Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended
December 31, 2024 and 2023

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates
Columbus, Ohio

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Ohio Provider Resource Association (a nonprofit organization) and affiliates (the Organization), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the related consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets, cash flows, and functional expenses for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates as of December 31, 2024, and the changes in their net assets and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 Organization 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.

Prior Period Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements for fiscal year ending December 31, 2023 were reviewed by us, and our report thereon, dated June 28, 2024, stated we were not aware of any material modifications that should be made to those consolidated financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. However, a review is substantially less in scope than an audit and does not provide a basis for the expression of an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

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

Dublin, Ohio
May 15, 2025

Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2024 (Audited) and 2023 (Reviewed)

Assets

	2024	2023
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 81,718	$ 64,134
Accounts receivable	21,978	13,600
Prepaid expenses	108,628	122,389
Investments	4,936,824	4,266,921
Total Current Assets	5,149,148	4,467,044
Property and Equipment		
Building	548,888	530,851
Furniture and equipment	123,294	123,294
Software	22,308	22,308
Computers	41,129	35,964
Total Property and Equipment	735,619	712,417
Less: accumulated depreciation	(380,251)	(363,467)
Net Property and Equipment	355,368	348,950
Other Assets		
Officer loan receivable	143,719	195,754
Total Other Assets	143,719	195,754
Total Assets	**$ 5,648,235**	**$ 5,011,748**

Liabilities and Net Assets

	2024	2023
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 45,285	$ 32,770
Credit card payable	8,524	7,724
Accrued expenses	34,326	30,469
Deferred revenue	55,793	56,693
Total Current Liabilities	143,928	127,656
Net Assets		
Without donor restrictions	5,489,702	4,857,812
With donor restrictions	14,605	26,280
Total Net Assets	5,504,307	4,884,092
Total Liabilties and Net Assets	**$ 5,648,235**	**$ 5,011,748**

See Independent Auditors' Report and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Activities and Change in Net Assets
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Audited)

	Net Assets without donor restrictions	Net Assets with donor restrictions	Total
Revenues and Support			
Member dues	$ 1,824,768	$ -	$ 1,824,768
Seminars and education	44,167	-	44,167
Conferences	447,675	-	447,675
Grant income	116,532	-	116,532
Royalty, marketing, publication, and other	28,038	-	28,038
Interest income	23	-	23
Investment income	420,603	-	420,603
Other Income	2,937	-	2,937
Net assets released from restriction	11,675	(11,675)	-
Total Revenue	2,896,418	(11,675)	2,884,743
Expenses			
Employee wages, taxes and benefits	1,112,297	-	1,112,297
Professional fees	327,227	-	327,227
Contributions and donations	1,800	-	1,800
Grants	100,490	-	100,490
Conference	382,177	-	382,177
Office	57,730	-	57,730
Information technology	44,733	-	44,733
Travel, meals and entertainment	63,385	-	63,385
Depreciation	16,784	-	16,784
Seminars and education	34,881	-	34,881
Committee	26,348	-	26,348
Real estate tax	20,032	-	20,032
Dues and subscriptions	16,032	-	16,032
Bank and credit card fees	27,869	-	27,869
Political action committee	13,873	-	13,873
Insurance	7,195	-	7,195
Other expenses	11,675	-	11,675
Total Expenses	2,264,528	-	2,264,528
Change in Net Assets	631,890	(11,675)	620,215
Net Assets, Beginning	**4,857,812**	**26,280**	**4,884,092**
Net Assets, End of Year	**$ 5,489,702**	**$ 14,605**	**$ 5,504,307**

See Independent Auditors' Report and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Activities and Change in Net Assets
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Reviewed)

	Net Assets without donor restrictions	Net Assets with donor restrictions	Total
Revenues and Support			
Member dues	$ 1,683,401	$ -	$ 1,683,401
Seminars and education	13,076	-	13,076
Conferences	323,960	-	323,960
Grant income	350	-	350
Royalty, marketing, publication, and other	21,586	-	21,586
Interest income	8,132	-	8,132
Investment income	401,908	-	401,908
Other Income	4,678	-	4,678
Net assets released from restriction	15,884	(15,884)	-
Total Revenue	2,472,975	(15,884)	2,457,091
Expenses			
Employee wages, taxes and benefits	896,539	-	896,539
Professional fees	367,834	-	367,834
Contributions and donations	2,300	-	2,300
Grants	350	-	350
Conference	303,561	-	303,561
Office	49,101	-	49,101
Information technology	42,442	-	42,442
Travel, meals and entertainment	44,479	-	44,479
Depreciation	17,057	-	17,057
Seminars and education	9,397	-	9,397
Committee	27,481	-	27,481
Real estate tax	18,371	-	18,371
Dues and subscriptions	13,014	-	13,014
Bank and credit card fees	19,168	-	19,168
Political action committee	3,951	-	3,951
Insurance	6,087	-	6,087
Other expenses	15,884	-	15,884
Total Expenses	1,837,016	-	1,837,016
Change in Net Assets	635,959	(15,884)	620,075
Net Assets, Beginning	**4,221,853**	**42,164**	**2,704,869**
Net Assets, End of Year	**$ 4,857,812**	**$ 26,280**	**$ 4,884,092**

Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 (Audited) and 2023 (Reviewed)

	2024	2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Change in Net Assets	$ 620,215	$ 620,075
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	16,784	17,057
Net realized losses (gains) on investments	19,094	-
Net unrealized losses (gains) on investments	(121,112)	(210,169)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:		
Accounts receivable	(8,378)	132,407
Prepaid expenses	13,761	(35,394)
Officer loan receivable	52,035	(195,754)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Accounts payable	12,515	(27,339)
Credit card payable	800	4,286
Accrued expenses	3,857	4,561
Deferred revenue	(900)	(303,982)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	608,671	5,748
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(23,202)	-
Purchases of investments	(2,401,422)	(1,391,039)
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,833,537	-
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(591,087)	(1,391,039)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	17,584	(1,385,291)
Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance	64,134	1,449,425
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance	**$ 81,718**	**$ 64,134**
Supplementary Cash Flow Disclosures		
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -

See Independent Auditors' Report and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Functional Expenses
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Audited)

	Program Services			
	Member Development	Lobbying	Management and General	Total
Employee wages, taxes and benefits	$ 834,223	$ -	$ 278,074	$ 1,112,297
Professional fees	190,806	72,819	63,602	327,227
Contributions and donations	1,800	-	-	1,800
Grants	100,490	-	-	100,490
Conference	382,177	-	-	382,177
Office	43,298	-	14,432	57,730
Information technology	33,550	-	11,183	44,733
Travel, meals and entertainment	47,539	-	15,846	63,385
Depreciation	-	-	16,784	16,784
Seminars and education	26,161	-	8,720	34,881
Committee	19,761	-	6,587	26,348
Real estate tax	-	-	20,032	20,032
Dues and subscriptions	12,024	-	4,008	16,032
Bank and credit card fees	20,902	-	6,967	27,869
Political action committee	10,405	-	3,468	13,873
Insurance	5,396	-	1,799	7,195
Other expenses	8,756	-	2,919	11,675
Total	**$ 1,737,288**	**$ 72,819**	**$ 454,421**	**$ 2,264,528**

See Independent Auditors' Report and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Ohio Provider Resource Association and Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Functional Expenses
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Reviewed)

	Program Services			
	Member Development	Lobbying	Management and General	Total
Employee wages, taxes and benefits	$ 672,404	$ -	$ 224,135	$ 896,539
Professional fees	227,112	65,018	75,704	367,834
Contributions and donations	2,300	-	-	2,300
Grants	350	-	-	350
Conference	303,561	-	-	303,561
Office	36,826	-	12,275	49,101
Information technology	31,832	-	10,611	42,442
Travel, meals and entertainment	33,359	-	11,120	44,479
Depreciation	-	-	17,057	17,057
Seminars and education	7,047	-	2,349	9,397
Committee	20,611	-	6,870	27,481
Real estate tax	-	-	18,371	18,371
Dues and subscriptions	9,761	-	3,254	13,014
Bank and credit card fees	14,376	-	4,792	19,168
Political action committee	2,963	-	988	3,951
Insurance	4,565	-	1,522	6,087
Other expenses	11,913	-	3,971	15,884
Total	**$ 1,378,980**	**$ 65,018**	**$ 393,018**	**$ 1,837,016**

Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Business Activity

Ohio Provider Resource Association (OPRA) is a non-profit charitable organization in Columbus, Ohio. OPRA's purpose is to address the concerns of private providers of services for the developmentally disabled population across the state of Ohio, serving as a resource for information affecting the state budget and laws, departmental rules, and practices. OPRA represents over 100 providers, which in turn, provide support for over 15,000 individuals receiving a variety of services: licensed housing, intermediate care facility services, supported living, and many different waiver services – like the Individual Options Waiver.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accrual basis accounting allows for revenue to be recognized when earned and expenses to be recognized when goods or services are received, without regard to the receipt or payment of cash.

Principles of Consolidation

Generally accepted accounting principles require related nonprofit organizations to present their financial statements on a consolidated basis if certain conditions related to control and economic interests between the organizations are met. The Ohio Provider Resource Association, which includes its wholly owned subsidiary OPRA Properties, LLC, and its sister organization, The OPRA Foundation, includes the accounts OPRA, OPRA Properties, LLC and The OPRA Foundation (collectively known as the "Organization"). All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statements are presented in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 958 dated August 2016, and the provisions of the American Institute of CPA's (AICPA) "Audit and Accounting Guide for Not-for-Profit Organizations" (the "Guide").

Under the provisions of the Guide, net assets and revenues, and gains and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, the net assets of the Organization and changes therein are classified as follows:

> Net assets without donor restrictions: Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions and may be expensed for any purpose in performing the primary objectives of the Organization. The Organization's board may designate assets without restrictions for specific operational purposes from time to time.
>
> Net assets with donor restrictions: Net assets subject to stipulations imposed by donors and grantors. Some donor restrictions are temporary in nature; those restrictions will be met by actions of the organization or by the passage of time. Other donor restrictions are perpetual in nature, whereby the donor has stipulated the funds be maintained in perpetuity.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Organization considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivables are carried at their estimated collectible amounts. Accounts Receivable consists of amounts due to the Organization for membership dues, fees for conferences and training, and sponsorships for conferences. Receivables from contracts with customers are reported as accounts receivable in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position. Credit is generally extended on a short-term basis thus accounts receivable do not bear interest.

Allowance for Credit Losses
The allowance for credit losses is calculated on a pooled basis where similar risk characteristics exist. Receivables are evaluated individually when they do not share similar risk characteristics which could exist in circumstances where amounts are considered at risk or uncollectible. The allowance is derived from a review of the Organization's historical losses and is adjusted for management's assessment of current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts regarding future events, and any other factors deemed relevant by the Organization. The Organization believes historical loss information is a reasonable starting point in which to calculate the expected allowance for credit losses. Management has determined that the allowance for credit losses is not material to the financial statements, and therefore the allowance for credit losses is $0 at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Organization writes off receivables as a deduction from the allowance for credit losses when there is information that indicates the debtor is facing significant financial difficulty and there is no possibility of recovery. If any recoveries are made from any accounts previously written off, they will be recognized as in income or an offset to credit loss expense in the year of recovery, in accordance with the entity's accounting policy election. The total amount of write-offs was immaterial to the financial statements as a whole for the years ending December 31, 2024 and 2023. The amount of credit loss expense was $0 for the years ending December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Investment Valuation and Income Recognition
Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. See Note C for discussion of fair value measurements.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Net appreciation includes the Organization's gains and losses on investments bought and sold, as well as held during the year.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment is depreciated on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 39 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. Maintenance and repairs are charged as an expense when incurred. Assets with a useful life beyond one year or repairs and maintenance that extend the useful life of an asset beyond one year are capitalized and depreciated over the asset's useful life.

Deferred Revenue
Deferred revenue represents membership dues and seminar and training fees received from certain members prior to the year to which they relate, and cash received for grants that have not yet been expended as of year-end.

Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition

Membership dues, which are nonrefundable, are comprised of an exchange element based on the benefits received and are recognized as revenue over the membership period. Payments are required at the time of sale or start of the membership period; amounts received in advance are deferred to the applicable period. Special events revenue is recorded equal to the fair value of direct benefits to donors, and contribution revenue for the difference, if any. With the exception of goods and services provided in connection with membership dues, which are transferred over the period of membership, all goods and services are transferred at a point in time.

Contributions are recognized when cash, securities or other assets, an unconditional promise to give, or a notification of a beneficial interest is received. Conditional promises to give, that is, those with a measurable performance or other barrier, and a right of return, are not recognized until the conditions on which they depend have been substantially met.

Grant revenue is derived from cost-reimbursable contracts and grants, which are conditioned upon certain performance requirements and/ or the incurrence of allowable qualifying expenses. Amounts received are recognized as revenue when expenses have been incurred in compliance with specific contract or grant provisions. Amounts received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures are reported as refundable advances in the statement of financial position.

Short-Term Leases

The Organization leases certain administrative office equipment on a demand basis. The Organization has elected the practical expedient for short-term leases as the lease is less than 12 months. Total short-term lease expense included in operating expense for the years ending December 31, 2024 and 2023 is $642 and $694, respectively.

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of providing the various programs and activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statements of changes in net assets. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited. Expenses have been allocated based on employee time and effort and square footage.

Note B – Investments

The investments held at December 31, 2024 consisted of the following:

	Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)
Cash and equivalents	$ 9,784	$ 9,784	$ -
Mutual funds	4,776,680	4,927,040	150,360
Total investments	$ 4,786,464	$ 4,936,824	$ 150,360

The fair market value of investments held by the Association and the Foundation at December 31, 2024 totaled $4,531,573 and $405,251, respectively.

Note B – Investments (continued)

The investments held at December 31, 2023 consisted of the following:

	Cost		Fair Value		Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	
Cash and equivalents	$	8,663	$	8,663	$	-
Mutual funds		4,229,692		4,258,258		28,566
Total investments	$	4,238,355	$	4,266,921	$	28,566

The fair market value of investments held by the Association and the Foundation at December 31, 2023 totaled $3,883,574 and $383,347, respectively.

Investment income consisted of the following for the year ended December 31:

	2024		2023	
Interest and dividends	$	318,585	$	191,739
Realized gain/ (loss) on investments		(19,094)		-
Unrealized gain/ (loss) on investments		121,112		210,169
	$	420,603	$	401,908

Note C – Fair Value Measurements

FASB ASC Topic 820 *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures,* establishes a framework for measuring fair value. The framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of value hierarchy under FASB ASC Topic 820 are described as follows:

Level 1 Fair Value Measurements

Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Fair Value Measurements

Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

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

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

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurements.

Note C – Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques are used to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable measurements.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in methodologies used at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Mutual funds: Valued at quoted market price which represents the net asset value (NAV) of shares held by the Organization at year-end.

The preceding method described may produce fair value calculations that may not be indicative of net realizable value reflective of future values. Furthermore, although the plan believes its valuation is appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

All of the Organization's investments in securities are recorded at fair market values defined under Level 1.

Note D – Officer Loan Receivable

The Organization has a split dollar life insurance agreement with a key officer. The organization has a premium deposit account agreement with annual payments of $54,246 for 5 years to fund the life insurance policy. Upon death of the officer, the outstanding balance in the deposit account of the policy will be paid to the Organization. The officer loan receivable is shown at the cash surrender value of the life insurance policy, which was $143,719 and $195,754 at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Note E – Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

In December 2018, the Organization received a $70,170 contribution from Ohio Association of Adult Services (OAAS). This contribution is restricted for the specific purpose of providing support of education and training for adult services, specifically vocational habilitation, adult day support, and supported employment. Providers of these services are eligible to receive up to $1,500 each calendar year to pay for certain expenses directly related to education and training in these areas. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were $11,675 and $15,884, respectively, in expenditures of these restricted funds.

Note F – Retirement Plan

The Organization maintains a defined contribution retirement plan, under which all full-time employees over the age of 21 with 1,000 hours of service are eligible to participate after one year of employment. Participants become 100% vested after three years of service. Eligible employees may make elective deferrals of up to 20% of their wages subject to an annual limit specified by law. Under the plan, the Organization makes a mandatory safe-harbor contribution of 3% of wages and may make additional discretionary contributions to the plan. The Organization contributed $38,827 and $35,969 into the plan for 2024 and 2023, respectively, and is included in employee wages, taxes, and benefits on the consolidated statements of activities and change in net assets.

Note G – Liquidity and Availability of Financial Assets

The following reflects the Organization's financial assets as of the statement of financial position date, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions within one year of the statement of financial position date.

	2024	2023
Financial assets at year end	$ 5,040,520	$ 4,344,655
Less those unavailable for general expenditure within one year, due to:		
Donor-restricted for education and training	14,605	26,280
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditure within one year	$ 5,025,915	$ 4,318,375

As part of the Organization's liquidity management, it invests cash in excess of daily requirements in short-term investments.

Note H – Income Taxes

The Ohio Provider Resource Association and The OPRA Foundation are nonprofit organizations and are exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c)(6) and 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, respectively. Therefore, no provision for federal income taxes has been made in the financial statements.

Note I – Concentrations

Credit Risk
Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Organization to concentration of credit risk, consist of cash and accounts receivable. The Organization maintains cash in accounts that, at times, may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance limit. The accounts are insured by the FDIC up to $250,000 at December 31, 2024 and 2023. The Organization regularly has amounts on deposit in excess of FDIC limits.

Investment Risk
The Organization maintains a major portion of its funds in investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risks associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the investment balances in the statement of financial position.

Note J – Subsequent Events

In preparing the financial statements, management has evaluated, for potential recognition or disclosure, significant events and transactions that occurred during the period subsequent to December 31, 2024 through May 15, 2025, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.