unit during the year ended June 30, 2022. These charges are included in the loss from discontinued operations (see Note 3).

Long-Lived Assets Other than Intangible Assets — The Company assesses the potential for impairment of its long-lived assets if facts and circumstances, such as declines in sales, earnings, or cash flows or adverse changes in the business climate, suggest that they may be impaired. A current expectation that, more likely than not, a long-lived asset (asset group) will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life will also trigger a review for impairment. The Company performs its assessment by comparing the book value of the asset groups to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset groups. If any impairment in the carrying value of its long-lived assets is indicated, the assets would be adjusted to an estimate of fair value.

The Company recognized \$5.3 million in long-lived asset impairment charges related to the NauticStar reporting unit during the year ended June 30, 2022. These charges are included in the loss from discontinued operations (see Note 3).

Product Warranties — The Company offers warranties on the sale of certain products for periods of between one and five years. These warranties require us or our dealers to repair or replace defective products during the warranty period at no cost to the consumer. We estimate the costs that may be incurred under our basic limited warranty and record as a liability the amount of such costs at the time the product revenue is recognized. Factors that affect our warranty liability include the number of units sold, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims, and cost per claim. We periodically assess the adequacy of the recorded warranty liabilities and adjust the amounts as actual claims are determined or as changes in the obligations become reasonably estimable. We also adjust our liability for specific warranty matters when they become known, and the exposure can be estimated. Future warranty claims may differ from our estimate of the warranty liability, which could lead to changes in the Company's warranty liability in future periods.

Income Taxes — Income tax expense is the total of the current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company records its global tax provision based on the respective tax rules and regulations for the jurisdictions in which it operates. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax amounts for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates.

Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. Significant judgment is required in evaluating the need for and magnitude of appropriate valuation allowances against deferred tax assets. The realization of these assets is dependent on generating future taxable income.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the “more likely than not” test, no tax benefit is recorded.

The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes, interest and penalties may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will have an impact on tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Research and Development — Research and development expenditures are expensed as incurred. Research and development expense for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021 was \$8.3 million, \$7.2 million, and \$5.8 million, respectively, and is included in Operating expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Self-Insurance — The Company is self-insured for certain losses relating to product liability claims and employee medical claims. The Company has purchased stop-loss coverage in order to limit its exposure to any significant levels for these matters. Losses are accrued based on the Company’s estimates of the aggregate liability for self-insured claims incurred using certain actuarial assumptions followed in the insurance industry and the Company’s historical experience.

Deferred Debt Issuance Costs — Certain costs incurred to obtain financing are capitalized and amortized over the term of the related debt using the effective interest method. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company incurred deferred financing costs of \$0.6 million. For the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company recorded related amortization expense of \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.6 million, respectively. Additionally, for the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company recognized a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$0.7 million related to the debt refinancing in fiscal 2021. See Note 9 – Long-Term Debt for a discussion on debt issuance costs.

Share-Based Compensation — The Company records amounts for all share-based compensation, including grants of restricted stock awards and performance stock units over the vesting period in the consolidated statements of operations based on their fair values at the date of the grant. Forfeitures of share-based compensation, if any, are recognized as they occur. Share-based compensation costs are included in Selling and marketing and General and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of Operations. See Note 11 – Share-Based Compensation for a description of the Company’s accounting for share-based compensation plans.

Advertising — Advertising costs are expensed when the advertising first takes place. Advertising expense recognized during the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, was \$5.7 million, \$4.4 million, and \$4.4 million, respectively, and is included in Selling and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Fair Value Measurements — The Company measures certain of its financial assets and liabilities at fair value and utilizes the established framework for measuring fair value and disclosing information about fair value measurements. Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

Level 1 — Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2 — Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 — Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company’s own assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

When measuring fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. When possible, the Company looks to active and observable markets to price identical assets. When identical assets are not traded in active markets, the Company looks to market observable data for similar assets. The Company’s most significant financial asset or liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis is its inventory repurchase contingent obligation (see “Revenue Recognition - Other Revenue Recognition Matters” and Note 12). The non-recurring fair value measurement related to the impairment of goodwill recorded in fiscal 2022 is a level 3 measurement.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments — The carrying amounts of the Company’s financial instruments, consisting of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other liabilities, approximate their estimated fair values due to the relative short-term nature of the amounts. The carrying amount of debt approximates fair value due to variable interest rates at customary terms and rates the Company could obtain in current financing.

Earnings Per Common Share — Basic earnings per common share reflects reported earnings divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per common share include the effect of dilutive stock options, restricted stock awards, and performance stock units unless inclusion would not be dilutive.

Postretirement Benefits — The Company has a defined contribution plan and makes contributions including matching and discretionary contributions which are based on various percentages of compensation, and in some instances are based on the amount of the employees’ contributions to the plans. The expense related to the defined contribution plan was \$1.9 million, \$1.7 million, and \$1.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements Issued And Adopted

Income Taxes — In December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued ASU 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. ASU 2019-12 simplifies the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions to general principles in Income Taxes (Topic 740). It also clarifies and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Reference Rate Reform — In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting. ASU 2020-04 provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying U.S. GAAP to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions, subject to meeting certain criteria, that reference London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of reference rate reform. An entity may apply ASU 2020-04 as of any date from the beginning of an interim period that includes or is subsequent to March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

2. REVENUE RECOGNITION

The following tables present the Company’s net sales by major product category for each reportable segment.

	Year Ended June 30, 2023			
	MasterCraft	Crest	Aviara	Total
Major Product Categories:				
Boats and trailers	\$ 452,903	\$ 139,654	\$ 52,143	\$ 644,700
Parts	13,922	1,070	—	14,992
Other revenue	1,831	523	—	2,354
Total	\$ 468,656	\$ 141,247	\$ 52,143	\$ 662,046

	Year Ended June 30, 2022			
	MasterCraft	Crest	Aviara	Total
Major Product Categories:				
Boats and trailers	\$ 450,734	\$ 138,841	\$ 34,723	\$ 624,298
Parts	13,170	962	—	14,132
Other revenue	2,123	1,056	—	3,179
Total	\$ 466,027	\$ 140,859	\$ 34,723	\$ 641,609

	For Year Ended June 30, 2021			
	MasterCraft	Crest	Aviara	Total
Major Product Categories:				
Boats and trailers	\$ 336,785	\$ 101,208	\$ 12,462	\$ 450,455
Parts	12,934	1,091	—	14,025
Other revenue	1,093	389	—	1,482
Total	\$ 350,812	\$ 102,688	\$ 12,462	\$ 465,962

For fiscal 2023, the Company's top ten dealers accounted for approximately 40% of our net sales and one of our dealers individually accounted for 14.9%, or approximately \$98.6 million. For fiscal 2022 and 2021, the Company's top ten dealers accounted for approximately 30% of our net sales and none of our dealers individually accounted for more than 10% of our total net sales.

On a consolidated basis, sales outside of North America accounted for 4.6%, 5.5%, and 5.1% of the Company's net sales for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. The Company had no significant concentrations of sales to individual dealers or in countries outside of North America during the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

Contract Liabilities

As of June 30, 2023, the Company had \$3.3 million of contract liabilities associated with customer deposits and services reported in Accrued expenses and other current liabilities and Other long-term liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The Company expects to recognize \$1.5 million of this amount during the year ending June 30, 2024, and \$1.8 million thereafter. As of June 30, 2022, total contract liabilities were \$1.4 million. During the year ended June 30, 2023, all of this amount was recognized as revenue.

See Note 1 for a description of the Company's significant revenue recognition policies and Note 14 for a description of the Company's segments.

3. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On September 2, 2022, the Company sold its NauticStar business to certain affiliates of Iconic Marine Group, LLC ("Purchaser"). Pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement, substantially all of the assets of NauticStar were sold, including, among other things, all of the issued and outstanding membership interests in its wholly-owned subsidiary NS Transport, LLC, all owned real property, equipment, inventory, intellectual property and accounts receivable, and the Purchaser assumed substantially all of the liabilities of NauticStar, including, among other things, product liability and warranty claims.

In conjunction with the purchase agreement, the Company entered into a joint employer services agreement and a transition services agreement, which provided certain services to the Purchaser for various periods of time after the sale. Both agreements ended during the second quarter of fiscal 2023. These agreements did not have a material impact on expenditures, earnings, nor cash flows during the year ended June 30, 2023.

Further, the Company entered into the Second Amendment to the Credit Agreement as described further in Note 9 related to waivers of restrictions within the Credit Agreement, as amended, on the sale of assets.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company recognized a \$22.5 million loss on sale, subject to further changes based upon a customary working capital adjustment which is currently undergoing arbitration. The outcome of this matter is uncertain at this time. Furthermore, assets and liabilities retained, primarily related to certain claims, are subject to change, with activity after the date of sale being recorded as discontinued operations.

The following table summarizes the results of discontinued operations for the following periods:

	Years Ended June 30,		
	2023	2022	2021
NET SALES	\$ 7,766	\$ 66,253	\$ 59,846
COST OF SALES	10,253	72,081	55,006
GROSS LOSS	(2,487)	(5,828)	4,840
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Selling, general and administrative	2,859	6,645	5,538
Amortization of other intangible assets	—	2,032	1,992
Impairments	—	23,833	—
Total operating expenses	2,859	32,510	7,530
OPERATING LOSS	(5,346)	(38,338)	(2,690)
Loss on sale of discontinued operations	(22,487)	—	—
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT	(27,833)	(38,338)	(2,690)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	6,318	8,607	422
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET OF TAX	<u>\$ (21,515)</u>	<u>\$ (29,731)</u>	<u>\$ (2,268)</u>

The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities associated with discontinued operations:

	June 30, 2022
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	\$ 3,130
Inventories, net	20,044
Other current assets	434
Total current assets classified as discontinued operations	<u>\$ 23,608</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:	
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 5,924
Other long-term assets	63
Total non-current assets classified as discontinued operations	<u>\$ 5,987</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	\$ 4,675
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	3,212
Total current liabilities classified as discontinued operations	<u>\$ 7,887</u>

NauticStar Impairment Activity

In the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2022, the NauticStar reporting unit recorded unplanned negative operating results despite ongoing efforts to improve sales volumes and yield more favorable margins, including the engagement of third-party consulting resources. These results, combined with the outlook for further supply chain disruptions, labor challenges, and higher costs from inflationary pressures, resulted in an impairment trigger in the fourth quarter related to the NauticStar reporting unit's intangible and other long-lived assets. Based on our evaluation of projected future cash flows, we concluded that the trade name intangible asset of \$8.0 million was fully impaired as of June 30, 2022.

We then performed a probability-weighted undiscounted cash flow analysis for the asset group related to the NauticStar reporting unit that considered projected cash flows from continuing to operate the assets through their remaining estimated useful lives, a potential sale, and a potential exit of the business other than through a sale and concluded that the carrying value of the asset group was not recoverable. The fair value of the finite-lived dealer network intangible asset was estimated using these cash flows, resulting in a full impairment of \$10.5 million. The fair value of the fixed assets, which primarily comprised of machinery and equipment, such as tooling, was estimated using liquidation values, resulting in an impairment charge of \$5.3 million against the asset group's fixed assets.

As a result of our impairment analyses, we recorded total impairment charges of \$23.8 million related to the NauticStar reporting unit's intangible and fixed assets during the year ended June 30, 2022, which are included in Impairments in the results of discontinued operations above.

4. HELD-TO-MATURITY SECURITIES

During the year ended June 30, 2023, we invested a portion of our cash and cash equivalents in short-term investments, which primarily consist of investment grade corporate bonds and U.S. treasury bills. We have the ability and intention to hold these investments until maturity and therefore have classified these investments as held-to-maturity and recorded them at amortized cost and presented them in “Held-to-maturity securities” on our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2023. The income recognized for these investments is recorded within Interest income on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of June 30, 2022, there were no outstanding held-to-maturity investments.

The following is a summary of investments as of June 30, 2023:

	<u>Amortized Cost / Net Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Fixed income securities:				
Corporate bonds	\$ 81,743	\$ 1	\$ (160)	\$ 81,584
U.S. treasury bills	9,817	31	(1)	9,847
Total held-to-maturity securities	<u>\$ 91,560</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$ (161)</u>	<u>\$ 91,431</u>

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2023</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 40,201	\$ 45,021
Work in process	9,465	7,634
Finished goods	10,335	7,710
Obsolescence reserve	(1,703)	(1,770)
Total inventories	<u>\$ 58,298</u>	<u>\$ 58,595</u>

6. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2023</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>
Land and improvements	\$ 10,456	\$ 6,367
Buildings and improvements	46,759	35,379
Machinery and equipment	40,632	39,457
Furniture and fixtures	5,284	3,394
Construction in progress	10,180	6,315
Total property, plant, and equipment	113,311	90,912
Less accumulated depreciation	(35,390)	(35,089)
Property, plant, and equipment — net	<u>\$ 77,921</u>	<u>\$ 55,823</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021 was \$8.6 million, \$7.7 million, and \$6.4 million, respectively.

Property, plant, and equipment, net increased mainly due to capital spending focused on tooling, capacity expansion, strategic initiatives, and information technology.

7. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill and Other Intangible Asset Impairment

See Note 1 for a discussion of the methods used to determine the fair value of goodwill and other intangible assets. In assessing the need for goodwill and intangible impairment, management utilizes a number of estimates, including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows, transactions and marketplace data. Accordingly, these fair value measurements fall in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fiscal 2022 Goodwill Impairment

In fiscal 2022, the Company realigned its reportable segments. As a result of the change in segments, the Company reallocated the goodwill recorded in the MasterCraft reporting unit to the two separate MasterCraft and Aviara reporting units. In conjunction with the reallocation of goodwill, the Company tested goodwill at our MasterCraft and Aviara segments and determined the carrying value of the Aviara reporting unit to be in excess of the fair value. Consequently, a \$1.1 million impairment charge was recognized for our Aviara reporting unit in fiscal 2022.

Goodwill

Goodwill reallocation and impairment charge for the year ended June 30, 2022, were as follows:

	MasterCraft	Aviara	Total
Goodwill, net at June 30, 2021	\$ 29,593	\$ —	\$ 29,593
Goodwill reallocation	(1,100)	1,100	—
Impairment loss	—	(1,100)	(1,100)
Goodwill, net at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 28,493</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 28,493</u>

As of June 30, 2023, our annual impairment test date, the Company performed a qualitative assessment and identified no events or circumstances that indicated that there existed a more likely than not probability of impairment of goodwill within our MasterCraft segment.

The following table presents the carrying amounts of goodwill as of June 30, 2023 and 2022 for each of the Company's reportable segments.

	Gross Amount	Accumulated Impairment Losses	Total
MasterCraft	\$ 28,493	\$ —	\$ 28,493
Crest	36,238	(36,238)	—
Aviara	1,100	(1,100)	—
Total	<u>\$ 65,831</u>	<u>\$ (37,338)</u>	<u>\$ 28,493</u>

Other Intangible Assets

The following table presents the carrying amount of Other intangible assets, net as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

	June 30, 2023			June 30, 2022		
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization / Impairment	Other intangible assets, net	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization / Impairment	Other intangible assets, net
Amortized intangible assets						
Dealer networks	\$ 19,500	\$ (10,050)	\$ 9,450	\$ 19,500	\$ (8,143)	\$ 11,357
Software	245	(233)	12	245	(184)	61
	<u>19,745</u>	<u>(10,283)</u>	<u>9,462</u>	<u>19,745</u>	<u>(8,327)</u>	<u>11,418</u>
Unamortized intangible assets						
Trade names	33,000	(7,000)	26,000	33,000	(7,000)	26,000
Total other intangible assets	<u>\$ 52,745</u>	<u>\$ (17,283)</u>	<u>\$ 35,462</u>	<u>\$ 52,745</u>	<u>\$ (15,327)</u>	<u>\$ 37,418</u>

As of June 30, 2023, our annual impairment test date, the Company performed a qualitative assessment and identified no events or circumstances that indicated that there existed a more likely than not probability of impairment of other intangible assets within our MasterCraft and Crest segments.

Amortization expense related to Other intangible assets, net for each of the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$2.0 million.

The following table presents estimated future amortization expense for the next five fiscal years and thereafter.

Fiscal years ending June 30,

2024	\$	1,812
2025		1,800
2026		1,800
2027		1,800
2028		1,800
and thereafter		450
Total	\$	<u>9,462</u>

8. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Warranty	\$ 31,780	\$ 25,824
Dealer incentives	24,987	15,508
Compensation and related accruals	5,838	4,908
Self-insurance	1,586	1,171
Inventory repurchase contingent obligation	1,515	661
Contract liabilities	1,477	1,447
Liabilities retained associated with discontinued operations	690	—
Other	4,623	4,918
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	<u>\$ 72,496</u>	<u>\$ 54,437</u>

Accrued warranty liability activity was as follows:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 25,824	\$ 20,655
Provisions	15,302	12,520
Payments made	(12,899)	(9,057)
Aggregate changes for preexisting warranties	3,553	1,706
Balance at the end of the period	<u>\$ 31,780</u>	<u>\$ 25,824</u>

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt outstanding was as follows:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Term loan	\$ 54,000	\$ 57,000
Debt issuance costs on term loan	(324)	(451)
Total debt	53,676	56,549
Less current portion of long-term debt	4,500	3,000
Less current portion of debt issuance costs on term loan	(119)	(127)
Long-term debt, net of current portion	<u>\$ 49,295</u>	<u>\$ 53,676</u>

On June 28, 2021, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of certain financial institutions (the “Credit Agreement”). The Credit Agreement provides the Company with a \$160.0 million senior secured credit facility, consisting of a \$60.0 million term loan (the “Term Loan”) and a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Credit Facility”). The Credit Agreement refinanced and replaced the Fourth Amended Credit Agreement, which had been in place prior to the Credit Agreement and

provided the Company with a \$190.0 million senior secured credit facility, consisting of a \$75.0 million term loan, and \$80.0 million term loan, and a \$35.0 million revolving credit facility. The Credit Agreement is secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company's assets.

The Credit Agreement contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict the Company's ability to, subject to specified exceptions, incur additional debt; incur additional liens and contingent liabilities; sell or dispose of assets; merge with or acquire other companies; liquidate or dissolve; engage in businesses that are not in a related line of business; make loans, advances or guarantees; pay dividends or make other distributions; engage in transactions with affiliates; and make investments. The Company is also required to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and a maximum net leverage ratio.

As a result of entering into the Credit Agreement, the Company recognized a \$0.7 million loss on early extinguishment of debt during the year ended June 30, 2021 related to unamortized debt issuance costs of the previously existing credit facility.

On August 31, 2022, the Company entered into the Second Amendment to the Credit Agreement to obtain the necessary consents and waivers to the restrictions described above in the covenants of the Credit Agreement, as related to the sale of the NauticStar business on September 2, 2022, as discussed in Note 3.

The Credit Agreement, as amended, bears interest, at the Company's option, at either the prime rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.25% to 1.00% or at an adjusted benchmark rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.25% to 2.00%, in each case based on the Company's net leverage ratio. The Company is also required to pay a commitment fee for any unused portion of the revolving credit facility ranging from 0.15% to 0.30% based on the Company's net leverage ratio. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the effective interest rate on borrowings outstanding was 6.50% and 2.94%, respectively.

The Credit Agreement will mature and all remaining amounts outstanding thereunder will be due and payable on June 28, 2026. As of June 30, 2023, the Company was in compliance with its financial covenants under the Credit Agreement.

Revolving Credit Facility

In conjunction with the Credit Agreement entered into on June 28, 2021, the Company drew \$33.7 million on its Revolving Credit Facility. Drawn amounts were used to repay a same amount of outstanding borrowings under the term loans under the Fourth Amended Credit Agreement. As of June 30, 2022, the Company had repaid all outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility and had remaining availability of \$100.0 million. The Company has not utilized the revolver as of June 30, 2023, and still holds availability of \$100.0 million.

Maturities for the Term Loan subsequent to June 30, 2023 are as follows:

2024	\$	4,500
2025		4,500
2026		45,000
Total	\$	<u>54,000</u>

10. INCOME TAXES

The Company's sources of earnings before income taxes are primarily derived in the U.S. Earnings in jurisdictions outside of the U.S. were not significant during each of the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

For the years ended June 30, the components of the provision for income taxes for continuing operations are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Current income tax expense:			
Federal	\$ 25,115	\$ 22,563	\$ 12,795
State	5,728	5,680	3,276
Total current tax expense	<u>\$ 30,843</u>	<u>\$ 28,243</u>	<u>\$ 16,071</u>
Deferred tax (benefit) expense:			
Federal	\$ (3,739)	\$ (1,044)	\$ 858
State	31	(413)	(849)
Foreign	—	(7)	—
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	<u>(3,708)</u>	<u>(1,464)</u>	<u>9</u>
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ 27,135</u>	<u>\$ 26,779</u>	<u>\$ 16,080</u>

The difference between the statutory and the effective federal tax rate related to continuing operations for the periods below is attributable to the following:

	2023	2022	2021
Statutory income tax rate	21.00%	21.00%	21.00%
State taxes (net of federal income tax benefit and valuation allowance)	2.20%	1.76%	1.21%
Tax credits	(0.93%)	(0.66%)	(0.77%)
Change in valuation allowance	—	(0.03%)	0.19%
Permanent differences	(0.90%)	(0.69%)	(0.74%)
Uncertain tax positions	1.90%	1.99%	0.74%
Other	(0.19%)	(0.03%)	(0.05%)
Effective income tax rate	23.08%	23.34%	21.58%

As of June 30, 2023, and 2022, a summary of the significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities was as follows:

	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets:		
Intangible asset basis difference	\$ 3,224	\$ 15,886
Warranty reserves	7,448	6,515
Accrued selling	2,177	390
Capitalized research costs	1,835	—
Stock compensation	1,463	1,183
Unrecognized tax benefits	1,328	1,145
Inventory	504	1,142
Net operating loss	750	705
Other	1,463	943
Total deferred tax assets	20,192	27,909
Valuation allowance	(2)	(2)
Total deferred tax assets, net of the valuation allowance	20,190	27,907
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	(6,201)	(5,404)
Other	(1,561)	(978)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(7,762)	(6,382)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 12,428	\$ 21,525

As of June 30, 2023, the Company has state net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of \$16.7 million. Of this amount, \$1.0 million expire in varying years ranging from June 30, 2025 to June 30, 2038, while the remainder can be carried forward indefinitely.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding accrued amounts for interest and penalties, is as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at July 1	\$ 5,513	\$ 3,304
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	1,289	2,004
Additions for tax positions of prior years	30	296
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(600)	(91)
Balance at June 30	\$ 6,232	\$ 5,513

Of this total, \$5.4 million and \$4.7 million as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represent the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective income tax rate in future periods. The total amount of interest and penalties recorded in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021 was an expense of \$0.2 million, an expense of \$0.2 million, and a benefit of \$0.2 million, respectively. The amounts accrued for interest and penalties at June 30, 2023 and 2022 were \$1.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, and is presented in unrecognized tax positions on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

In general, it is the practice and intention of the Company to reinvest the earnings of its non-U.S. subsidiaries in those operations. As of June 30, 2023, the Company has not made a current provision for U.S. or additional foreign withholding taxes on investments in foreign

subsidiaries that are indefinitely reinvested. Generally, such amounts become subject to U.S. taxation upon the remittance of dividends and under certain other circumstances.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax, as well as various other state income taxes and foreign income taxes. The federal income tax returns for the years ended June 30, 2020 through 2022 are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service. For state purposes, the statutes of limitation vary by jurisdiction. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to examination by taxing authorities for years before June 30, 2020. The Company expects the total amount of unrecognized benefits to increase by approximately \$0.8 million in the next twelve months. The Company records unrecognized tax benefits as liabilities and adjusts these liabilities when its judgment changes as a result of the evaluation of new information not previously available. Because of the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the unrecognized tax benefit liabilities. These differences will be reflected as increases or decreases to income tax expense in the period in which new information is available.

11. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The 2015 Incentive Award Plan (“2015 Plan”) provides for the grant of stock options, including incentive stock options, and nonqualified stock options (“NSOs”), restricted stock, dividend equivalents, stock payments, restricted stock units, restricted stock awards (“RSAs”), deferred stock, deferred stock units, performance awards, stock appreciation rights, performance stock units (“PSUs”), and cash awards. As of June 30, 2023, there were 1,045,380 shares available for issuance under the 2015 Plan.

The following table presents the components of share-based compensation expense within continuing operations by award type for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

	2023	2022	2021
Restricted stock awards	\$ 2,283	\$ 1,684	\$ 1,541
Performance stock units	1,373	1,826	1,391
Share-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 3,656</u>	<u>\$ 3,510</u>	<u>\$ 2,932</u>

The amount of compensation cost the Company recognizes over the requisite service period is based on the Company’s best estimate of the achievement of the performance conditions and can fluctuate over time.

The following table presents the income tax benefit related to share-based compensation expense within continuing operations recognized by award type.

	2023	2022	2021
Restricted stock awards	\$ 530	\$ 383	\$ 342
Performance stock units	319	416	309
Share-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 849</u>	<u>\$ 799</u>	<u>\$ 651</u>

Restricted Stock Awards

All RSAs granted to non-employee directors vest over the remainder of that fiscal year, and all RSAs granted to employees vest over a period of between one to three years. Generally, non-vested RSAs are forfeited if employment is terminated prior to vesting. RSAs are granted at a per share fair value equal to the market value of the Company’s common stock on the grant date. The Company recognizes the cost of non-vested RSAs ratably over the requisite service period.

The fair value of RSAs vested during the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021 was \$3.2 million, \$2.4 million, and \$1.6 million, respectively. A summary of RSA activity within continuing operations for these years is as follows:

	Number of Restricted Stock Awards Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Total Non-vested Restricted Stock Awards at June 30, 2020	106,894	\$ 18.01
Granted	93,357	20.34
Vested	(73,385)	18.54
Forfeited	(8,673)	19.29
Total Non-vested Restricted Stock Awards at June 30, 2021	118,193	19.42
Granted	95,753	25.04
Vested	(99,004)	22.01
Forfeited	(8,534)	24.65
Total Non-vested Restricted Stock Awards at June 30, 2022	106,408	21.65
Granted	104,657	23.91
Vested	(112,789)	22.10
Forfeited	(6,369)	21.83
Total Non-vested Restricted Stock Awards at June 30, 2023	91,907	23.66

As of June 30, 2023, there was \$1.8 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested RSAs. The Company expects this expense to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.5 years.

Performance Stock Units

During the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company granted performance shares to certain employees. The awards will be earned based on the Company's achievement of certain performance criteria over a three-year performance period. The performance period for the awards commences on July 1 of the fiscal year in which they were granted and continues for a three-year period, ending on June 30 of the applicable year. The probability of achieving the performance criteria is assessed quarterly. Following the determination of the Company's achievement with respect to the performance criteria, the amount of shares awarded will be subject to adjustment based on the application of a total shareholder return ("TSR") modifier. The grant date fair value is determined based on both the assessment of the probability of the Company's achieving the performance criteria and an estimate of the expected TSR modifier. The TSR modifier estimate is determined by using a Monte Carlo Simulation model, which considers the likelihood of all possible outcomes of long-term market performance. The amount of compensation cost the Company recognizes over the requisite service period is based on management's best estimate of the achievement of the performance criteria.

The fair value of PSUs vested during the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021 was \$1.7 million, \$2.1 million, and \$0.4 million, respectively. A summary of PSU activity within continuing operations for these years is as follows:

	Number of Performance Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Total Non-vested Performance Stock Units at June 30, 2020	67,404	\$ 20.02
Granted	123,096	22.11
Vested	(14,627)	26.29
Forfeited	(15,588)	20.25
Total Non-vested Performance Stock Units at June 30, 2021	160,285	21.03
Granted	53,842	28.73
Vested	(99,860)	20.16
Forfeited	(9,077)	26.71
Total Non-vested Performance Stock Units at June 30, 2022	105,190	25.30
Granted	76,567	26.08
Vested	(56,790)	22.38
Forfeited	(1,996)	26.15
Total Non-vested Performance Stock Units at June 30, 2023	122,971	27.12

As of June 30, 2023, there was \$1.5 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested PSUs. The Company expects this expense to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years.

Nonqualified Stock Options

In July 2015, the Company granted 137,786 NSOs to certain employees. As of July 2019, all outstanding options were fully vested and exercisable. All outstanding options as of June 30, 2022, were exercised during the year ended June 30, 2023. A summary of NSO activity within continuing operations for these years is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Yrs.)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at June 30, 2020	32,392	\$ 10.70	5.1	\$ 270
Granted	—			
Exercised	(7,952)	10.70		
Forfeited or expired	—			
Outstanding at June 30, 2021	24,440	10.70	4.1	381
Granted	—			
Exercised	(9,294)	10.70		
Forfeited or expired	—			
Outstanding at June 30, 2022	15,146	10.70	3.1	157
Granted	—			
Exercised	(15,146)	10.70		
Forfeited or expired	—			
Outstanding at June 30, 2023	—			

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Repurchase Obligations

Under certain conditions, the Company is obligated to repurchase new inventory repossessed from dealerships by financial institutions that provide credit to the Company's dealers. See Note 1 for more information regarding the terms and accounting policies related to this obligation. The Company's obligations under such floor plan agreements are subject to various calculations and caps based on amounts currently owed by dealers to these financial institutions and, based on such terms, totaled approximately \$53.1 million and \$46.0 million as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, respectively. We incurred no material impact from repurchase events during the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021. The Company recorded a repurchase liability of \$1.6 million and \$0.7 million as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Purchase Commitments

The Company is engaged in an exclusive contract with a single vendor to provide engines for its MasterCraft performance sport boats. This contract makes this vendor the only supplier to MasterCraft for in-board engines and expires June 30, 2025. The Company is obligated to purchase a minimum number of engines for each model year under this contract. The Company could also be required to pay a penalty to this vendor in order to maintain exclusivity if annual purchases under the agreement fail to meet a certain volume threshold. We incurred no penalties related to purchase commitments during the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

Operating Leases

The Company has lease agreements for certain personal and real property. Leases with an initial lease term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet. Our lease agreements do not include any significant renewal options. Our lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at lease inception. Operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date. Because the rates implicit in the Company's lease contracts are not readily determinable, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of future

payments. The incremental borrowing rate is estimated to approximate the interest rate on a collateralized basis with similar terms and payments, and in economic environments where the leased asset is located. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any initial direct costs and lease payments made prior to lease commencement and excludes lease incentives incurred.

The Company's lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company may enter into lease agreements that contain both lease and non-lease components, which it has elected to account for as a single lease component for all asset classes.

The lease-related balances as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and activity and costs during the periods presented are not material.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to various litigation, claims and proceedings, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues for litigation, claims and proceedings when a liability is both probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

As of June 30, 2023, the Company's accruals for litigation matters are not material. While these matters are subject to inherent uncertainties, management believes that current litigation, claims and proceedings, individually and in aggregate, and after considering expected insurance reimbursements, are not likely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE AND COMMON STOCK

The factors used in the earnings per share computation are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 90,452	\$ 87,945	\$ 58,438
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(21,515)	(29,731)	(2,268)
Net income	<u>\$ 68,937</u>	<u>\$ 58,214</u>	<u>\$ 56,170</u>
Weighted average shares — basic	17,618,797	18,455,226	18,805,464
Dilutive effect of assumed exercises of stock options	5,270	11,110	14,814
Dilutive effect of assumed restricted share awards/units	141,050	170,176	131,243
Weighted average outstanding shares — diluted	17,765,117	18,636,512	18,951,521
Basic net income (loss) per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 5.13	\$ 4.77	\$ 3.11
Discontinued operations	(1.22)	(1.62)	(0.12)
Net income	<u>\$ 3.91</u>	<u>\$ 3.15</u>	<u>\$ 2.99</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 5.09	\$ 4.72	\$ 3.08
Discontinued operations	(1.21)	(1.60)	(0.12)
Net income	<u>\$ 3.88</u>	<u>\$ 3.12</u>	<u>\$ 2.96</u>

For the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, an immaterial number of shares were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

Stock Repurchase Program

On June 24, 2021, the board of directors of the Company authorized a stock repurchase program that allows for the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of the Company's common stock during the three-year period ending June 24, 2024. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company repurchased 872,055 shares and 975,161 shares of common stock for \$22.9 million and \$25.5 million in cash, including related fees and expenses. We did not repurchase any common stock during fiscal 2021. As of June 30, 2023, \$1.6 million remained available under the current authorization.

On July 24, 2023, the board of directors of the Company authorized a new share repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase up to \$50 million of its outstanding shares of common stock. The new authorization will become effective upon the expiration of the Company's existing \$50 million share repurchase authorization.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Reportable Segments

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the CODM in making decisions on how to allocate resources and assess performance. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company's CODM regularly assessed the operating performance of the Company's boat brands under three operating and reportable segments:

- The MasterCraft segment produces boats at its Vonore, Tennessee facility. These are premium recreational performance sport boats primarily used for water skiing, wakeboarding, wake surfing, and general recreational boating.
- The Crest segment produces pontoon boats at its Owosso, Michigan facility. Crest's boats are primarily used for general recreational boating.
- The Aviara segment produces luxury day boats at its Merritt Island, Florida facility. Aviara boats are primarily used for general recreational boating.

Each segment distributes its products through its own independent dealer network. Each segment also has its own management structure which is responsible for the operations of the segment and is directly accountable to the CODM for the operating performance of the segment, which is regularly assessed by the CODM who allocates resources based on that performance.

The Company files a consolidated income tax return and does not allocate income taxes and other corporate-level expenses, including interest, to operating segments. All material corporate costs are included in the MasterCraft segment.

Selected financial information for the Company's reportable segments was as follows:

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2023			
	MasterCraft	Crest	Aviara	Consolidated
Net sales	\$ 468,656	\$141,247	\$ 52,143	\$ 662,046
Operating income (loss)	101,324	20,106	(4,515)	116,915
Depreciation and amortization	5,555	2,841	2,173	10,569
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	17,414	7,149	5,760	30,323

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2022			
	MasterCraft	Crest	Aviara	Consolidated
Net sales	\$ 466,027	\$140,859	\$ 34,723	\$ 641,609
Operating income (loss)	105,341	19,892	(9,038)	116,195
Depreciation and amortization	4,968	2,665	2,098	9,731
Goodwill impairment	—	—	1,100	1,100
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	6,642	4,193	1,461	12,296

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2021			
	MasterCraft	Crest	Aviara	Consolidated
Net sales	\$ 350,812	\$102,688	\$ 12,462	\$ 465,962
Operating income (loss)	73,354	13,605	(8,316)	78,643
Depreciation and amortization	4,479	2,503	1,386	8,368
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	5,273	892	19,054	25,219

The following table presents total assets for the Company's reportable segments as of June 30, 2023, and 2022.

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Assets:		
MasterCraft	\$ 259,201	\$ 178,386
Crest	53,435	53,956
Aviara	41,340	35,115
Discontinued operations	—	29,595
Total assets	<u>\$ 353,976</u>	<u>\$ 297,052</u>

15. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORTING (UNAUDITED)

The Company maintains its financial records on the basis of a fiscal year ending on June 30, with the fiscal quarters equaling thirteen weeks. The following tables set forth summary quarterly financial information for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and reflects the retrospective presentation of discontinued operations as discussed in Note 3. Due to the effects of rounding, the quarterly results presented may not sum to the fiscal year results presented.

	Fiscal Quarter Ended				Fiscal Year Ended
	June 30, 2023	April 2, 2023	January 1, 2023	October 2, 2022	June 30, 2023
Net sales	\$ 166,566	\$ 166,776	\$ 159,188	\$ 169,516	\$ 662,046
Gross profit	42,915	42,598	38,227	45,973	169,713
Operating income	29,206	29,026	26,461	32,222	116,915
Net income from continuing operations	23,052	22,782	19,983	24,635	90,452
Loss from discontinued operations	(376)	(272)	(300)	(20,567)	(21,515)
Net income	\$ 22,676	\$ 22,510	\$ 19,683	\$ 4,068	\$ 68,937
Basic net income (loss) per common share					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.38	\$ 5.13
Discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(1.15)	(1.22)
Net income	<u>\$ 1.31</u>	<u>\$ 1.28</u>	<u>\$ 1.11</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>	<u>\$ 3.91</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per common share					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.37	\$ 5.09
Discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(1.14)	(1.21)
Net income	<u>\$ 1.30</u>	<u>\$ 1.27</u>	<u>\$ 1.11</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>	<u>\$ 3.88</u>
Weighted average shares used for computation of:					
Basic earnings per common share	17,299,562	17,559,920	17,669,645	17,946,061	17,618,797
Diluted earnings per common share	17,505,504	17,748,910	17,774,329	18,031,725	17,765,117

	Fiscal Quarter Ended				Fiscal Year Ended
	June 30, 2022	April 3, 2022	January 2, 2022	October 3, 2021	June 30, 2022
Net sales	\$ 197,216	\$ 169,343	\$ 144,400	\$ 130,650	\$ 641,609
Gross profit	57,173	44,074	36,361	30,582	168,190
Operating income	44,592	31,604	23,619	16,380	116,195
Net income from continuing operations	33,548	24,306	17,859	12,232	87,945
Loss from discontinued operations	(22,057)	(3,371)	(2,457)	(1,846)	(29,731)
Net income	\$ 11,491	\$ 20,935	\$ 15,402	\$ 10,386	\$ 58,214
Basic net income (loss) per common share					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.33	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.65	\$ 4.77
Discontinued operations	(1.23)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(1.62)
Net income	<u>\$ 0.64</u>	<u>\$ 1.14</u>	<u>\$ 0.82</u>	<u>\$ 0.55</u>	<u>\$ 3.15</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per common share					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.65	\$ 4.72
Discontinued operations	(1.22)	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(1.60)
Net income	<u>\$ 0.63</u>	<u>\$ 1.13</u>	<u>\$ 0.81</u>	<u>\$ 0.55</u>	<u>\$ 3.12</u>
Weighted average shares used for computation of:					
Basic earnings per common share	17,952,267	18,295,949	18,722,386	18,850,301	18,455,226
Diluted earnings per common share	18,155,449	18,487,346	18,899,136	19,004,119	18,636,512

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