

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

**Consolidated Financial Statements,  
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal  
Awards, and Independent Auditor's  
Reports Required by *Government Auditing  
Standards* and the Uniform Guidance**  
Years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

The report accompanying these financial statements was issued by BDO USA, P.C., a Virginia professional corporation, and the U.S. member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee.



## **Concurrent Technologies Corporation**

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**Consolidated Financial Statements, Schedule of Expenditures of  
Federal Awards, and Independent Auditor's Reports Required by  
*Government Auditing Standards* and the Uniform Guidance**

Years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Contents

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<b>Independent Auditor's Report</b>	3-5
<b>Consolidated Financial Statements</b>	
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	7
Consolidated Statements of Activities and Change in Net Assets	8
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	9
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	10-27
<b>Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards</b>	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	29-30
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	31
<b>Independent Auditor's Reports Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> and the Uniform Guidance</b>	
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>	33-34
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	35-37
<b>Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs</b>	39-40



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## **Independent Auditor's Report**

Board of Directors  
Concurrent Technologies Corporation  
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

### **Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

#### ***Opinion***

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Concurrent Technologies Corporation and subsidiary (collectively, the Corporation), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Corporation as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, and the change in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### ***Basis for Opinion***

We conducted our audits 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Corporation and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. 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 Consolidated 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 Corporation'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 Consolidated 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 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 consolidated 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 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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.



### ***Supplementary Information***

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

### ***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2025 on our consideration of the Corporation'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 Corporation'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 Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*BDO USA, P.C.*

McLean, Virginia

September 25, 2025, except for the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and Note 8, for which the date is December 23, 2025

## **Consolidated Financial Statements**

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**Concurrent Technologies Corporation**  
**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

<i>June 30,</i>	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,723,825	\$ 10,924,289
Investments	20,363,251	19,281,004
Contract receivables	18,970,468	20,946,015
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,439,328	6,383,529
Inventory, net	4,174,240	5,046,825
Deferred project costs	-	157,993
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>56,671,112</b>	<b>62,739,655</b>
Property and equipment, net	14,958,070	13,293,223
Operating lease right-of-use assets	875,737	684,460
Financing lease right-of-use asset	110,642	-
Other assets	1,216,698	1,155,820
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 73,832,259</b>	<b>\$ 77,873,158</b>
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Bank lines-of-credit	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,196,198	9,548,380
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	5,632,288	6,828,925
Contract liabilities	3,296,467	6,191,944
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	362,137	469,729
Current portion of finance lease liability	27,284	-
Current portion of notes payable	440,537	369,355
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>14,954,911</b>	<b>23,408,333</b>
Operating lease liabilities	530,908	222,802
Finance lease liability	81,715	-
Notes payable	1,188,098	1,437,984
Other liabilities	749,480	527,660
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>17,505,112</b>	<b>25,596,779</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies</b>		
<b>Net assets without donor restrictions</b>	<b>56,327,147</b>	<b>52,276,379</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>\$ 73,832,259</b>	<b>\$ 77,873,158</b>

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.*

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Consolidated Statements of Activities and Change in Net Assets

<i>Years ended June 30,</i>	2025	2024
<b>Contract revenue</b>	\$ 111,260,349	\$ 116,017,156
<b>Investment return designated for operations</b>	837,039	641,067
<b>Costs of revenue</b>		
Direct costs	67,551,408	68,969,873
Selling, general and administrative expenses	39,332,013	37,417,881
Depreciation and amortization	1,864,646	1,771,063
Strategic initiative expenditures	837,039	641,067
<b>Total costs of revenue</b>	109,585,106	108,799,884
<b>Income from operations</b>	2,512,282	7,858,339
<b>Non-operating activities</b>		
Investment return, net	1,308,594	1,483,666
Other income	417,300	379,536
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	4,250	3,530
Interest expense	(147,289)	(154,159)
<b>Total non-operating activities</b>	1,582,855	1,712,573
<b>Change in net assets before provision for income taxes</b>	4,095,137	9,570,912
Provision for income taxes	(44,369)	(279,842)
Change in net assets	4,050,768	9,291,070
Net assets at the beginning of the year	52,276,379	42,985,309
<b>Net assets at the end of the year</b>	\$ 56,327,147	\$ 52,276,379

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.*

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended June 30,	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Change in net assets	\$ 4,050,768	\$ 9,291,070
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Change in allowance for expected credit losses	-	(1,275)
Change in inventory reserve	(183,647)	429,991
Depreciation and amortization	1,864,646	1,771,063
Reduction in operating lease right-of-use assets	482,780	526,169
Interest under financing lease liability	274	3,210
Net realized and unrealized gains on investments	(1,603,695)	(1,710,490)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(4,250)	(3,530)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Contract receivables	1,975,547	(2,881,946)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(55,799)	(1,998,224)
Inventory	1,056,232	(348,099)
Deferred project costs	157,993	165,088
Other assets and other liabilities	160,942	(143,339)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(4,352,182)	2,599,429
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	(1,196,637)	1,763,776
Contract liabilities	(2,895,477)	2,346,477
Operating lease liabilities	(473,543)	(522,831)
<b>Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities</b>	<b>(1,016,048)</b>	<b>11,286,539</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from sales of investments	3,347,445	3,195,470
Purchases of investments	(2,825,997)	(3,450,613)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(3,342,790)	(2,957,200)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(2,821,342)</b>	<b>(3,212,343)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Net repayments under bank lines-of-credit	-	(2,000,000)
Proceeds received from issuance of notes payable	56,740	-
Principal payments under notes payable	(398,372)	(158,534)
Principal payments under financing lease liability	(21,442)	(31,646)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(363,074)</b>	<b>(2,190,180)</b>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4,200,464)	5,884,016
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,924,289	5,040,273
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 6,723,825</b>	<b>\$ 10,924,289</b>
<b>Significant noncash investing and financing activities:</b>		
Property and equipment acquired under notes payable	\$ 162,928	\$ 1,838,172
<b>Supplemental cash flow information:</b>		
Cash paid for interest	\$ (112,795)	\$ (165,170)
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ (159,681)	\$ (182,024)

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.*

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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### 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Concurrent Technologies Corporation (CTC) is an independent, nonprofit, applied scientific research and development professional services organization providing innovative management and technology-based solutions. As a nonprofit organization, CTC conducts impartial, in-depth assessments and delivers reliable, unbiased solutions that emphasize increased quality, enhanced effectiveness, and rapid technology transition and deployment.

CTC is headquartered in Johnstown, Pennsylvania and conducts operations in various corporate, client and offsite locations throughout the United States.

The consolidated financial statements include Enterprise Ventures Corporation (EVC). EVC was established by CTC in fiscal year 2001 and is a wholly-owned for-profit subsidiary of CTC established with the objective to further the purpose of the group through investments and other activities, designed to encourage the development and commercialization of advanced technologies.

The significant accounting policies followed by CTC and EVC are described below.

#### ***Basis of accounting***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

#### ***Principles of consolidation***

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CTC and EVC as described above (collectively referred to as the Corporation). All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

#### ***Use of estimates***

In preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### ***Operating cycle***

The Corporation's operating cycle for long-term contracts may be greater than one year and is measured by the average time intervening between the inception and the completion of those contracts. Contract-related assets and liabilities are classified as current assets and current liabilities.

#### ***Revenue recognition***

The Corporation recognizes revenue in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Substantially all of the Corporation's revenue-producing arrangements meet the definition of a contract under ASC 606, as the customer receives commensurate value.

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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ASC 606 outlines a five-step model whereby revenue is recognized as performance obligations within the contract are satisfied. The Corporation's performance obligations are satisfied over time as work progresses or at a point in time. Generally, the Corporation provides services and products under various contract types which are determined by or negotiated with the U.S. government and may depend on certain factors, including the type and complexity of the work to be performed, degree and timing of the responsibility to be assumed by the contractor for the costs of performance, the extent of price competition and the amount and nature of the profit incentive offered to the contractor for achieving or exceeding specified standards or goals. The Corporation generates revenues under several types of contracts, including the following:

- **Cost-Reimbursable Contracts:** Cost-reimbursable contracts provide for the payment of allowable costs incurred during performance of the contract, up to a ceiling based on the amount that has been funded, plus a fixed fee or award fee.
- **Time-and-Materials (T&M) Contracts:** Under contracts in this category, the Corporation charges a fixed hourly rate for each direct labor hour expended and is reimbursed for billable material costs and billable out-of-pocket expenses inclusive of allocable indirect costs. The Corporation assumes the financial risk on time-and-materials contracts because costs of performance may exceed negotiated hourly rates.
- **Fixed-Price-Level-of-Effort (FP-LOE) Contracts:** substantially similar to T&M contracts except they require a specified level of effort over a stated period of time on work that can be stated only in general terms. This type of contract is generally used when the contractor is required to perform an investigation or study in a specific research and development area and to provide a report showing the results achieved based on the level of effort. Payment is based on the effort expended rather than the results achieved.
- **Firm-Fixed-Price (FFP) Contracts:** provide for a fixed price for specified products, systems and/or services. This type of contract is generally used when the U.S. Government acquires products and services on the basis of reasonably definitive specifications, and which have a determinable fair and reasonable price. These contracts offer potential increased profits if the Corporation can complete the work at lower costs than planned. While FFP contracts allow a benefit from cost savings, these contracts also increase the Corporation's exposure to the risk of cost overruns.
- **EVC sells software under arrangements that include hardware and services.** The software is configured together with the hardware prior to delivery. Revenue is recognized ratably over the period the services are delivered.

The Corporation's earnings and profitability may vary depending on changes in the proportionate amount of revenues derived from each type of contract and the nature of services or products provided, as well as the achievement of performance objectives and the stage of performance at which the right to receive fees, particularly under incentive fee and award fee contracts, is finally determined.

The Corporation recognizes revenue over time when there is a continuous transfer of control to the customer. For U.S. government contracts, this continuous transfer of control to the customer is supported by clauses in the contract that allow the U.S. government to unilaterally terminate the contract for convenience, pay for costs incurred plus a reasonable profit and take control of any work in process. When control is transferred over time, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. Based on the nature of the products

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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and services provided in the contract, the Corporation uses judgment to determine if an input measure or output measure best depicts the transfer of control over time. For services contracts, the Corporation typically satisfies performance obligations as services are rendered. The Corporation typically uses a cost-based input method to measure progress. Revenue is recognized proportionally as contract costs are incurred plus estimated fees. For time-and-material contracts, the Corporation bills the customer per labor hour and per material, and revenue is recognized in the amount invoiced because the amount corresponds directly to the value of performance to date. For certain fixed-price service contracts, a time-elapsed output method is used to measure progress, and revenue is recognized straight-line over the term of the contract.

If a contract does not meet the criteria for recognizing revenue over time, revenue is recognized at a point in time. Revenue is recognized at the point in time when control of the good or service is transferred to the customer. The Corporation considers control to be transferred when it has a present right to payment and the customer has legal title.

Contract modifications are routine in the performance of contracts. Contracts are often modified to account for changes in contract specifications or requirements. In most instances, contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct and, therefore, are accounted for as part of the existing contract.

Accounting for long-term contracts involves the use of various techniques to estimate total contract revenue and costs. Contract estimates are based on various assumptions to project the outcome of future events that often span several years. These assumptions include labor productivity and availability, the complexity of the work to be performed, the cost and availability of material, the performance of subcontractors and the availability and timing of funding from the customer. When estimates of total costs to be incurred on a contract exceed total estimates of the transaction price, a provision for the entire loss is determined at the contract level and is recorded in the period in which the loss is determined.

### ***Performance obligations***

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account in ASC 606. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation within that contract and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. The majority of the Corporation's contracts have a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and is, therefore, not distinct. Some contracts have multiple performance obligations, most commonly due to the contract covering multiple phases of the product lifecycle (development, production, maintenance and support). For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Corporation allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation using management's best estimate of the standalone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. The primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin approach, under which the Corporation forecasts expected costs of satisfying a performance obligation and then adding an appropriate margin for that distinct good or service.

For arrangements with the U.S. Government, work on contracts generally does not begin until funding is appropriated by the customer. Billing timetables and payment terms on contracts vary based on a number of factors, including the contract type. Typical payment terms under fixed-price contracts with the U.S. Government provide that the customer pays either performance-based payments (PBPs) based on the achievement of contract milestones or progress payments based on

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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a percentage of costs that are incurred. The Corporation recognizes a liability for payments in excess of revenue recognized, which is presented as a contract liability on the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position. The portion of payments retained by the customer until final contract settlement is not considered a significant financing component because the intent is to protect the customer from the Corporation's failure to adequately complete some or all of the obligations under the contract. Payments received from customers in advance of revenue recognition are not considered to be significant financing components because they are used to meet working capital demands that can be higher in the early stages of a contract.

### ***Costs of revenue***

Costs of revenue include all direct contract costs, as well as indirect overhead costs and selling, general and administrative expenses that are allowable and allocable to contracts under federal procurement standards. Costs of revenue also include costs and expenses that are unallowable and are not allocable to contracts for billing purposes. Such costs and expenses do not directly generate revenue but are necessary for business operations.

### ***Cash equivalents***

The Corporation considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Currently, all interest bearing and non-interest bearing U.S. deposit accounts maintained by the Corporation are insured up to \$250,000 by either the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). At June 30, 2025, the Corporation held deposits of \$5.4 million in excess of FDIC limits. At times, the Corporation also maintains cash in sweep accounts that invest primarily in securities backed by U.S. Treasuries and U.S. Government Agencies. The Corporation has not experienced losses in the deposit accounts or sweep accounts and believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk associated with those accounts.

### ***Restricted cash***

The Corporation has restricted cash in the amount of \$1,442,136 and \$1,502,803 at June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which represents unexpended grant proceeds that will be used for grant expenditures during the next fiscal year. These amounts are included in cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position.

### ***Contract receivables and contract liabilities***

Contract receivables are generated from prime and subcontracting arrangements with federal governmental agencies and various commercial entities. Billed amounts represent invoices that have been prepared and sent to the customer. Contract assets represent costs and anticipated profits not yet billed or awaiting milestones to bill. Contract liabilities represent interim contract billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings incurred on those contracts.

### ***Allowance for expected credit losses***

As required by ASC 326, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses*, the Corporation recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets carried at amortized cost to present the net amount expected to be collected as of the date of the consolidated statements of financial

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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position. Such allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (contractual term). In determining such allowance, management considers historical loss rates and adjusts for current economic conditions, where applicable. Assets are written off when the Corporation determines that such financial assets are uncollectible. The Corporation pools billed contract receivables and contract assets in estimating the expected credit losses.

### ***Investments***

Investments in marketable securities are measured and reported at fair value. Purchases and sales of securities are reflected on a trade-date basis. Interest is recorded when earned. Dividends are recorded as of the ex-dividend date.

As described in the *Net assets* section on pages 14 and 15, on occasion the Corporation designates a portion of the investment return for operations to fund strategic initiatives approved by the Board.

Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities could occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the investment balances and the amounts reported in the consolidated statements of financial position.

### ***Inventory***

The Corporation's inventory is stated at lower of cost or market value, with cost being determined on an average cost basis. Raw materials purchased for a specific contract are valued using the specific identification basis. The Corporation capitalizes labor, material, subcontractor and overhead costs as work-in-process for contracts where control has not yet passed to the customer. Management regularly reviews its inventory for obsolescence and provides for write downs when items are deemed to be unrealizable at their stated carrying value. Generally, write downs have not been material as a substantial portion of inventory is purchased for specific contracts and placed into production soon after delivery.

### ***Deferred project costs***

EVC defers and amortizes the revenue and costs associated with its Advanced Guard for Information Security (AGIS) software product on a straight-line basis and in accordance with the product's licensing and maintenance agreement.

### ***Property and equipment***

Property and equipment above \$5,000 and with an estimated useful life of at least two years are capitalized and stated at cost, and are depreciated on the straight-line method for both consolidated financial statement and income tax purposes. Expenditures for major additions and improvements are capitalized, and minor replacements, maintenance, and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. The estimated useful life is three years for computer software, five years for computer equipment, twelve years for furniture and fixtures and 20 to 40 years for buildings, building improvements and land improvements. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease or useful life, whichever is shorter. Construction-in-progress is stated at cost and is not depreciated. Such costs will be transferred to property and equipment upon completion. Land is not depreciated or amortized.

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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### *Leases*

The Corporation determines whether a contract contains a lease at inception based on whether a right to control the use of an identified asset is conveyed. The Corporation's leases are classified as either operating leases or finance leases. The Corporation records lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position. Lease expenses are recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities and change in net assets, except for the imputed interest portion of finance lease expense which is included within interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities and change in net assets. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized based on the net present value of future minimum lease payments over the lease term beginning on the commencement date. The Corporation generally is not able to determine the rate implicit in its leases and, as such, applies an appropriate risk-free rate. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease terms may include an option to extend or terminate a lease if it is reasonably certain that the Corporation will exercise such options. The Corporation has elected the practical expedients to utilize the risk-free rate, to not separate lease components from non-lease components and to not record a right-of-use asset or lease liability for leases which, at inception, have a term of twelve months or less. Non-lease components that are neither fixed nor variable based on an index or rate are expensed as incurred as variable lease payments.

### *Impairment of long-lived assets*

Long-lived assets, including property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. Impairment is determined by comparing the carrying value of long-lived assets to an estimate of the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the assets and eventual disposition. In the event impairment exists, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset, which is generally determined by using quoted market prices or valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models, appraisals, or other pricing models. Management believes that no events have occurred that would cause such an impairment for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

### *Net assets*

The Corporation classifies its net assets into the two categories: net assets without donor restrictions and net assets with donor restrictions.

#### *Net assets without donor restrictions*

Net assets without donor restrictions generally result from net revenues derived from contracts, net investment return and other net inflows of assets whose use by the Corporation is not limited by donor-imposed restrictions. Net assets without donor restrictions include net assets with board-designations. During the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the board designated up to \$900,000 and \$650,000, respectively, for strategic initiatives and incurred \$837,039 and \$641,067, respectively, of expenditures against the designation. The unspent amounts were released from the board designation at the end of each fiscal year. As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation has no board-designated net assets.

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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### *Net assets with donor restrictions*

On occasion, the Corporation receives contributions designated by donors to be used for future stipulated purposes and future periods. As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, there were no net assets with donor restrictions.

### *Fair value of financial instruments*

The fair value of the Corporation's cash and cash equivalents, contract receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses and accrued compensation and related liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the relatively short maturity of these items.

### *Fair value measurements*

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. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach are used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Corporation has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included within Level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk).

### *Research and development expenses*

Expenditures for research and development costs are expensed as incurred and amounted to \$1,480,388 and \$1,710,313 during the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

### *Advertising expenses*

During the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation incurred advertising expenses in the amount of \$124,158 and \$132,426, respectively. Such expenses are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities and change in net assets. Advertising expenses are expensed as incurred and are not reimbursable to the Corporation under contracts with agencies of the U.S. Government.

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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### *Income taxes*

CTC is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the IRC) and is subject to tax only on activities which give rise to unrelated business income. EVC is subject to income taxes and utilizes the liability method to measure the tax consequences of temporary differences between financial statement income and taxable income.

The Corporation has processes presently in place to ensure the maintenance of its tax-exempt status; to identify and report unrelated income; to determine its filing and tax obligations in jurisdictions for which it has nexus; and to identify and evaluate other matters that may be considered tax positions. The Corporation is no longer subject to income tax examinations by the U.S. federal, state or local tax authorities for years ended June 30, 2021 and prior. The Corporation has determined that there are no material uncertain tax positions that require recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

The Corporation follows guidance that clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, including issues relating to financial statement recognition and measurement. This guidance provides that the tax effects from an uncertain tax position can only be recognized in the consolidated financial statements if the position is “more-likely-than-not” to be sustained if the position were to be challenged by a taxing authority. The assessment of the tax position is based solely on the technical merits of the position, without regard to the likelihood that the tax position may be challenged.

### *Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted*

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. For private business entities, the update requires the entity to disclose on an annual basis the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) disaggregated by (i) federal, state or foreign taxes, and (ii) by individual jurisdictions in which income taxes paid (net of refunds received) is equal to or greater than 5% of total income taxes paid, among certain other amended disclosure requirements. The update is effective for private business entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and should be applied on a prospective basis, but retrospective application is permitted. Early adoption is permitted. The Corporation is evaluating the effect that adoption of this new standard will have on the Corporation’s consolidated financial statements.

The Corporation has assessed other accounting pronouncements issued or effective during the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 and deemed they were not applicable to the Corporation or are not anticipated to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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### 2. Liquidity and Availability

The following represents the Corporation's financial assets available within one year of the consolidated statements of financial position date that are expected to be used for general expenditures as of June 30:

	2025	2024
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (net of restricted cash)	\$ 5,281,689	\$ 9,421,486
Investments	20,363,251	19,281,004
Contract receivables	18,970,468	20,946,015
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	\$ 44,615,408	\$ 49,648,505

The Corporation has \$44,615,408 and \$49,648,505 of financial assets available as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, to meet cash needs for general expenditures to be made within one year. Other than cash restricted for particular grants (see page 12) and investments serving as collateral for a bank line-of-credit (see Note 8), none of the financial assets are subject to contractual restrictions that make them unavailable for general expenditures within one year of the consolidated statements of financial position dates. Receivables are subject to implied time restrictions but are expected to be collected within one year. All investments are readily convertible to cash in the open markets. In addition, there are no board designated restrictions related to the Corporation's liquidity.

As part of the Corporation's liquidity management, it has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. In addition, the Corporation invests cash in excess of daily requirements in short-term investments. To help manage unanticipated liquidity needs, the Corporation has bank lines-of-credit which it could draw upon if necessary (see Note 8). However, one of the Corporation's lines-of-credit is secured by investments, which would limit the availability of the related investment balances should outstanding borrowings exist.

The management of investments is governed by the Corporation's investment policy which is reviewed by the Board of Directors at least annually. An investment policy statement between the Corporation and the investment advisor provides detailed investment objectives, risk considerations, asset allocation guidelines and performance benchmarking of the respective investments. Asset allocations and investment returns are reviewed by the Corporation on a continual basis.

### 3. Functional Allocation of Expenses

The Corporation allocates its expenses on a functional basis among its program and support services. Expenditures which can be identified with program or support services are allocated directly, according to their natural expenditure. Costs that are common to several functions are allocated among the program and supporting services on the basis of time records, space utilized, and estimates made by management.

**Concurrent Technologies Corporation**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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Allocation of functional expenses consists of the following for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Natural classification for the year ended June 30, 2025	Program	Support	Total
Compensation and benefits	\$ 37,249,121	\$ 16,550,802	\$ 53,799,923
Professional fees	25,089,390	2,012,804	27,102,194
Program materials and inventory costs	13,760,475	-	13,760,475
Information technology	2,221,272	520,941	2,742,213
Occupancy	3,352,818	293,459	3,646,277
Travel	1,242,862	172,743	1,415,605
Meetings/events/memberships	365,846	306,565	672,411
Interest/taxes/fees	88,825	301,442	390,267
Depreciation and amortization	1,559,914	304,732	1,864,646
Program services/general/corporate	3,709,351	629,033	4,338,384
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>\$ 88,639,874</b>	<b>\$ 21,092,521</b>	<b>\$ 109,732,395</b>

Natural classification for the year ended June 30, 2024	Program	Support	Total
Compensation and benefits	\$ 35,464,513	\$ 14,989,720	\$ 50,454,233
Professional fees	26,662,302	2,142,289	28,804,591
Program materials and inventory costs	16,606,285	-	16,606,285
Information technology	2,170,890	527,449	2,698,339
Occupancy	3,087,314	222,568	3,309,882
Travel	1,282,928	141,218	1,424,146
Meetings/events/memberships	318,276	269,991	588,267
Interest/taxes/fees	45,736	433,955	479,691
Depreciation and amortization	1,329,026	442,037	1,771,063
Program services/general/corporate	2,487,171	330,375	2,817,546
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>\$ 89,454,441</b>	<b>\$ 19,499,602</b>	<b>\$ 108,954,043</b>

The functional expenses for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 above include all costs of revenue and interest expense as reported in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities and change in net assets.

**Concurrent Technologies Corporation**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**4. Fair Value Measurements**

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis consist of the following at June 30, 2025:

<i>Description</i>	Fair Value Hierarchy Level		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	
Fixed income exchange-traded funds	\$ 701,923	\$ -	\$ 701,923
Alternative exchange-traded funds	958,037	-	958,037
U.S. stock exchange-traded funds	11,051,364	-	11,051,364
International stock exchange-traded funds	1,165,391	-	1,165,391
International stock mutual funds	1,094,759	-	1,094,759
Government securities	-	3,949,921	3,949,921
Corporate bonds	-	1,441,856	1,441,856
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>\$ 14,971,474</b>	<b>\$ 5,391,777</b>	<b>\$ 20,363,251</b>

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis consist of the following at June 30, 2024:

<i>Description</i>	Fair Value Hierarchy Level		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	
Fixed income exchange-traded funds	\$ 703,721	\$ -	\$ 703,721
Alternative exchange-traded funds	1,139,850	-	1,139,850
U.S. stock exchange-traded funds	10,348,234	-	10,348,234
International stock exchange-traded funds	972,282	-	972,282
International stock mutual funds	1,061,123	-	1,061,123
Government securities	-	3,632,292	3,632,292
Corporate bonds	-	1,423,502	1,423,502
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>\$ 14,225,210</b>	<b>\$ 5,055,794</b>	<b>\$ 19,281,004</b>

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies for financial instruments measured at fair value:

Mutual funds and exchange-traded funds are valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

Government securities and corporate bonds with quoted prices available in an active markets are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available or accessible, then fair values are estimated using pricing models, matrix pricing, or other discounted cash flow models. The most significant inputs to the discounted cash flow model are the coupon, yield and expected maturity date. The fair values of government securities and corporate bonds that are estimated using pricing models or matrix pricing based on observable market data are generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

**Concurrent Technologies Corporation**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

**5. Contract Receivables and Contract Liabilities**

Contract receivables and contract liabilities consist of the following at June 30:

	2025	2024
Billed receivables	\$ 14,747,773	\$ 15,871,192
Contract assets	4,222,695	5,074,823
	\$ 18,970,468	\$ 20,946,015
Contract liabilities	\$ 3,296,467	\$ 6,191,944

Contract assets and contract liabilities include contract retentions, rate variances, contract costs not yet billable, and amounts arising from recognizing revenue on the percentage-of-completion basis. Such amounts may not be completely billed and collected in the following fiscal year but have been classified as current in accordance with industry practice.

Management periodically reviews the status of outstanding receivables and establishes reserves when necessary. No reserve for expected credit losses was recorded as of June 30, 2025 and 2024.

**6. Inventory**

Inventory consists of the following at June 30:

	2025	2024
Raw materials	\$ 2,537,288	\$ 2,924,025
Work-in-process and finished goods	1,883,296	2,552,791
Inventory reserve	(246,344)	(429,991)
	\$ 4,174,240	\$ 5,046,825

**Concurrent Technologies Corporation**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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**7. Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment, net consists of the following at June 30:

	2025	2024
Land and improvements	\$ 2,574,551	\$ 2,197,023
Buildings and improvements	22,328,832	18,957,166
Software	4,204,515	4,348,568
Equipment	15,530,626	14,950,136
Furniture and fixtures	7,606,947	7,703,020
Leasehold improvements	791,129	1,275,294
Construction-in-progress	208,604	1,905,840
	53,245,204	51,337,047
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(38,287,134)	(38,043,824)
	\$ 14,958,070	\$ 13,293,223

**8. Bank Lines-of-Credit and Notes Payable**

The Corporation has available an operating line-of-credit agreement with a bank. The line-of-credit provides for borrowings up to \$11,250,000, subject to a borrowing limit determined monthly by the bank. The borrowing limit is based on the underlying investment securities, taking into consideration each security's perceived value, risk, and liquidity. Any borrowings are secured by the rights to and proceeds from the Corporation's investment portfolio. Effective in November 2024, the interest rate is based upon the one-month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 75 basis points. The interest rate is 5.12% per annum at June 30, 2025. As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, there is no outstanding balance on the line-of-credit.

In March 2022, the Corporation opened two new lines-of-credit with a bank: a Working Capital line-of-credit (the WC LOC) and a Commercial Guidance line-of-credit (the CG LOC). The WC LOC provides for borrowings up to the lesser of \$6,000,000 or the borrowing base, which is based on 70% of contract receivables aged 90 days or less. The CG LOC provides for borrowings up to \$5,000,000, with the proceeds from any borrowing limited for the use of purchase of certain equipment. Draws under the CG LOC are reported as notes payable in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position, and repayments of the CG LOC will be over a 60-month term from the date of the borrowing. Any borrowings are secured by the Corporation's contract receivables for the WC LOC and by the purchased equipment for the CG LOC. The interest rate on the WC LOC is based upon the Wall Street Journal (WSJ) prime rate less 25 basis, or 7.25% per annum at June 30, 2025. The interest rate on the CG LOC is based upon the WSJ prime rate at the time of the draw, which ranged from 6.25% to 8.50% per annum at June 30, 2025. The lines-of-credit expire, if not renewed, on March 14, 2026 and February 15, 2026 for the WC LOC and CG LOC, respectively. No amounts were outstanding under the WC LOC as of June 30, 2025 and 2024. As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the outstanding balances of the various draws under the CG LOC total \$1,580,106 and \$1,807,339, respectively.

In August 2024, the Corporation entered into a promissory note payable with a bank totaling \$56,740 to purchase a commercial vehicle. The note is to be repaid in 60 monthly installments of \$1,113 with final maturity in August 2029. The note is secured by the vehicle purchased with the proceeds from the note, which has a net book value of \$47,278 at June 30, 2025. Interest accrues at 6.50% per annum. As of June 30, 2025, the outstanding balance of the note payable totals \$48,529.

**Concurrent Technologies Corporation**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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The outstanding balance of the various draws under the CG LOC and the note payable will mature as follows as:

<i>Years Ending June 30,</i>	
2026	\$ 440,537
2027	475,624
2028	480,328
2029	220,148
2030	11,998
	<hr/> <b>\$ 1,628,635</b> <hr/>

In September 2025, the Corporation entered into a promissory note totaling \$1,235,750 for the purchase of certain equipment. The note matures on September 3, 2035.

On December 8, 2025, the Corporation entered into a promissory note totaling \$2,000,000, which is secured by real property. The note matures on December 8, 2045.

## **9. Disaggregation of Revenue**

The Corporation disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by contract type, customer, as well as whether the Corporation acts as prime contractor or sub-contractor, as the Corporation believes these categories best depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Performance obligations related to the Corporation's contracts are satisfied over time as work progresses or at a point in time. Substantially all revenue from products and services were transferred to customers over time for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. Incurred costs represent work performed, which corresponds with, and thereby best depicts, the transfer of control to the customer.

### ***Performance obligations***

Remaining performance obligations represent the transaction price of exercised contracts for which work has not yet been performed, irrespective of whether funding has or has not been authorized and appropriated as of the date of exercise. Remaining performance obligations do not include negotiated but unexercised options or the unfunded value of expired contracts.

## **10. Income Taxes**

CTC is exempt from federal income tax under IRC section 501(c)(3), though it is subject to tax on income unrelated to its exempt purpose, unless that income is otherwise excluded by the IRC. EVC is subject to income taxes and utilizes the liability method to measure the tax consequences of temporary differences between financial statement income and taxable income.

**Concurrent Technologies Corporation**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Significant components of the provision for income taxes are as follows for the years ended June 30:

	2025	2024
Current income tax expense	\$ 44,369	\$ 279,842
Deferred income tax expense	-	-
<b>Provision for income taxes</b>	<b>\$ 44,369</b>	<b>\$ 279,842</b>

The Corporation's provision for income taxes differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable federal and state statutory income tax rates to the income before income taxes primarily due to changes in the Corporation's valuation allowance position on deferred income tax assets. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the current income tax expense is primarily comprised of federal unrelated business income tax (UBIT) and state tax expense attributable to state minimum taxes.

Deferred income taxes reflect temporary differences in the recognition of revenue and expenses for income tax reporting and financial statement purposes. Significant components of the Corporation's deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows at June 30:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforward - federal	\$ 2,492,128	\$ 2,505,680
Net operating loss carryforward - state	1,097,360	1,101,321
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	20,517	20,631
Research and development tax credits	403,832	403,832
Depreciation and amortization	1,520	7,863
Other	3,339	3,080
<b>Valuation allowance</b>	<b>(4,018,696)</b>	<b>(4,042,407)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

The Corporation evaluates the ability to realize these future tax deductions by assessing whether the Corporation expects to have sufficient future taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies to utilize these future deductions and credits. The Corporation establishes a valuation allowance when they no longer consider it more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized. As of each reporting date, the Corporation's management considers new evidence, both positive and negative, that could impact management's view with regard to future realization of deferred tax assets. As of June 30, 2025, management determined that sufficient positive evidence does not yet exist to conclude that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets are realizable, and therefore, a valuation allowance is required.

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation has federal net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$11.9 million, which will be available to offset future taxable income. The federal NOLs generated in fiscal year 2017 and prior expire at various dates through 2037, while the NOLs generated in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter can be carried forward indefinitely.

**Concurrent Technologies Corporation**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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**11. Commitments and Contingencies**

**Leases**

The Corporation leases office space and certain equipment under the terms of noncancelable operating leases and a finance lease that expire at various dates through September 2030. The Corporation is also responsible for certain operating expenses.

During the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation recognized operating lease right-of-use assets acquired in exchange for operating lease liabilities totaling \$674,057 and \$289,792, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Corporation recognized finance lease right-of-use assets acquired in exchange for finance lease liabilities totaling \$130,167. No finance leases were acquired during the year ended June 30, 2024. The Corporation recognizes the total cost of its leases ratably over the respective lease periods. The Corporation recorded lease costs as follows:

<i>Years Ended June 30,</i>	2025	2024
Operating lease costs	\$ 503,276	\$ 503,150
Short-term lease costs	27,199	26,226
Variable lease costs	36,274	39,292
Finance lease costs:		
Amortization of right-of-use asset	19,525	15,946
Interest	274	3,210

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Corporation purchased an asset that was originally acquired under a finance lease and, accordingly, reclassified the unamortized finance lease right-of-use asset to property and equipment totaling \$79,751.

The following is a schedule by year of the maturities of the operating lease liabilities required under these leases as of June 30, 2025:

<i>Years Ending June 30,</i>	Operating Leases	Finance Lease
2026	\$ 353,325	\$ 28,590
2027	145,940	28,590
2028	146,316	28,590
2029	149,910	28,590
2030	154,408	7,147
Thereafter	38,885	-
Total lease payments	988,784	121,507
Less: imputed interest	(95,739)	(12,508)
	\$ 893,045	\$ 108,999

The weighted average remaining lease term and discount rates for operating leases were approximately 4.16 years and 3.75% at June 30, 2025. The weighted average remaining lease term

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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and discount rates for operating leases were approximately 1.62 years and 3.75% at June 30, 2024. The weighted average remaining lease term and discount rates for the finance lease was approximately 4.25 years and 0.46% at June 30, 2025.

The Corporation leases space as a lessor in buildings it owns through lease agreements expiring at various dates through August 2026. Rental income, which is recorded as a reduction of rent expense, in connection with operating leases for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 totaled \$60,000 in each year. Rental income is expected to be \$60,000 per year through June 30, 2026 with \$10,000 of expected rental income for the year ended June 30, 2027.

### ***Government oversight and audits***

The Corporation's government contracts activity is subject to oversight by the U.S. Government. In addition, contract costs including indirect costs, are subject to audit by agencies of the U.S. Government.

## **12. Employee Benefits Plans**

### ***Retirement programs***

CTC sponsors a retirement program, which includes the Retirement Savings Plan (the Plan). The retirement program covers all eligible employees. CTC matches 100 percent of employee contributions up to three percent of eligible compensation and 50 percent on contributions from four percent to five percent, subject to certain limits. CTC matching contributions to the Plan totaled \$1,676,737 and \$1,592,446 for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Discretionary contributions were made to the Plan for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 totaling \$0 and \$1,197,506, respectively.

EVC sponsors a 401(k) retirement plan (the 401k Plan) which covers all eligible employees. EVC matches 100 percent of employee contributions up to three percent of eligible compensation and 50 percent on contributions from four percent to five percent, subject to certain limits. EVC matching contributions to the 401(k) Plan totaled \$100,790 and \$117,469 for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

### ***Health care program***

The Corporation maintains a self-insurance program for employee health care claims. These risks are subject to various claims and an annual aggregate plan limit and an individual participant limit with excess liability coverage provided by an independent insurer. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the annual aggregate plan limit was \$6,175,041 and the individual participant limit was \$225,000. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the annual aggregate plan limit was \$5,889,787 and the individual participant limit was \$225,000. Liabilities related to this plan have been recorded by the Corporation at June 30, 2025 and 2024 in the amount of \$248,330 and \$264,514, respectively, for the estimated amount of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The liabilities are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position. The estimated liabilities are based on the Corporation's claims history.

Expenses related to employee health care coverage for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 totaled \$3,219,690 and \$3,243,714, respectively.

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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### 13. Related Party Transactions

Certain members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation are members of the Board of Directors of certain financial institutions. The Corporation holds certain cash accounts at those financial institutions. Deposits held by the Corporation at the financial institutions amounted to \$1,429,579 and \$1,422,746 at June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Members of the Board of Directors and senior executive leadership team of the Corporation and their family members are members of the Board of Directors or are key employees of other organizations in which the Corporation engages in business activities. One of the Corporation's executive officers is on the board of directors of the bank that issued the WC LOC and CG LOC facilities (see Note 8). During the year ended June 30, 2025, costs incurred by the Corporation related to activities with these organizations totaled \$133,023, which included \$64,000 to nonprofit organizations in the form of charitable contributions and \$69,023 for expenses related to conference and meeting fees, membership fees, professional fees, subcontractor fees, software and sponsorships. During the year ended June 30, 2024, costs incurred by the Corporation related to activities with these organizations totaled \$287,446, which included \$64,825 to nonprofit organizations in the form of charitable contributions, \$136,207 to a for-profit organization for legal services, and \$86,414 for expenses related to conference and meeting fees, membership fees, professional fees, subcontractor fees, software and sponsorships.

### 14. Major Customers

During the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation derived 60% and 67% of its revenue from prime contracts with agencies of the U.S. Government. As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, 54% and 48% of billed contract receivables were due from such U.S. Government agencies. Such receivables are due from multiple departments and agencies of the U.S. Government and have been billed in accordance with contractual terms.

### 15. Subsequent Events

The Corporation has evaluated its June 30, 2025 consolidated financial statements for subsequent events through September 25, 2025, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. Except as described in Note 8, the Corporation is not aware of any subsequent events which would require recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

## **Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards**

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# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended June 30, 2025

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Contract Number / Pass-Through Entity	Amounts Provided to Subrecipients	2025 Federal Expenditures
<b>Research and Development Cluster:</b>				
<b>U.S. Department of Defense</b>				
Direct Programs Department of the Navy	12.RD		\$ -	\$ 1,873,708
Pass through Programs from:				
EPS Corporation	12.RD	EPS-Seaport NxG-CTC 05-20	-	399,940
Advanced Technology International	12.RD	BTA# 2022-442	-	13,689
Advanced Technology International	12.RD	12.2022-540	-	437,921
Advanced Technology International	12.RD	BASE AGRMNT 2023-342	-	561,518
General Dynamics Electric	12.RD	12.PO#1000075167	-	195,943
<b>Total Department of the Navy</b>			-	<b>3,482,719</b>
Direct Programs Department of the Army	12.RD		-	236,143
Pass through Programs from:				
Cybex	12.RD	CBX-SC-18-110	-	370,616
EnDyna	12.RD	CASDAP-CTC-001	-	43,234
C.H. Guernsey & Company	12.RD	TO# OK40538000	-	53,684
C.H. Guernsey & Company	12.RD	TO# OK40206051	-	608,989
Applied Research Associates	12.RD	S-G30002-IDIQ-72-CTC	-	2,171,155
Michigan Technological University	12.RD	PO#23-0223-Z1	-	601,179
Applied Research Associates	12.RD	S-005296-IDIQ-CTC	-	266,551
Forge Group	12.RD	23-CTC-001	-	5,238
Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI)	12.RD	PO# D84ZK-53	-	480,876
National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, Inc. (NCMS)	12.RD	2023216-142376	-	4,558,408
National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, Inc. (NCMS)	12.RD	2024160-143088	-	461,558
National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, Inc. (NCMS)	12.RD	2024169-143100	-	227,539
Radiance Technologies	12.RD	0000004781	-	796,502
Radiance Technologies	12.RD	0000007405	-	638,898
Michigan Technological University	12.RD	25-0441-Z1	-	573,535
Camgian Corporation	12.RD	CTC-01-202503	-	11,993
MRL Materials Resources LLC	12.RD	PO#0000000273	-	12,482
<b>Total Department of the Army</b>			-	<b>12,118,580</b>
Direct Programs Department of the Air Force	12.RD		-	11,122,788
Pass through Programs from:				
4ES Corporation	12.RD	4ES-PSA-CTC-20-001	-	11,705
Jones Lang Lasalle	12.RD	Subk Agmt Dated 6/1/23	-	69,786
Jones Lang Lasalle	12.RD	Subk Agmt Dated 6/1/24	-	5,189
Raytheon Missilies & Defense	12.RD	PO#12042023-CTC	-	1,354,569
ThermAvant	12.RD	PO#16964	-	14,509
IBM	12.RD	PO#4700959746	-	78,434
IBM	12.RD	PO#4700959842	-	2,100,724
IBM	12.RD	PO#4700979041	-	991,041
<b>Total Department of the Air Force</b>			-	<b>15,748,745</b>
Direct Programs Department of the National Security Agency	12.RD		-	9,332,015
<b>Total Department of the National Security Agency</b>			-	<b>9,332,015</b>

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended June 30, 2025

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Contract Number / Pass-Through Entity	Amounts Provided to Subrecipients	2025 Federal Expenditures
<b>Research and Development Cluster:</b>				
Pass through Programs from National Geospatial Intelligence Agency:				
Booz Allen Hamilton	12.RD	A3208-1	-	135,855
Booz Allen Hamilton	12.RD	A49050	-	209,383
Applied Research Lab of Penn State	12.RD	PO#S23-36	-	27,586
Applied Research Lab of Penn State	12.RD	PO#S25-26	-	67,401
<b>Total Department of the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency</b>			-	<b>440,225</b>
Direct Program Defense Logistics Agency	12.RD		-	1,783,978
Pass through Programs from:				
MRL Materials Resources LLC	12.RD	PO#MRL-22-T-0001	-	48,349
North Texas Municipal Water District	12.RD	24-192-X	-	125,595
<b>Total Defense Logistics Agency</b>			-	<b>1,957,922</b>
Pass through Program Defense Ordinance Technology Consortium (DOTC):				
Advanced Technology International	12.RD	2020-521	-	1,424,133
<b>Total Defense Ordinance Technology Consortium (DOTC)</b>			-	<b>1,424,133</b>
Other U.S. Department of Defense	12.RD		-	11,291
<b>Total U.S. Department of Defense</b>			-	<b>44,515,630</b>
Direct Program U.S. Department of Homeland Security	97.RD		-	972,436
<b>Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security</b>			-	<b>972,436</b>
Pass through Programs General Services Administration:				
A2 Systems Engineering	39.RD	CTC-01-19	-	141,507
IBM	39.RD	PO#4700959750	-	33,880
IBM	39.RD	PO#4700959745	-	193,013
Sigma Defense	39.RD	SC-2024-00107	-	961,669
<b>Total General Services Administration</b>			-	<b>1,330,069</b>
<b>Total Research and Development Cluster</b>				
<b>Expenditures of Federal Awards</b>			<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 46,818,135</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.*

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2025

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### 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Concurrent Technologies Corporation and subsidiary (the Corporation) under programs of the Federal government for the year ended June 30, 2025. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Corporation, it is not intended to and does not present the consolidated financial position, change in net assets or cash flows of the Corporation.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) and the Uniform Guidance, as applicable, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

### 3. Indirect Cost Rate

The Corporation has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

### 4. Other Contracts

Other contracts, referred to in the Schedule, consist of federal contracts the Corporation has entered into that are of a classified nature.

**Independent Auditor's Reports  
Required by *Government Auditing Standards*  
and the Uniform Guidance**

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## **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***

Board of Directors  
Concurrent Technologies Corporation  
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the consolidated financial statements of Concurrent Technologies Corporation and subsidiary (the Corporation), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2025.

### **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements, we considered the Corporation'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 consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation'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 consolidated 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 Corporation's consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Corporation'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 Corporation's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

*BDO USA, P.C.*

McLean, Virginia  
September 25, 2025



## **Independent Auditor’s Report on Compliance For the Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance**

Board of Directors  
Concurrent Technologies Corporation  
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

### **Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program**

#### ***Opinion on the Major Federal Program***

We have audited Concurrent Technologies Corporation and subsidiary’s (the Corporation) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Corporation’s major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2025. The Corporation’s major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor’s results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Corporation complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2025.

#### ***Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Program***

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Corporation and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for the major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Corporation’s compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

#### ***Responsibilities of Management for Compliance***

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Corporation’s federal program.



### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Corporation's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Corporation's compliance with the requirements of the major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Corporation's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Corporation's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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



internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

*BDO USA, P.C.*

McLean, Virginia  
December 23, 2025

## **Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs**

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# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2025

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### Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

#### *Consolidated Financial Statements*

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the consolidated financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      X   no
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      X   none reported

Noncompliance material to consolidated financial statements noted?

\_\_\_\_\_ yes      X   no

#### *Federal Awards*

Internal control over the major federal program:

- Material weakness(es) identified? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      X   no
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      X   none reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for the major federal program:

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?

\_\_\_\_\_ yes      X   no

Identification of the major federal program:

Assistance Listing Number(s)

Name of Federal Program or Cluster

Various

Research and Development Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:

\$1,404,544

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

  X   yes    \_\_\_\_\_ no

# Concurrent Technologies Corporation

## Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2025

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### Section II - Financial Statement Findings

During the audit for the year ended June 30, 2025, there were no findings related to the consolidated financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS).

### Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

There were no findings and questioned costs for federal awards (as defined in 2 CFR 200.516(a) of the Uniform Guidance) that are required to be reported.