

OHIO CONSTRUCTION ACADEMY
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2025





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Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
800-282-0370

Board of Directors
Ohio Construction Academy
1725 Jetway Blvd.
Columbus, Ohio 43219

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Ohio Construction Academy, Franklin County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2024 through June 30 2025. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Ohio Construction Academy is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

KEITH FABER
Ohio Auditor of State

Tiffany L. Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM
Chief Deputy Auditor

March 19, 2026

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**OHIO CONSTRUCTION ACADEMY
FRANKLIN COUNTY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	13
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	36
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	37
Schedule of Academy Contributions	38
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	39
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	43

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County
1725 Jetway Blvd.
Columbus, OH 43219

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Ohio Construction Academy, Franklin County, Ohio (the "Academy"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Ohio Construction Academy, Franklin County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2025, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Academy and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and pension and other post-employment benefit schedules, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic

financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2025 on our consideration of the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Rea & Associates, Inc.
Dublin, Ohio
December 23, 2025

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Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of Ohio Construction Academy (the Academy) financial performance provides an overall review of the Academy's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Academy's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Academy's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 ***Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*** issued June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

Financial Highlights

- In total, net position increased \$236,250 from 2024 net position.
- Total assets increased \$735,945 and total liabilities increased \$519,334 during 2025.

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27* and the net OPEB liability, pursuant to GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, are the largest liabilities reported by the Academy at June 30, 2025. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Academy's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and net OPEB asset.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability to equal the Academy's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
- 2 Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(Unaudited)

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the “employment exchange” – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Academy is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these assets/liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer’s promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded asset/liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan’s fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan’s total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability reported by the retirement bonds. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Academy’s statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan’s *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows of resources.

Using this Financial Report

This report consists of the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, required supplementary information and notes to the required supplementary information. The financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(Unaudited)

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how well the Academy performed financially during 2025. This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position, both financial and capital and current and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or expended.

Table 1 provides a summary of the Academy's Net Position for fiscal years 2025 and 2024.

(Table 1)
Statement of Net Position

	2025	2024	Change
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 938,264	\$ 628,377	\$ 309,887
Capital Assets, Net	807,635	396,865	410,770
Security Deposit	5,000	-	5,000
Net OPEB Asset	50,192	39,904	10,288
Total Assets	<u>1,801,091</u>	<u>1,065,146</u>	<u>735,945</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>430,029</u>	<u>383,034</u>	<u>46,995</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	235,580	145,033	90,547
Long Term Liabilities	1,517,339	1,088,552	428,787
Total Liabilities	<u>1,752,919</u>	<u>1,233,585</u>	<u>519,334</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>231,549</u>	<u>204,193</u>	<u>27,356</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	58,591	(837)	59,428
Restricted for OPEB	50,192	39,904	10,288
Unrestricted	137,869	(28,665)	166,534
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 246,652</u>	<u>\$ 10,402</u>	<u>\$ 236,250</u>

Current assets increased from fiscal year 2024, primarily due to a significant increase in cash and cash equivalents from increased foundation funding due to increased enrollment and timing difference of grants receivable. Capital assets increased due to current year additions from extension of building lease exceeding depreciation and amortization. Current liabilities increased as a result of timing differences in accounts payable. Increases in long term liabilities are also a result of the building lease term extension during the fiscal year. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(Unaudited)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2025 and 2024.

(Table 2)
Change in Net Position

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Change</u>
Operating Revenue	\$ 1,784,763	\$ 1,489,198	\$ 295,565
Non-Operating Revenue	<u>577,280</u>	<u>366,053</u>	<u>211,227</u>
Total Revenue	<u>2,362,043</u>	<u>1,855,251</u>	<u>506,792</u>
Operating Expenses	2,087,408	1,786,928	300,480
Non-Operating Expenses	<u>38,385</u>	<u>22,560</u>	<u>15,825</u>
Total Expense	<u>2,125,793</u>	<u>1,809,488</u>	<u>316,305</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>\$ 236,250</u>	<u>\$ 45,763</u>	<u>\$ 190,487</u>

The 2024 column was updated to reflect a classification change. The Academy's operating revenues in 2025 were based on the Academy's full-time equivalent (FTE) throughout the year. The increase in the Academy's operating and non-operating revenue was primarily caused by an increase in enrollment. The Academy's most significant expense, Purchased Services are primarily a result of management fees of the management agreement in place between the Academy and EEG OCA, LLC. The agreement between the Academy and EEG OCA, LLC provides that specific percentages of the revenues received by the Academy will be paid to EEG OCA, LLC to fund operations (See Note 8).

An increase in operating expenses was also caused by an increase in purchased services, as well as changes in pension and OPEB which were primarily associated to changes in the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

Capital Assets

The Academy's capital assets increased due to current year additions from extension of building lease exceeding depreciation and amortization. Detailed information regarding capital asset activity is included in Note 12 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Debt

As of the fiscal year-end, the Academy's lease payable increased as a result of the building lease term extension during the fiscal year. For more information on debt, see Note 15 to the basic financial statements.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(Unaudited)

Current Financial Issues

Ohio Construction Academy received revenue for 120 students in fiscal year 2025 and 114 students in fiscal year 2024. State law governing community schools allows for the Academy to have open enrollment across traditional school district boundaries.

The Academy receives its support almost entirely from state aid on a per pupil basis. The Academy receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

Although there is a possibility that state aid will be cut in future years due to the economic climate, the Academy feels that the relationship with the management company will insulate them from any significant change.

Contacting the Academy's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our readers with a general overview of the Academy's finances and to show the Academy's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Fiscal Officer at 1725 Jetway Blvd, Columbus, Ohio 43219.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 745,053
Accounts Receivable	6,696
Grant Funding Receivable	178,637
Prepaid	7,878
Total Current Assets	938,264

Noncurrent Assets

Security Deposit	5,000
Net OPEB Asset	50,192
Capital Assets, net	807,635
Total Noncurrent Assets	862,827

Total Assets	1,801,091
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DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension	335,756
OPEB	94,273
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	430,029

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	154,611
Intergovernmental Payable	9,089
Lease Payable, current portion	71,880
Total Current Liabilities	235,580

Long Term Liabilities

Net Pension Liability	785,353
Net OPEB Liability	54,822
Lease Payable, net of current portion	677,164
Total Long Term Liabilities	1,517,339

Total Liabilities	1,752,919
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DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension	112,748
OPEB	118,801
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	231,549

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	58,591
Restricted for OPEB	50,192
Unrestricted	137,869

Total Net Position	\$ 246,652
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See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

OPERATING REVENUES

State Basic Aid	\$ 1,610,722
Facilities Aid	119,233
Casino	7,891
Other	46,917
Total Operating Revenues	1,784,763

OPERATING EXPENSES

Board Compensation	7,750
Purchased Services	1,601,854
Pension & OPEB	135,174
Supplies and Materials	209,606
Depreciation/Amortization	109,691
Other	23,333
Total Operating Expenses	2,087,408
Operating Income (Loss)	(302,645)

NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Federal and State Grants	538,729
Interest Expense	(38,385)
Interest Income	29,051
Contributions	9,500
Total Net Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	538,895
Change In Net Position	236,250
Net Position Beginning of Year	10,402
Net Position End of Year	\$ 246,652

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash Received From State Aid	\$ 1,735,489
Cash Received Other Operating Sources	46,917
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(1,816,319)
Other Cash Payments	(23,024)
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	<u>(56,937)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(102,624)
Cash Payments for Security Deposit	(5,000)
Cash Payments for Principal	(66,495)
Cash Payments for Interest	(38,385)
Total Cash Used for Capital Financing Activities	<u>(212,504)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash Received From Grant Programs	390,984
Cash Received From Contributions	9,500
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>400,484</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Cash Received From Interest	<u>29,051</u>
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Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	160,094
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>584,959</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u><u>\$ 745,053</u></u>

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (302,645)
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ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Depreciation/Amortization	109,691
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows:	
Accounts Receivable	(2,357)
Prepays	309
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(46,995)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	27,356
Net OPEB Asset	(10,288)
Net Pension/OPEB Liability	62,795
Accounts Payable	110,335
Intergovernmental Payable	(5,138)
Total Adjustments	<u>245,708</u>
Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ (56,937)</u></u>

NONCASH TRANSACTIONS

In fiscal year 2025, the Academy extended their building lease in the amount of \$417,837.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE ACADEMY

Ohio Construction Academy (the "Academy") is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 1702 and 3314 to address the needs of students in ninth through the twelfth grade. The Academy is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices and all other operations. The Academy may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation for the Academy.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the Academy consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Academy. For Ohio Construction Academy, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the Academy.

The Academy was authorized by the Ohio Department of Education beginning July 1, 2015, who served as the Academy's sponsor through June 30, 2020. The Academy entered a contract with Ohio Council of Community Schools as its sponsor through June 30, 2025. During fiscal year 2025, the agreement with Ohio Council of Community Schools was extended through June 30, 2035.

Ohio Construction Academy operated as a Drop Out Recovery School under the management of EEG OCA, LLC (EEG). The mission of the Academy is to provide high school students an innovative educational opportunity that explores construction related careers through an excellent foundation in core academic instruction and rigorous hands-on construction related training. The curriculum prepares graduates for direct entry into a professional apprenticeship program, college, and a career.

The Academy operates under the direction of a self-appointed, five-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for carrying out provisions of the contract which include, but are not limited to, State-mandated provisions regarding student populations, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers.

The Academy's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Academy is financially accountable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Academy have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental nonprofit organizations. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Academy's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

The Academy's financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in Net Position, financial position and cash flows.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources as well as all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in Net Position. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Budgetary Process

Community schools are statutorily required to adopt a budget by Ohio Revised Code 3314.032(C). However, unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow the specific budgetary process and limits set forth in the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the contract between the Academy and its Sponsor. The contract between the Academy and its Sponsor does not require the Academy to follow the provisions Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements.

Cash

All cash received by the Academy is maintained in a demand deposit account and STAR Ohio. For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows and for presentation on the Statement of Net Position, investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The Academy measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

There were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hours advance notice for deposits and withdrawals of \$100 million or more is appreciated. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million per day.

Intergovernmental Revenues

The Academy currently participates in the State Foundation Program, disadvantaged pupil impact aid, career technical education funding, facilities aid, and casino tax distributions which are reflected under "Operating revenues" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenue in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Academy receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements, and contributions. Grants, entitlements, and contributions are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Academy must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Academy on a reimbursement basis.

Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is sometimes required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent deferred outflows and deferred inflows at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2025, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase by the Academy and an expense is recorded when used.

Capital Assets

For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over five years for vehicles and equipment and ten years for leasehold improvements.

The Academy is reporting intangible right-to-use asset related to a leased building. This intangible asset is being amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Aside from those mentioned above, the Academy has no other capital assets, as the Academy operates under a management agreement with EEG OCA, LLC (see Note 8).

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. There was no net position restricted for enabling legislation at fiscal year-end. The Academy applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the Academy. For the Academy, these revenues are primarily foundation payments. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the Academy. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense; information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the Academy, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 5 and 6.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the Academy, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB, which are reported on the statement of net position. (See Notes 5 and 6).

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

The Academy's deposits are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Investments

As of June 30, 2025, the Academy had the following investment:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Measurement Value</u>	<u>Investment</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
		<u>Maturity 3 Months or Less</u>	
STAR Ohio	<u>\$ 681,534</u>	<u>\$681,534</u>	<u>100%</u>

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the Academy's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2025, is 30 days and carries a rating of AAAm by S&P Global Ratings.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Academy places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

NOTE 4 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Academy's management company contracted with a commercial insurance company for property and general liability insurance on behalf of the Academy. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage during the past three years, nor has there been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

Director and Officer

Coverage has been purchased by the Academy with a \$1,000,000 aggregate limit.

NOTE 5 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represent the Academy's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the Academy's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Academy cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the Academy does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension/OPEB liability*. Any liability for the contractually required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable*.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 6 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – Academy non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire on or after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially Reduced Benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

* Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan.

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. New benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

on the anniversary date of the benefit. The COLA is indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The Retirement Board approved a 2.5 percent COLA for calendar year 2024.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the Academy is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. For fiscal year 2025, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$39,662 for fiscal year 2025.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – Academy licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information, and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Web site at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. The calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of credited service. Effective August 1, 2023, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of services credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65. Effective June 1, 2025 - July 1, 2027, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 33 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65. Effective on or after August 1, 2027, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65.

In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent upon a determination by its actuary that it was necessary to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective July 1, 2022, an ad-hoc COLA of 3 percent of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2023 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2018. Effective July 1, 2023, a permanent 1 percent COLA of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2024 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2019.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits effective August 1, 2023, can retire with 29 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60. Effective June 1, 2025 - July 1, 2027, retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 28 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60. Effective on or after August 1, 2027, retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 29 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 11.09 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 2.91 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age fifty and after termination of employment.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The 2025 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2025, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The Academy's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$60,736 for fiscal year 2025.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's share of contributions to the pension

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.0053990%	0.00264614%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0046929%	0.00205174%	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.0007061%</u>	<u>0.00059440%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$ 276,193	\$ 509,160	\$ 785,353
Pension Expense	\$ 64,121	\$ 79,510	\$ 143,631

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight-line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five-year period.

At June 30, 2025, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 10,545	\$ 32,063	\$ 42,608
Changes of Assumptions	2,471	23,464	25,935
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
Academy Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	51,026	115,789	166,815
Academy Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	<u>39,662</u>	<u>60,736</u>	<u>100,398</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 103,704</u>	<u>\$ 232,052</u>	<u>\$ 335,756</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ -	\$ 278	\$ 278
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	17,275	43,777	61,052
Changes of Assumptions	-	17,663	17,663
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
Academy Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	<u>-</u>	<u>33,755</u>	<u>33,755</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 17,275</u>	<u>\$ 95,473</u>	<u>\$ 112,748</u>

\$100,398 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2026	\$ 9,929	\$ (32,374)	\$ (22,445)
2027	36,379	77,124	113,503
2028	5,539	17,465	23,004
2029	(5,080)	13,628	8,548
Total	<u>\$ 46,767</u>	<u>\$ 75,843</u>	<u>\$ 122,610</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2137.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2024, are presented below:

Inflation	2.40 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of System expenses
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.0 percent, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2020.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. ORC 3309.15 and the SERS Board-adopted Investment Policy govern investment activity. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. As of June 30, 2024:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (geometric)
Cash	3.00 %	0.97 %
US Equity	22.00	4.68
Non-US Equity Developed	12.00	4.96
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.00	5.66
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	18.00	2.38
Private Equity	14.00	7.10
Real Estate	13.00	3.64
Infrastructure	7.00	4.80
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.86
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Discount Rate The total pension liability for 2024 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate determination did not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 20-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The actuarially determined contribution rate for fiscal year 2024 was 14 percent. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability. The annual money-weighted rate of return, calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, for fiscal year 2024 was 9.31 percent.

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 422,534	\$ 276,193	\$ 152,978

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary Increases	From 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent, based on service
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent, effective July 1, 2017

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00%	6.90%
International Equity	22.00	7.70
Alternatives	19.00	9.10
Fixed Income	22.00	4.50
Real Estate	10.00	5.10
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.40
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

*Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

**10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2024. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2024.

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 821,364	\$ 509,160	\$ 245,089

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 5 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The Academy contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. The following types of credit purchased after January 29, 1981, do not count toward health care coverage eligibility: military, federal, out-of-state, municipal, private school, exempted, and early retirement incentive credit. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

The Health Care program is financed through a combination of employer contributions, recipient premiums, investment returns, and any funds received on behalf of SERS' participation in Medicare programs. The System's goal is to maintain a health care reserve account with a 20-year solvency period in order to ensure that fluctuations in the cost of health care do not cause an interruption in the program. However, during any

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

period in which the 20-year solvency period is not achieved, the System shall manage the Health Care Fund on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2025, no allocation was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2025, this amount was \$30,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2025, the Academy's surcharge obligation was \$2,157.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The Academy's contractually required contribution to SERS were equal to the surcharge amount for fiscal year 2025.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Health care premiums were reduced by a Medicare Part B premium credit beginning in 2023. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Medicare Part D is a federal program to help cover the costs of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries. This program allows STRS Ohio to recover part of the cost for providing prescription coverage since all eligible STRS Ohio health care plans include creditable prescription drug coverage.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the Academy's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.0053827%	0.00264614%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0046273%	0.00205174%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0007554%	0.00059440%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 54,822	\$ (50,192)	
OPEB Expense	\$ 8,804	\$ (17,012)	\$ (8,208)

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in OPEB expense beginning in the current period, using a straight-line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five-year period.

At June 30, 2025, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ -	\$ 2,181	\$ 2,181
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	267	-	267
Changes of Assumptions	23,532	6,174	29,706
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	59,027	935	59,962
Academy Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	2,157	-	2,157
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 84,983	\$ 9,290	\$ 94,273
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 59,111	\$ 5,403	\$ 64,514
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	-	2,156	2,156
Changes of Assumptions	25,184	22,633	47,817
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Academy Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	-	4,314	4,314
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 84,295	\$ 34,506	\$ 118,801

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

\$2,157 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction/addition to the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2026	\$ 1,091	\$ (8,059)	\$ (6,968)
2027	575	(3,629)	(3,054)
2028	(932)	(4,880)	(5,812)
2029	(813)	(4,570)	(5,383)
2030	(734)	(3,801)	(4,535)
Thereafter	(656)	(277)	(933)
Total	<u>\$ (1,469)</u>	<u>\$ (25,216)</u>	<u>\$ (26,685)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability is determined by SERS' actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases, actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2024, are presented below:

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	June 30, 2024
Inflation	2.40 percent
Future Salary Increases, including Inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expense
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Fiduciary Net Position is Projected to be Depleted	2059
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.93 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.86 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	4.88 percent
Prior Measurement Date	4.27 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Medical Trend Assumption	
Measurement Date	7.00 to 4.40 percent
Prior Measurement Date	6.75 to 4.40 percent

Mortality rates among healthy retirees were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Mortality rates for contingent survivors were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5 percent for males and adjusted 122.5 percent for females. Mortality rates for actives is based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table. Mortality rates are projected using a fully generational projection with Scale MP-2020.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. As of June 30, 2024:

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (geometric)
Cash	3.00 %	0.97 %
US Equity	22.00	4.68
Non-US Equity Developed	12.00	4.96
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.00	5.66
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	18.00	2.38
Private Equity	14.00	7.10
Real Estate	13.00	3.64
Infrastructure	7.00	4.80
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.86
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2024, was 4.88 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2024, was 4.27 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2059 by SERS' actuaries. The Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate was used in the determination of the single equivalent interest rate for both the June 30, 2023, and the June 30, 2024, total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate was 3.93 percent at June 30, 2024, and 3.86 percent at June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.88%) and higher (5.88%) than the current discount rate (4.88%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 73,104	\$ 54,822	\$ 40,296
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 37,058	\$ 54,822	\$ 78,173

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation compared to the prior year are presented below:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	7.50 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate
Medicare	-112.22 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	-10.94 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	8.00 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	-11.95 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate
Medicare	-15.14 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	1.33 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate

Projections of benefits include the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and retired plan members.

Healthy retirees post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00%	6.90%
International Equity	22.00	7.70
Alternatives	19.00	9.10
Fixed Income	22.00	4.50
Real Estate	10.00	5.10
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.40
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

*Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

**10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2024. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024.

Sensitivity of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2024, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	\$ (40,812)	\$ (50,192)	\$ (58,357)
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	\$ (58,909)	\$ (50,192)	\$ (39,710)

NOTE 7 – SPONSORSHIP AGREEMENT

The Sponsor for the Academy, during fiscal year 2025, was the Ohio Council of Community Schools. In accordance with the sponsorship contract between the Sponsor and the Academy and in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 3314.03, the Academy will pay a sponsorship fee to the Sponsor of an amount not to exceed three percent of the total State Foundation Program payments during the fiscal year for oversight and monitoring.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 8 – MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Effective May 1, 2018, the Academy contracted with The Educational Empowerment Group, LLC (EEG OCA, LLC) for academic and business services. This contract expires on June 30, 2026 and shall automatically renew for additional terms of three years. Management fees are calculated as 16 percent of the Academy's Foundation payments received by the Academy from the State of Ohio based on its revenue per student. EEG OCA, LLC will be responsible for procuring the educational program at the Academy, which include but are not limited to, salaries and benefits for all personnel, curriculum materials, textbooks, library books, computers and other equipment, software, supplies, building payments, maintenance, capital and insurance, which are then invoiced to the Academy or reimbursed to EEG OCA, LLC.

NOTE 9 – CONTINGENCIES

Grants

Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor. Any disallowed costs may require refunding to the grantor. Amounts which may be disallowed, if any, are not presently determinable. However, in the opinion of the Academy, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Academy.

Litigation

The Academy is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

NOTE 10 – FEDERAL TAX-EXEMPT STATUS

The Academy is a nonprofit corporation that has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be exempt from federal income taxes as a public charity under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

NOTE 11 – MANAGEMENT COMPANY EXPENSES

For the year ended June 30, 2025, Educational Empowerment Group, LLC and its affiliates incurred the following expenses on behalf of the Academy.

Ohio Construction Academy	Regular Instruction (1100 Function codes)	Special Instruction (1200 Function codes)	Other Instruction (1400 and 1900 Function Codes)	Support Services (2000 Function Codes)	Non-Instructional (3000 through 7000 Function Codes)	Total
Direct expenses:						
Salaries & wages (100 object codes)	\$ 282,947	\$ 71,089	\$ -	\$ 469,949	\$ 4,817	\$ 828,802
Employees' benefits (200 object codes)	-	-	-	-	3,896	3,896
Professional & technical services (410 object codes)	-	-	-	-	4,996	4,996
Property services (420 object codes)	-	-	-	-	23,625	23,625
Contracted craft or trade services (460 object codes)	-	-	-	-	295	295
Supplies (500 object codes)	-	-	-	-	6,166	6,166
Other direct costs (All other object codes)	-	-	-	-	32,428	32,428
Overhead	-	-	-	-	177,422	177,422
Total expenses	\$ 282,947	\$ 71,089	\$ -	\$ 469,949	\$ 253,645	\$ 1,077,630

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Overhead charges are assigned to the Academy based on a percentage of FTE headcount. These charges represent the indirect cost of services provided in the operation of the Academy. Such services include, but are not limited to facilities management, equipment, operational support services, management and management consulting, board relations, human resources management, training and orientation, financial reporting and compliance, purchasing and procurement, education services, technology support, marketing and communications.

NOTE 12 – CAPITAL ASSETS

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Academy's has the following in capital assets.

	Balance 6/30/2024	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	Balance 6/30/2025
Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized					
Leasehold Improvements	\$ -	\$ 96,600	\$ -	\$ 37,272	\$ 133,872
Equipment	47,832	6,024	-	(37,272)	16,584
Vehicles	26,790	-	-	-	26,790
Leased Asset - Buildings (intangible)	614,113	417,837	-	-	1,031,950
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized	688,735	520,461	-	-	1,209,196
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization:					
Leasehold Improvement	-	(9,660)	-	(7,454)	(17,114)
Equipment	(7,247)	(9,255)	-	7,454	(9,048)
Vehicles	(21,432)	(5,358)	-	-	(26,790)
Leased Asset - Buildings (intangible)	(263,191)	(85,418)	-	-	(348,609)
Total Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization:	(291,870)	(109,691)	-	-	(401,561)
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 396,865</u>	<u>\$ 410,770</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 807,635</u>

NOTE 13 – GRANT FUNDING RECEIVABLE

The Academy has recorded the grant funding receivable to account for incurred expenses for state and federal grants, but not received as of the end of the fiscal year. These are considered fully collectable and will be received in the next fiscal year.

NOTE 14 – PURCHASED SERVICES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, purchased service expenses were as follows:

Purchased Services	Amount
Personnel Services	\$ 841,698
Professional Services	474,166
Building Services	110,712
Food Services	70,791
Sponsor Services	52,107
Utilities	52,380
Total	<u>\$ 1,601,854</u>

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 15 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the fiscal year, the following activity occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Balance 6/30/2024	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2025	Due Within One Year
Lease Payable	\$ 397,702	\$ 417,837	\$ (66,495)	\$ 749,044	\$ 71,880
<i>Total Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>\$ 397,702</u>	<u>\$ 417,837</u>	<u>\$ (66,495)</u>	<u>\$ 749,044</u>	<u>\$ 71,880</u>

The Academy has an outstanding agreement to lease building space. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, this lease has met the criteria of leases thus requiring it to be recorded by the Academy. The future lease payments were discounted based on the interest rate implicit in the lease or using the Academy's incremental borrowing rate. This discount is being amortized over the life of the lease. A summary of the principal and interest amounts for the remaining leases is as follows:

Lease Payments		
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 71,880	\$ 36,680
2027	79,416	32,824
2028	87,346	28,574
2029	91,925	23,995
2030	96,743	19,177
2031-2033	321,734	26,026
	<u>\$749,044</u>	<u>\$167,276</u>

NOTE 16 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Academy has implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* and GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*.

GASB Statement No. 101 updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences to promote consistency and better meet the information needs of financial statement users. The unified recognition and measurement model in this Statement will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 101 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

GASB Statement No. 102 provides users of governmental financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints as concentrations and constraints may limit a government's ability to acquire resources or control spending. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 102 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Academy.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Academy's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Academy's Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>					
2025	0.0053990%	\$ 276,193	\$ 226,264	122.07%	78.52%
2024	0.0046929%	259,305	186,179	139.28%	76.06%
2023	0.0037470%	202,667	139,971	144.79%	75.82%
2022	0.0028708%	105,924	99,093	106.89%	82.86%
2021	0.0025986%	171,877	88,379	194.48%	68.55%
2020	0.0009665%	57,827	35,881	161.16%	70.85%
2019	0.0001651%	9,456	64,630	14.63%	71.36%
2018	0.0018162%	108,514	56,021	193.70%	69.50%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>					
2025	0.0026461%	\$ 509,160	\$ 367,271	138.63%	82.55%
2024	0.0020517%	441,842	277,129	159.44%	80.02%
2023	0.0018755%	416,934	243,829	170.99%	78.90%
2022	0.0024611%	314,668	303,679	103.62%	87.80%
2021	0.0025519%	617,457	307,971	200.49%	75.50%
2020	0.0012394%	274,095	145,514	188.36%	77.40%
2019	0.0012241%	269,146	139,150	193.42%	77.31%
2018	0.0021823%	518,408	374,886	138.28%	75.30%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

(1) Information prior to 2018 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

Year	Academy's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	Academy's Covered Payroll	Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>					
2025	0.0053827%	\$ 54,822	\$ 226,264	24.23%	44.50%
2024	0.0046273%	76,233	186,179	40.95%	30.02%
2023	0.0038487%	54,036	139,971	38.61%	30.34%
2022	0.0029850%	56,488	99,093	57.01%	24.08%
2021	0.0024840%	53,979	88,379	61.08%	18.17%
2020	0.0010150%	25,533	35,881	71.16%	15.57%
2019	0.0001490%	4,145	64,630	6.41%	13.57%
2018	0.0018458%	49,536	56,021	88.42%	12.46%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>					
2025	0.0026461%	\$ (50,192)	\$ 367,271	-13.67%	158.01%
2024	0.0020517%	(39,904)	277,129	-14.40%	168.52%
2023	0.0018755%	(48,564)	243,829	-19.92%	230.73%
2022	0.0024610%	(51,888)	303,679	-17.09%	174.73%
2021	0.0025520%	(44,851)	307,971	-14.56%	182.10%
2020	0.0012390%	(20,521)	145,514	-14.10%	174.70%
2019	0.0012240%	(19,670)	139,150	-14.14%	176.00%
2018	0.0021823%	85,145	374,886	22.71%	47.10%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

(1) Information prior to 2018 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Academy Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Contractually Required Contribution - Pension (1)	Contractually Required Contribution - OPEB (1)(2)	Academy's Covered Payroll	Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>					
2025	\$ 39,662	\$ 2,157	\$ 283,300	14.00%	0.76%
2024	31,677	3,185	226,264	14.00%	1.41%
2023	26,065	2,295	186,179	14.00%	1.23%
2022	19,596	2,602	139,971	14.00%	1.86%
2021	13,873	2,030	99,093	14.00%	2.05%
2020	12,373	589	88,379	14.00%	0.67%
2019	4,844	915	35,881	13.50%	2.55%
2018	8,725	1,378	64,630	13.50%	2.13%
2017	7,843	4,553	56,021	14.00%	8.13%
2016	2,828	462	20,200	14.00%	2.29%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>					
2025	\$ 60,736	\$ -	\$ 433,829	14.00%	0.00%
2024	51,418	-	367,271	14.00%	0.00%
2023	38,798	-	277,129	14.00%	0.00%
2022	34,136	-	243,829	14.00%	0.00%
2021	42,515	-	303,679	14.00%	0.00%
2020	43,116	-	307,971	14.00%	0.00%
2019	20,372	-	145,514	14.00%	0.00%
2018	19,481	-	139,150	14.00%	0.00%
2017	52,484	-	374,886	14.00%	0.00%
2016	22,400	-	160,000	14.00%	0.00%

(1) The contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions are equal to the contractually required contributions, resulting in zero contribution deficiency/excess.

(2) SERS contributions include surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 1 - NET PENSION LIABILITY

There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms for the fiscal years reported unless otherwise stated below:

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Amounts reported in 2022 incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in prior years are presented as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Years 2025-2022</u>	<u>Fiscal Years 2021-2017</u>	<u>Fiscal Years 2016 and Prior</u>
Wage Inflation	2.40%	3.00%	3.25%
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25% to 13.58%	3.50% to 18.20%	4.00% to 22.00%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00% net of system expenses	7.50% net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75% net of investment expenses, including inflation

Beginning in 2022, amounts reported use mortality rates based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP2020 projection scale generationally.

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, on each anniversary of the initial retirement, the allowance of all retirees and survivors may be increased by the annual rate of increase in the CPI-W measured as of the June preceding the beginning of the applicable calendar year. The annual rate of increase shall not be less than 0 percent nor greater than 2.5 percent.

Amounts report for 2017 through 2021 use mortality rates that are based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2022, COLA was increased from 2.00 percent to 2.50 percent.

For fiscal year 2021, COLA was reduced from 2.50 percent to 2.00 percent.

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

Beginning with fiscal year 2022, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal years 2018-2021 and fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Years 2025-2022</u>	<u>Fiscal Years 2021-2018</u>	<u>Fiscal Years 2017 and Prior</u>
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%	2.75%
	Varies by service from	From 12.50% at age 20 to	From 12.25% at age 20 to
Projected Salary Increases	2.50% 8.50%	2.50% at age 65	2.75% at age 70
Investment Rate of Return, net of investment	7.00%	7.45%	7.75%
Payroll Increases	3.00%	3.00%	3.50%

Beginning with fiscal year 2022, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees were based on the RP2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For fiscal year 2017 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2023, the Board approved a one-time 3 percent COLA effective on the anniversary of a benefit recipient's retirement date for those eligible during fiscal year 2023 and eliminated the age 60 requirement to receive unreduced retirement that was scheduled to go into effect August 1, 2026.

For fiscal year 2018, the COLA was reduced to zero.

Fiscal year 2017 and prior, COLA was 2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013 or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by SERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2021 and prior are presented below:

	<u>Fiscal Years 2025-2022</u>	<u>Fiscal Years 2021-2017</u>
Inflation	2.40%	3.00%
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25% to 13.58%	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment Rate of Return, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00%	7.50%

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>									
<u>Assumption</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	
Municipal Bond Index Rate	3.93%	3.86%	3.69%	1.92%	2.45%	3.13%	3.62%	3.56%	2.92%	
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	4.88%	4.27%	4.08%	2.27%	2.63%	3.22%	3.70%	3.63%	2.98%	

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2023, the projected salary increases were changed from age based (2.5 percent to 12.50 percent) to service based (2.5 percent to 8.5 percent).

For fiscal year 2022, the discount rate was decreased from 7.45 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.00.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2025, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience.

For fiscal year 2024, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience as well as benefit changes effective January 1, 2024.

For fiscal year 2023, health care trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience

For fiscal year 2022, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, premium based on June 30, 2021, enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022, from 2.055 percent to 2.1 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D Subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in calendar year 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely

For fiscal year 2021, there were no changes to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984 percent to 2.055 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to .1 percent for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For fiscal year 2020, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL
REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT
AUDITING STANDARDS***

To the Board of Directors
Ohio Construction Academy
Franklin County
1725 Jetway Blvd.
Columbus, OH 43219

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the Ohio Construction Academy, Franklin County, Ohio (the “Academy”) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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



Rea & Associates, Inc.
Dublin, Ohio
December 23, 2025

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



OHIO CONSTRUCTION ACADEMY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.



Certified for Release 3/31/2026

65 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov