

Financial Statements (and Other Financial Information)

Florida Clinical Practice Association, Inc. (A Component Unit of the University of Florida)

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Florida Clinical Practice Association, Inc.:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities of the Florida Clinical Practice Association, Inc. (the FCPA) (a component unit of the University of Florida) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the FCPA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the FCPA as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, and the changes in financial position and 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* (GAS), 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the FCPA 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 Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the FCPA's



ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement issuance date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and GAS, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *management's discussion and analysis* on pages 4 through 16 be presented to supplement the basic

financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

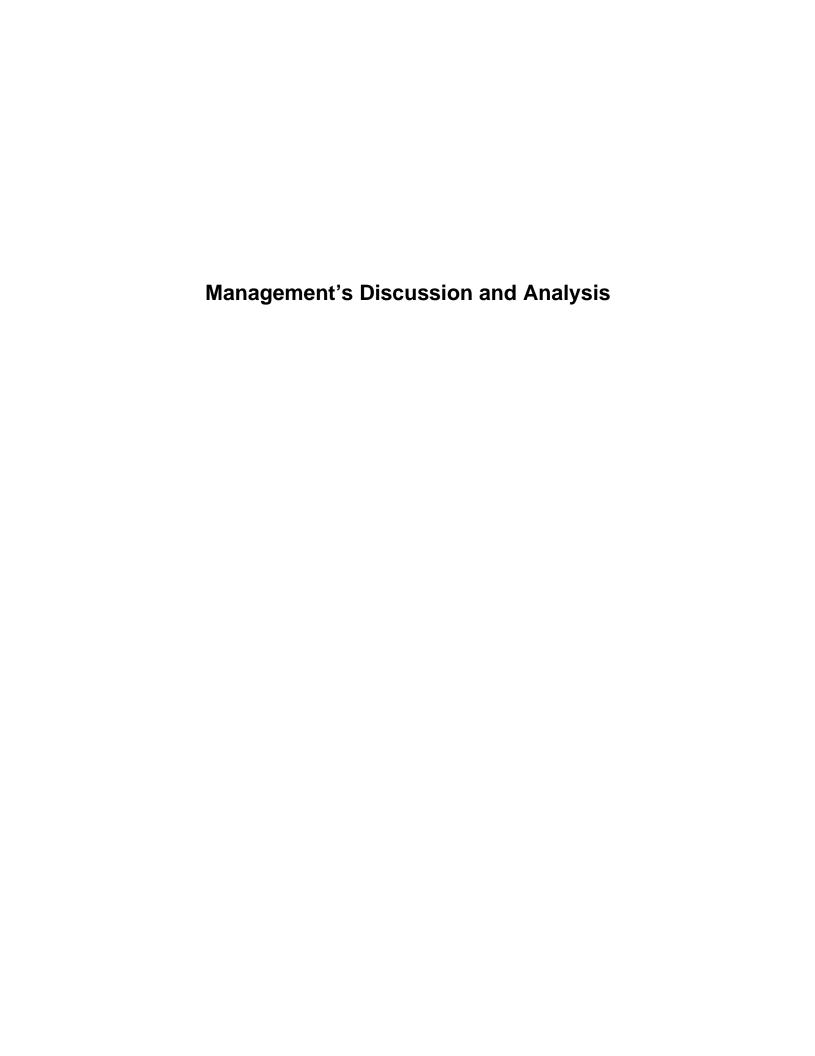
Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the FCPA's basic financial statements. The Statements of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position of Fund 171 - Transfers from Component Units Fund (HSCFCPA, HSCSHHS, HSCVAHS) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated September 15, 2025, on our consideration of the FCPA's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the FCPA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

PYA, P.C.

Tampa, Florida September 15, 2025



Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of the Florida Clinical Practice Association, Inc.'s (the FCPA) annual report presents management's discussion and analysis of the FCPA's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and footnotes. The financial statements, footnotes, and this discussion and analysis are the responsibility of management.

While maintaining its financial health is crucial to the long-term viability of the FCPA, the primary mission of the FCPA is to bill and collect clinical professional fees to fund the educational, clinical, and research missions of the University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville Campus (COM) (College of Medicine). Therefore, an increase in net position is only necessary to ensure that there are sufficient reserve funds for future operations and implementation of new programs of the College of Medicine.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Overall, the FCPA experienced significant financial challenges during fiscal year 2025, however, the practice played a key role in the success of UF Health during the same period. As UF Health moves towards a more integrated system approach to the provision of health care, financial success is not defined by the individual components but system success. The FCPA ended the year with a loss of \$22 million compared to a net income of \$2.8 million in fiscal year 2024. Although there were several factors driving the 2025 loss, the most significant driver was the increase in transfers to the University that was not sufficiently supported by current year FCPA activity. Conversely, the UF Health system had a strong performance, especially UF Health Shands, Gainesville (Shands). This translates to a significant reconciliation to be distributed to the FCPA during FY26. To better serve patients and increase efficiency, UF Health is transitioning specialty clinics to Hospital Outpatient departments (HOD). Three such clinics (Oncology - Davis Cancer Pavilion, Medical Specialties - Medical Plaza and Medical Specialties 2 - Davis Cancer Pavilion) were transitioned during the final quarter of fiscal year 2025. This translates to lower non-physician expense and reduced revenue to the FCPA with the offset to the Hospital. As UF Health continues its mission to become a competitive leader in the various missions, there is a critical need to invest in competitive salaries and benefits to recruit and retain excellent faculty and staff to carry out its critical missions. This effort is backed by the new clinical Compensation Plan (Comp Plan) implemented in FY24. The Comp Plan continues to yield positive outcomes for the UF Health system by aligning faculty performance with UF Health's strategic goals. The Comp Plan calls for quarterly payments of earned variable compensation (EVC) payments and the increase in EVC payments in FY25 was the primary driver of the increase in transfers.

Patient revenue (direct and indirect) increased \$51.6M or 5.9% and is supported by a 1.7% increase in WRVUs over the prior year. The increase in revenue was more than offset by the significant increase in Transfers to UF to support higher salaries and EVCs as well as the increase in contracted labor costs. Included in the patient revenue increase is a \$4.8M increase in the Lower unfunded charity care offered by the organization. The program provides payments based on the estimated cost of charity for the year. The Agency for Healthcare Administration requires auditing of these funds in subsequent years.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

Operating expenses for fiscal year 2025 increased \$49.7M or 12.28%, year over year, with approximately more than half of it due to payments incurred to support the hospital's mission. An additional driver of the higher expense in fiscal year 2025 was the increase in payments to Shands for contracted employee services. Approximately \$3.6M of this increase was due to APP raises offered at the beginning of the year and is offset by additional revenue from Shands to support the higher costs to the practice. In addition, CRNAs/CAAs were offered retention bonuses amounting to \$3.6M in June 2025. Although the pandemic era induced healthcare industry labor cost rate of growth has slowed down, industry labor costs remained high in FY25 and there are still staffing challenges in the industry.

During the second half of fiscal year 2020 the College of Medicine and UF Health began implementation of its regional affiliation strategy seeking to establish a broad network of health systems and providers that builds and extends its national and regional standing as a premier academic medical center. The structure created for this strategy is the Regional Network. Most of the hiring for provision of services for the Regional Network started during the final quarter of fiscal year 2020. During FY25, services expanded with the addition of the Ocala Neighborhood Hospital and services at the World Equestrian Center in Ocala. During this first year, most of the additional costs to the FCPA was incurred through transfers to the College of Medicine. The Gainesville region also added the Eastside Urgent Care Center during the current fiscal year.

The FCPA implemented the provisions of the new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standard on subscription-based information technology agreements (SBITA) in fiscal year 2023. Unlike the lease accounting standard (GASB 87) implementation in the prior year, the FCPA's financial statements were not materially impacted by this standard. Due to the relationship between the FCPA and the University of Florida (the University), a good portion of software used by the Physicians and staff are University owned and paid for using funds transferred from the FCPA. As a result, items meeting the eligibility criteria of the standard were limited for the FCPA. In fiscal year 2025, one new lease was added as a right of use asset and related liability of the FCPA.

The FCPA holds certain debt instruments with TD Bank and in FY23 certain continuing covenants relating to the Bonds were modified to add a guaranty of Shands Teaching Hospital and Clinics to each of FCPA's existing TD loans and swaps as a credit enhancement. This modification allows TD Bank to test Shands for its Debt Service Coverage, if the FCPA does not meet its Debt Service Coverage covenant. As a result of this agreement, the FCPA officers are required to provide pertinent financial and budget information to the Shands management team, Finance Committee and or Board of Directors on a regular basis. The FCPA failed to meet its 1.25 debt service coverage ratio requirement in FY25, triggering testing of Shands compliance with its debt service requirement. Shands met the compliance requirement, which extended to the FCPA.

The FCPA's net position decreased \$22.2 million or 13.7% during fiscal year 2025. Operating revenue was \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$95.0 million or 8.5% over the prior year. Total operating expense of \$454.6 million increased \$49.7 million or 12.3% compared to the prior year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

Professional fees from direct patient care of \$646.3 million increased \$15.7 million or 2.5% during fiscal year 2025 from the prior year. The increase in direct patient care revenue is due to slightly higher patient visits and WRVUs. During FY25 the FCPA fell out of contract with Commercial United Health Care (UHC), which had a rate impact for services provided but not reimbursed at the normal contracted rates. Although volumes lost from this contract were replaced with other patients, lost revenue resulting from UHC charges reimbursed at lower rates is estimated at \$5.2 million.

Professional fees from indirect patient care revenue of \$283.3 million increased \$35.9 million or 14.5% during fiscal year 2025 compared to the prior year. The increase was primarily due to additional revenue from regional programs and Shands Hospital to cover increased expenses under contract. Approximately \$13 million of the increase is attributable to Central Florida Health (CFH) and is offset in a decrease in direct patient care revenue. CFH started billing under its own Tax ID instead of the FCPA Tax ID in June 2024.

Investment income of \$3.1 million represents a decrease of \$390 thousand or 11.3%. The higher dividends on investments were offset by the higher losses in the FMV of investments, resulting in the overall lower investment income.

Interest expense for long-term debt decreased \$152 thousand compared to fiscal year 2024 and interest expense for lease and subscription-based information technology agreements remained relatively flat. There were no significant changes in lease or subscription activity during fiscal year 2025.

Transfers increased \$68.5 million or 9.6% to \$784.4 million during the 2025 fiscal year. The Regional Network portion of this increase was only \$5.4 million or 1.0% over FY24. Payroll funding needs (excluding Regional Programs) increased \$38.8 million or 8.1%, mostly in faculty salaries and benefits. The key driver was the new Comp Plan implemented in FY24. The new Comp Plan requires quarterly Earned Variable Compensation (EVC) payments, instead of the annual incentive payouts under the old comp plan. EVCs paid and funded for the first three quarters of FY25 was approximately \$37.2 million plus an additional \$13.4 million of FY24 incentives not funded in FY24, for a combined total of \$50.6 million for the year. In June 2025, \$14.5 million was transferred to cover the Q4 EVCs but current projections estimate the payouts at \$18M. In total, EVC related transfers was \$18.5 million higher than the prior year. In addition to the paid incentives, Faculty were allowed to convert some of their earned EVCs to base salary, following a provision in the Comp Plan. The amount converted in FY25 was approximately \$3M. Additionally, FY25 saw higher clinical salaries due to retention payments made to retain faculty and higher FTEs in some clinical departments. An additional factor in the higher payroll expense in FY25 is the raises. In contrast to the College of Medicine's decision not to offer raises to faculty and staff in FY24, due to the poor financial performance of fiscal year 2023, the College of Medicine elected to offer a merit pool of 4% to staff and eligible faculty, effective July 1, 2024. This was on a slightly different timeline from the University plan, which was effective October 2024.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

Transfers to cover non-salary expenses increased by approximately \$6.7 million or 8.5%, compared to the 2024 fiscal year, with \$3.2 million of the increase due to higher contractual expenses. Emergency Medicine saw a \$1.8 million increase in non-employees' contract costs due to the use of locums and lab services expense in Dermatology increased \$1.6 million, contributing to the increase in contractual expense. Operating capital increased \$1.3 million or 92.3% as a result of higher Dean's Commitment funded capital investments in several departments including Pathology, Biochemistry Neuroscience, Ophthalmology, and Psychiatry. FY24 spending was significantly lower, due to higher utilization of other sources of funds to support non-clinical expenses. Additionally, repairs and maintenance, data processing, operating supplies, travel, food, and dues all trended higher in FY25. The College of Medicine transferred approximately \$12.2 million, from FCPA to other University funds as additional support for education and research. This includes transfers to the Cancer Center and Fixel Institute which are now part of the Office of the Vice President for Health Affairs.

Transfers to fund Housestaff stipends and related expenses increased by \$3.1 million to \$61.8 million in FY25 due to the 4% increase in the stipend rates and the 2.3% increase in the Fringe Benefit pool rate over the prior year.

The FCPA's net position decreased by \$22.2 million or 13.7% to \$140.0 million. Current assets of \$205.7 million are more than sufficient to cover current liabilities of \$95.2 million. The FCPA has \$63.4 million in long-term debt and lease liabilities and subscription liabilities of \$85.3 million at June 30. 2025.

The Healthcare industry, including Academic Medicine, is facing uncertainties, including the funding levels of government supplemental payments and research funding which could impact the FCPA. UF Health leadership and the University continue to pursue strategies to provide high quality care while maintaining the financial viability of UF Health. UF Health Corporation is in its second year and has started to integrate various aspects of the Health system as part of its strategic vision.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements, prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to public colleges and universities as prescribed by the GASB. These statements include all assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All current year revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Table 1 - Condensed Statements of Assets

	 2025	2024	(Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change	Percentage of 2025 Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,199,279	\$ 20,567,563	\$	1,631,716	7.93%	5.75%
Patient accounts receivable, net	98,891,304	100,765,617		(1,874,313)	-1.86%	25.64%
Other current assets (excluding						
short-term investments)	64,799,477	53,895,542		10,903,935	20.23%	16.80%
Investments - long-term and short-term	23,583,004	21,864,023		1,718,981	7.86%	6.11%
Property and equipment, net	71,234,025	76,116,923		(4,882,898)	-6.41%	18.47%
Right-of-use lease assets, net	75,148,504	79,173,920		(4,025,416)	-5.08%	19.48%
Right-of-use subscription assets, net	6,442,595	8,206,458		(1,763,863)	-21.49%	1.67%
Facilities entitlements, net	8,149,953	4,183,477		3,966,476	94.81%	2.11%
Lease receivable	14,089,453	14,917,610		(828,157)	-5.55%	3.65%
Other assets	1,212,521	2,570,323		(1,357,802)	-52.83%	0.31%
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 385,750,115	\$ 382,261,456	\$	3,488,659	0.91%	100.00%

At June 30, 2025, total assets for the FCPA were \$386 million, an increase of \$3.5 million or 0.9% from the prior year.

Table 2 - Patient Accounts Receivable, Net

	2025	2024	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Beginning accounts receivable	\$ 201,555,154	\$ 170,146,962	\$ 31,408,192	18.46%
Net charges	664,615,605	673,432,065	(8,816,460)	-1.31%
Payments	(603,629,476)	(604,649,250)	1,019,774	-0.17%
Bad debt write-off	(75,768,034)	(61,686,657)	(14,081,377)	22.83%
Refunds	21,419,989	24,312,034	(2,892,045)	-11.90%
Accounts receivable	208,193,238	201,555,154	6,638,084	3.29%
Reserve for contractual adjustments	(153,837,645)	(145,477,624)	(8,360,021)	5.75%
Reserve for uncollectible accounts	(10,758,224)	(10,488,846)	(269,378)	2.57%
Sub-total accounts receivable, net	43,597,369	45,588,684	(1,991,315)	-4.37%
Medicaid Enhanced Payment				
and Low Income Pool Programs	55,293,935	55,176,933	117,002	0.21%
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 98,891,304	\$ 100,765,617	\$ (1,874,313)	-1.86%

The FCPA's most significant asset was net patient accounts receivable. Net patient accounts receivable was \$98.9 million or 25.6% of total assets at June 30, 2025. Net patient accounts receivable decreased by \$1.9 million or 1.9% from the prior year. The decline in the receivable was due to the change of CFH TIN from the FCPA. CFH patient receivables in fiscal year 2024 was \$3.3 million.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

Table 3 - Right-of-Use Assets, Net

	2025	2024	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change	Percentage of 2025 Total
Right-of-use - non-affiliate	47,285,660	\$ 50,599,776	\$ (3,314,116)	-6.55%	57.95%
Right-of-use - affiliate	26,971,471	27,700,997	(729,526)	-2.63%	33.06%
Right-of-use - equipment	891,373	873,147	18,226	2.09%	1.09%
Right-of-use - subscription	6,442,595	8,206,458	(1,763,863)	-21.49%	7.90%
TOTAL RIGHT-OF-USE					
ASSETS, NET	\$ 81,591,099	\$ 87,380,378	\$ (5,789,279)	-6.63%	100.00%

The FCPA's second most significant asset was right-of-use assets, net. Right-of-use assets, net was \$81.6 million or 21.2% of total assets at June 30, 2025.

At June 30, 2025, the FCPA had \$81.6 million right-of-use assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$33.0 million. The amount represents a net decrease (including additions and deductions) of approximately \$5.8 million or 6.6% compared to last year. The decrease was the result of the cumulative impact of current year amortization of \$8.8 million and right of use additions of \$3.0 million.

The FCPA's third most significant asset was property and equipment, net. Property and equipment, net was \$71.2 million or 18.5% of total assets at June 30, 2025.

At June 30, 2025, the FCPA had \$71.2 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$55.8 million, excluding facilities entitlements. The amount represents a net decrease (including additions and deductions) of approximately \$4.9 million or 6.4% compared to last year. The decrease was primarily the result of current year depreciation being greater than capital asset additions.

Table 4 - Capital Assets, Net

	2025	2024	(Increase Decrease)	Percent Change	Percentage of 2025 Total
Buildings	\$ 51,501,879	\$ 53,414,607	\$	(1,912,728)	-3.58%	72.30%
Land	1,648,523	1,648,523		-	0.00%	2.31%
Leasehold improvements	13,828,140	16,103,802		(2,275,662)	-14.13%	19.41%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4,255,483	4,949,991		(694,508)	-14.03%	5.97%
TOTAL PROPERTY AND						_
EQUIPMENT, NET	\$ 71,234,025	\$ 76,116,923	\$	(4,882,898)	-6.41%	100.00%

The FCPA's most significant capital asset is its buildings. During fiscal year 2013, the FCPA placed in service the Main Street Community Health and Family Medicine Clinic and the 39th Avenue Medical Office Building at Springhill. In fiscal year 2019, the FCPA placed a second medical office building in service at 39th Avenue (Springhill II).

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

For fiscal year 2025 the FCPA has approximately \$7.9 million budgeted for capital expenditures that will be used to renovate and equip clinics and fund various additional capital projects.

The FCPA's fourth most significant asset, other current assets (excluding short term investments) was \$64.8 million or 16.8% of total assets at June 30, 2025. This asset value increased \$10.9 million as a result of the \$36.2M outstanding receivable from Shands for additional ASA support. This is offset by the lower outstanding receivables from the Agency for Healthcare Administration at June 30, 2025. Receivables from Central Florida Health and Halifax were also higher in June 2025 compared to June 2024.

FCPA's investments – long-term and short-term rose \$1.7 million to \$23.6 million or 6.1% of total assets at June 30, 2025, due to reinvested dividend income.

Table 5 - Condensed Statements of Liabilities

	2025	2024	(Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change	Percentage of 2025 Total
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued						
expenses	\$ 74,900,469	\$ 39,509,315	\$	35,391,154	89.58%	32.23%
Long-term debt obligations, including						
current portions	63,392,750	67,161,360		(3,768,610)	-5.61%	27.28%
Lease and subscription liabilities						
including current portion	85,337,576	90,287,523		(4,949,947)	-5.48%	36.72%
Unearned revenue	8,401,949	8,401,949		-	0.00%	3.62%
Other unearned revenue	338,012	369,296		(31,284)	-8.47%	0.15%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 232,370,756	\$ 205,729,443	\$	26,641,313	12.95%	100.00%

At June 30, 2025, liabilities for the FCPA were \$232.4 million. Total liabilities increased \$26.6 million or 13.0% when compared to the prior year.

The FCPA's most significant liability is its lease and subscription liabilities of \$85.3 million or 36.7% of total liabilities at June 30, 2025. Lease and subscription liabilities were \$90.3 million in the prior year. Lease and subscription liabilities decreased \$5.0 million. The decrease is due to payment reductions totaling \$7.8 million and a net increase of additions and modifications of \$2.9 million due to lease activity in the current fiscal year.

The FCPA's second most significant liability is its accounts payable and accrued expenses, which is \$74.9 million or 32.2% of total liabilities at June 30, 2025. Accounts payable and accrued expenses increased by \$35.4 million or 89.6%. The primary driver of the increase was the \$36.2 million payment due to the Agency of Healthcare Administration at June 30, 2025.

The FCPA's third most significant liability is its long-term debt of \$63.4 million or 27.3% of total liabilities at June 30, 2025. Long-term debt was \$67.2 million in the prior year. The FCPA had a debt to net position ratio of .45 in fiscal year 2025 and .41 in fiscal year 2024. Long-term debt decreased \$3.8 million due to principal payments.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

The FCPA's fourth most significant liability was unearned revenue. Unearned revenue was \$8.4 million as of June 30, 2025. This amount is solely due to a provision established on a portion of Provider Relief Funds recognized as federal assistance revenue. The provision was established as a contingency against lost revenue recognized for Phase 3 of the Provider Relief Funds. The FCPA elected to utilize the alternate lost revenue methodology which is subject to future approval by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Net Position: Net position decreased by \$22.2 million or 13.7% to \$140.0 million. Current assets of \$205.7 million are more than sufficient to cover current liabilities of \$95.2 million. The FCPA has \$59.6 million in long-term debt less current portion at June 30, 2025.

Table 6 - Condensed Statements of Revenue and Expenses

	2025	2024	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			(= 000 0000)	
Professional fees from direct patient care	\$ 646,316,945	\$ 630,586,477	\$ 15,730,468	2.49%
Professional fees from indirect patient care	283,307,266	247,444,721	35,862,545	14.49%
Other revenue	288,499,864	245,058,611	43,441,253	17.73%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	1,218,124,075	1,123,089,809	95,034,266	8.46%
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Contractual services	394,066,059	348,263,658	45,802,401	13.15%
Other operating expenses	60,538,610	56,632,353	3,906,257	6.90%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	454,604,669	404,896,011	49,708,658	12.28%
OPERATING INCOME	763,519,406	718,193,798	45,325,608	6.31%
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):				
Investment income	3,050,561	3,440,904	(390,343)	11.34%
Interest expense, net	(1,943,945)	(2,095,534)	151,589	-7.23%
Lease and subscription interest expense	(2,183,039)	(2,195,538)	12,499	-0.57%
Change in mark-to-market of interest rate swaps	(1,357,802)	(384,102)	(973,700)	253.50%
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(144,586)	(3,856)	(140,730)	-3649.64%
Gain on lease termination	-	454,640	(454,640)	100.00%
Rental revenue	1,334,446	1,277,172	57,274	4.48%
NET NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)	(1,244,365)	493,686	(1,738,051)	-352.06%
INCREASE IN NET POSITION BEFORE				
TRANSFERS	762,275,041	718,687,484	43,587,557	6.06%
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(784,444,952)	(715,932,787)	(68,512,165)	9.57%
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION	\$ (22,169,911)	\$ 2,754,697	\$ (24,924,608)	-904.80%

Current year revenues were not sufficient to cover operating expenses and transfers, significantly causing a decrease in net position for the current year of \$22.2 million.

Operating Revenue: Total operating revenue for the current year was \$1.2 billion. Professional fees from direct patient care are the most significant source of revenue, representing \$646.3 million or 53.1% of the total operating revenue.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

Table 7 - Professional Fees from Direct Patient Care

			Increase	Percent
	2025	2024	(Decrease)	Change
Charges	\$ 2,239,782,939	\$ 2,230,463,381	\$ 9,319,558	0.42%
Contractual adjustments	(1,555,352,614)	(1,562,768,203)	7,415,589	-0.47%
Provision for bad debt	(38,113,380)	(37,108,701)	(1,004,679)	2.71%
Net direct charges from patient care	\$ 646,316,945	\$ 630,586,477	\$ 15,730,468	2.49%

Professional fees from direct patient care increased \$15.7 million or 2.5% during the 2025 fiscal year compared to the prior year. Total charges were flat compared to last year, with an increase of \$9.3 million or .42%. An important factor behind the flat charge trend in FY25 was the transition of Central Florida Health to their own billing Tax ID. Charges recorded in fiscal year 2024 for Central Florida Health were \$64.9 million. WRVUs increased 1.7% during the year but patient visits, however remained flat year over year.

Contractual adjustments decreased \$7.4 million or .5% but increased by .62 to 69.4% as a percentage of charges compared to the prior year. Contractual adjustments for Central Florida Health, no longer captured in the FCPA, was \$48.2 million in fiscal year 2024.

Provision for bad debt increased \$1.0 million or 2.7%. Provision for bad debt as a percentage of charges was 1.7% in both the current and prior year.

Professional fees from indirect patient care of \$283.3 million increased \$35.9 million or 14.5% during the 2025 fiscal year. The increase was primarily due to additional revenue from Central Florida Health, Shands and Halifax Daytona. Although Central Florida operated under its own TIN in fiscal year 2025, UF Physicians are still contracted to provide services. Reimbursements for fiscal year 2025 increased by approximately \$13.4, as direct patient revenue was no longer collected in the FCPA.

Operating Expenses: Total operating expenses for the current year were \$454.6 million, an increase of \$49.7 million or 12.3%, when compared to the prior year. The contractual services expense of \$394.1 million (86.7% of total operating expenses) is the most significant operating expense. This expense increased \$45.8 million or 13.2% from the prior year. Other operating expenses also increased \$3.9 million or 6.9% in the current year.

The largest contractual services expense was for payments to the State's Agency for Health Care Administration totaling \$202.6 million, an increase of \$25.7 million or 14.5% over the prior fiscal year.

In July 2002, the College of Medicine entered an employee-leasing contract with Shands to staff the College of Medicine's medical clinics and medical billing. Employee-leasing contractual services for clinic and billing operations provided by Shands represent the second largest portion of the contractual services at \$109.9 million, an increase of \$7.7 million or 7.6% over the prior fiscal year. CRNA and the cost of extenders combined for \$66.7 million and \$51.3 million of

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

contractual services in FY25 and FY24, respectively, an increase of \$15.4 million, year over year. A contributing factor for the increase were raises and retention payments made to retain these health care professionals and keep up with the industry pay levels.

Other operating expenses were \$60.5 million and increased \$3.9 million or 6.9% compared to the prior year. This was primarily due to higher revenue generating supplies and pharmacy supplies for the Hemophilia Treatment Center. Other operating expenses as a percentage of operating revenue was 5.0% in both the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year.

Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses): Total nonoperating revenue (net of expenses) for the current year was a loss of \$1.2 million compared to revenue of \$494 thousand in the prior fiscal year, a decrease of \$1.7 million. Compared to the prior year, investment income was down \$390 thousand, an 11.3% decrease as well as a decrease in the fair value of the mark-to-market interest rate swaps of \$974 thousand.

The \$390 thousand decrease in Investment income was primarily due to \$1.1 million decrease in the fair value of investments partially offset by higher dividend income. The \$974 thousand decrease in the fair market value of the FCPA's mark-to-market interest rate swaps was a result of an unfavorable market for the swaps.

Transfers: Transfers increased \$68.5 million or 9.6% to \$784.4 million during the 2025 fiscal year. The Regional Network portion of this increase was only \$5.4 million or 1.0% over FY24. Payroll funding needs (excluding Regional Programs) increased \$38.8 million or 8.1%, mostly in faculty salaries and benefits. The key driver was the new Comp Plan implemented in FY24. The new Comp Plan requires quarterly Earned Variable Compensation (EVC) payments, instead of the annual incentive payouts under the old comp plan. EVCs paid and funded for the first three quarters of FY25 was approximately \$37.2 million plus an additional \$13.4 million of FY24 incentives not funded in FY24, for a combined total of \$50.6 million for the year. In June 2025, \$14.5 million was transferred to cover the Q4 EVCs but current projections estimate the payouts at \$18M. In total, EVC related transfers was \$18.5 million higher than the prior year. In addition to the paid incentives, Faculty were allowed to convert some of their earned EVCs to base salary, following a provision in the Comp Plan. The amount converted in FY25 was approximately \$3M. Additionally, FY25 saw higher clinical salaries due to retention payments made to retain faculty and higher FTEs in some clinical departments. An additional factor in the higher payroll expense in FY25 is the raises. In contrast to the College of Medicine's decision not to offer raises to faculty and staff in FY24, due to the poor financial performance of fiscal year 2023, the College of Medicine elected to offer a merit pool of 4% to staff and eligible faculty, effective July 1, 2024. This was on a slightly different timeline from the University plan, which was effective October 2024.

Transfers to cover non-salary expenses increased by approximately \$6.7 million or 8.5%, compared to the 2024 fiscal year, with \$3.2 million of the increase due to higher contractual expenses. Emergency Medicine saw a \$1.8 million increase in non-employee contract costs due to the use of locums and Lab services expense in Dermatology increased \$1.6 million, contributing to the huge increase in contractual expense. Operating capital increased \$1.3 million or 92.27% as a result of higher Dean's Commitment funded capital investments in several departments,

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

including Pathology, Biochemistry Neuroscience, Ophthalmology, and Psychiatry. FY24 spending was significantly lower, due to higher utilization of other sources of funds to support non-clinical expenses. Additionally, repairs and maintenance, data processing, operating supplies, travel, food, and dues all trended higher in FY25. The College of Medicine transferred approximately \$12.2 million, from FCPA to other University funds as additional support for education and research. This includes transfers to the Cancer Center and Fixel Institute which are now part of the Office of the Vice President for Health Affairs.

Transfers to fund Housestaff stipends and related expenses increased by \$3.1 million to \$61.8 million in FY25 due to the 4% increase in the stipend rates and the 2.3% increase in the Fringe Benefit pool rate over the prior year.

Table 8 - Operational Key Indicators

	2025	2024	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
WRVUs	6,585,523	6,476,591	108,932	1.68%
Patient visits	1,259,129	1,251,708	7,421	0.59%

Total WRVUs increased 1.7% from the prior year. Patient visits remained flat compared to the prior year. There is a high correlation between the higher WRVUs and the EVCs in FY25.

Table 9 - Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	2025		2024	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):					
Operating activities	\$ 800,716,749	\$	711,214,315	\$ 89,502,434	12.58%
Noncapital financing activities	(783,108,889)	((714,645,844)	(68,463,045)	9.58%
Capital and related financing activities	(17,307,724)		(21,100,602)	3,792,878	-17.98%
Investing activities	1,331,580		18,556,908	(17,225,328)	-92.82%
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,631,716		(5,975,223)	7,606,939	-127.31%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	20,567,563		26,542,786	(5,975,223)	-22.51%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 22,199,279	\$	20,567,563	\$ 1,631,716	7.93%

Total cash and cash equivalents increased by \$1.6 million in the current year.

Funds From Operating Activities: Cash provided by operating activities of \$800.7 million was \$89.5 million or 12.6% more than cash provided by operating activities in the prior fiscal year. The major source of operating funds was receipts from and on behalf of patients of \$931.5 million, an increase of \$55.9 million or 6.4% from the prior year. The largest category of payments from operating funds was payments to contractors of \$394.1 million, which increased \$6.4 million or 1.6% from the prior year. Payment to suppliers and other were down \$12.8 million.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

Funds From Noncapital Financing Activities: Cash used in noncapital financing activities of \$783.1 million was \$68.5 million or 9.6% more than cash used in the prior fiscal year. Cash used by noncapital financing activities are primarily funds transferred to the University.

Funds From Capital and Related Financing Activities: Cash used in capital and related financing activities was \$17.3 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to \$21.1 million cash used in financing activities for fiscal year 2024. This represents a \$3.8 million or 18% year over year decrease. The largest use of funds for capital and related financing activities in the current year was \$7.9 million for lease and subscription payments. There was also \$1.5 million used for purchases of property and equipment.

Funds From Investing Activities: Cash provided by investing activities in the current fiscal year was \$1.3 million compared to \$18.6 million in the prior year. The decrease of cash provided by investing activities of \$17.2 million compared to the prior year is due to a temporary transfer of \$17 million to the FCPA's operating account in June of fiscal year 2024 returned and reinvested during the current year.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The College of Medicine received approximately 6.2% of its funding from an appropriation from the State of Florida in the current fiscal year that is allocated to the College of Medicine by the University. The appropriation is for one year only. The amount that will be appropriated from year to year may, and has, varied depending upon economic and political conditions. The increase (decrease) in state funding directly results in a decrease (increase) in the use of FCPA funds.

In fiscal year 2018 the College of Medicine began participating in the LIP program that is a federal matching program that provides federal funds to Florida health care providers to cover costs for the state's most vulnerable patients. Medical school physician practices are eligible under this program. The College of Medicine recognized \$9.2 million and \$14.0 million in 2024 and 2025 respectively from the Program. Fiscal year 2024 LIP revenue included a provision of \$2.4 million, established to cover potential over payment to the College for the fiscal year 2021 LIP program distribution. This is based on findings from an examination conducted on behalf of the Agency for Health Care Administration. The revenue from the Program represents 1.2% of the FCPA's total operating revenue for fiscal year 2025 and 1.0% for fiscal year 2024. The program is projected to continue throughout fiscal year 2026.

In fiscal year 2025, the FCPA received 38.3% of its total operating revenue from Shands in the manner of both support and payment for services rendered. The ability of Shands to continue to fund support and commerce payments to the FCPA directly impacts the financial condition of the College of Medicine.

A significant portion of the FCPA's revenue is derived from reimbursement for patient services, by third-party payers such as Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance carriers. Therefore, the reimbursement rates contracted with these payers have a significant effect on the financial health of the College of Medicine.

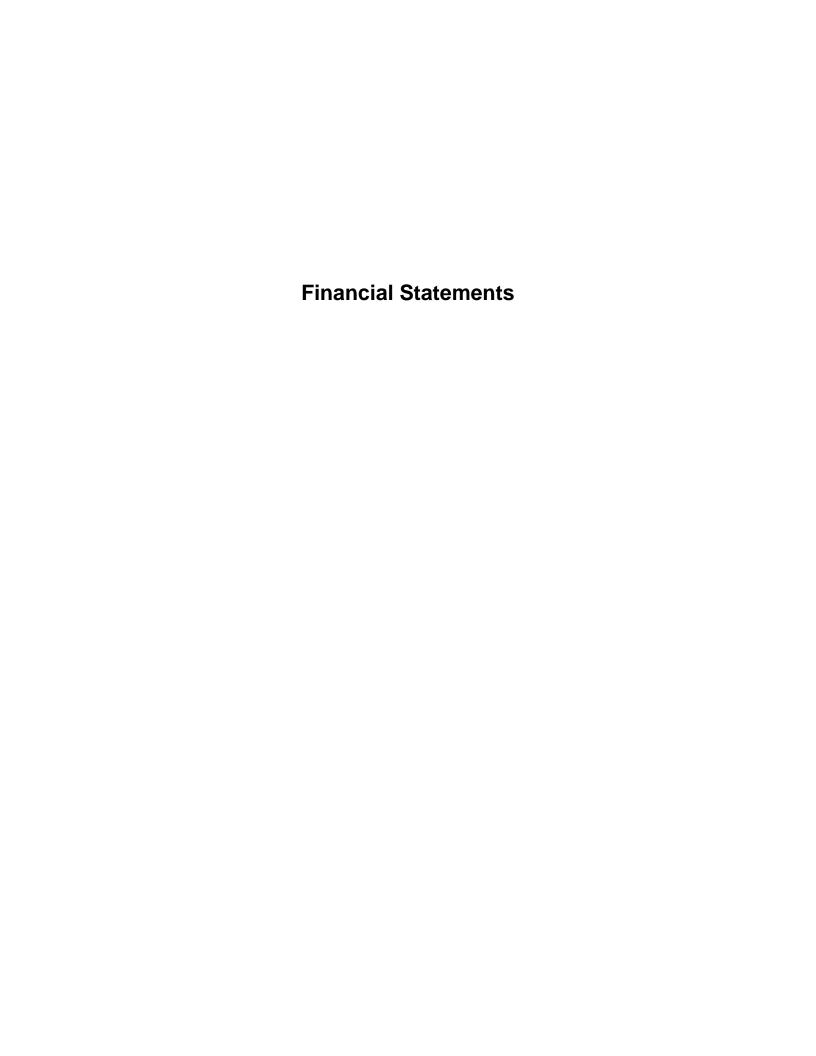
Management's Discussion and Analysis - Continued

Beginning in March 2020, the FCPA's financial position has been significantly impacted in different ways by the COVID-19 pandemic. Patient revenues suffered a significant hit in fiscal year 2020 which was mitigated by leadership's cost cutting interventions and federal assistance revenue received. Fiscal year 2021 saw a turnaround to normal patient activities in most specialties as restrictions were lifted and the local community saw a decline in COVID-19 cases. In fiscal year 2022 we saw a rise in transmissions causing UF Health to implement another elective surgery cancellation order in early August 2021. This wave did not have a significant negative impact on the patient revenue stream. In FY24 and FY25 the FCPA did not experience any direct impact in services resulting from COVID. However, high labor costs still persist in the industry, amid declining reimbursement rates for some services.

As part of the efforts to improve reimbursement, the FCPA established an accountable care organization (ACO) to enhance payments. The FCPA is yet to recognize any revenue from the ACO. It is expected that this will materialize in FY26.

CONTACTING THE FCPA'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the FCPA's Board of Directors, its creditors, and the Board of Trustees of the University of Florida with a general overview of the FCPA's financial position. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the College of Medicine Dean's Office at (352) 265-8017.



Statements of Net Position

	June 30,				
		2025		2024	
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	22,199,279	\$	20,567,563	
Investments		18,970,365		17,015,766	
Patient accounts receivable, net of estimated					
contractual adjustments and uncollectible accounts of					
\$164,595,869 in 2025 and \$155,966,470 in 2024		98,891,304		100,765,617	
Interest receivable		28,563		30,180	
Due from affiliates		45,043,704		3,958,792	
Other receivables		19,488,954		49,668,314	
Lease receivable		816,333		827,467	
Other assets		238,256		238,256	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		205,676,758		193,071,955	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:					
Lease receivable, non-current portion		13,273,120		14,090,143	
Investment in UF Health South Central, LLC		4,612,639		4,848,257	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		17,885,759		18,938,400	
CAPITAL ASSETS:					
Property and equipment, net		71,234,025		76,116,923	
Right-of-use lease assets, net		75,148,504		79,173,920	
Right-of-use subscription assets, net		6,442,595		8,206,458	
Facilities entitlements, net		8,149,953		4,183,477	
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, NET OF					
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION		160,975,077		167,680,778	
OTHER ASSETS:					
Estimated fair value of interest rate swaps		1,180,187		2,537,989	
Deposits		32,334		32,334	
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS		1,212,521		2,570,323	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	385,750,115	\$	382,261,456	

Statements of Net Position - Continued

	June 30,				
	2025	2024			
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 74,900,469	\$ 39,509,315			
Current portion of long-term debt	3,835,954	3,768,609			
Unearned revenue - Note N	8,401,949	8,401,949			
Lease liabilities	5,566,812	5,545,015			
Subscription liabilities	2,205,578	1,932,273			
Other unearned revenue	338,012	369,296			
CURRENT LIABILITIES	95,248,774	59,526,457			
OTHER LIABILITIES:					
Long-term debt, less current portion	59,556,796	63,392,751			
Lease liabilities, less current portion	73,050,784	76,359,138			
Subscription liabilities, less current portion	4,514,402	6,451,097			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	232,370,756	205,729,443			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Deferred inflow of resources - leases	13,427,748	14,410,491			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	13,427,748	14,410,491			
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES -					
Notes G and K					
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	4,094,798	6,048,418			
Unrestricted	135,856,813	156,073,104			
TOTAL NET POSITION	139,951,611	162,121,522			
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF					
RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	\$ 385,750,115	\$ 382,261,456			

Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	Year Ended June 30, 2025 2024			
OPERATING REVENUE:		2020		
Direct revenue from patient care (net of estimated				
contractual allowances and discounts)	\$	684,430,325	\$ 667,695,178	
Estimated provision for bad debts	4	(38,113,380)	(37,108,701)	
Net direct revenue from patient care less estimated		(, - , ,	(, ,)	
provision for bad debts		646,316,945	630,586,477	
Indirect revenue from patient care		283,307,266	247,444,721	
TOTAL NET PATIENT SERVICE REVENUE		929,624,211	878,031,198	
Other revenue		288,499,864	245,058,611	
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		1,218,124,075	1,123,089,809	
OPERATING EXPENSES:		-,,	-,,,,	
Contractual services		394,066,059	348,263,658	
Insurance		3,844,603	4,078,379	
Depreciation and amortization		5,305,593	4,879,181	
Right-of-use asset amortization		8,751,418	8,389,687	
Operating supplies		30,691,646	27,323,678	
Occupancy expenses		3,558,147	3,389,674	
Printing and reproduction		149,318	112,512	
Dues and subscriptions		1,077,687	997,800	
Food, travel and entertainment		278,649	62,647	
Repairs and maintenance		4,044,973	4,131,091	
Advertising		1,018,252	1,400,400	
Telephone, postage and other		1,818,324	1,867,304	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		454,604,669	404,896,011	
OPERATING INCOME		763,519,406	718,193,798	
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):				
Investment income		3,050,561	3,440,904	
Interest expense, net		(1,943,945)	(2,095,534)	
Lease and subscription interest expense		(2,183,039)	(2,195,538)	
Change in mark-to-market of interest rate swaps		(1,357,802)	(384,102)	
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		(144,586)	(3,856)	
Gain on lease termination		-	454,640	
Rental revenue		1,334,446	1,277,172	
NET NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)		(1,244,365)	493,686	

Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Continued

	Year Ended June 30,			
		2025	2024	
INCREASE IN NET POSITION BEFORE TRANSFERS		762,275,041	718,687,484	
TRANSFERS:				
Transfers to the University of Florida College				
of Medicine		(772,195,391)	(709,089,175)	
Transfers to others		(12,249,561)	(6,843,612)	
TOTAL TRANSFERS		(784,444,952)	(715,932,787)	
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION		(22,169,911)	2,754,697	
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR		162,121,522	159,366,825	
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$	139,951,611	\$ 162,121,522	

Statements of Cash Flows

Statements of Cash I tows	Year Ended June 30,		
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$	931,498,524	\$ 875,646,509
Other receipts		277,594,312	250,304,798
Payments to contractors		(394,066,059)	(387,694,097)
Payments to suppliers and others		(14,155,442)	(26,940,762)
Other		(154,586)	(102,133)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		800,716,749	711,214,315
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers to the University of Florida College of Medicine		(772,195,391)	(709,089,175)
Transfers to others		(12,249,561)	(6,843,612)
Other nonoperating receipts		1,336,063	1,286,943
CASH USED IN NONCAPITAL			
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(783,108,889)	(714,645,844)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment		(1,500,044)	(5,944,568)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		-	135,296
Principal payments on lease and subscription liabilities		(7,872,077)	(7,183,419)
Principal payments on long-term debt		(3,768,610)	(3,700,966)
Interest paid - lease and subscription liabilities		(2,183,039)	(2,195,538)
Interest paid - long-term debt		(1,943,945)	(2,211,407)
Subscription and lease implementation costs		(40,009)	
CASH USED IN CAPITAL AND		(15 205 524)	(21 100 602)
RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(17,307,724)	(21,100,602)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		2 400 1 42	0.750.971
Interest and dividends received		3,490,143	2,759,871
Purchase of investments Proceeds from sales of investments		(36,394,426) 34,000,244	(17,702,963) 33,500,000
Capital distribution from UF Health South Central, LLC		34,000,244	33,300,000
investment		235,619	_
CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES		1,331,580	18,556,908
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN		1,001,000	10,000,000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,631,716	(5,975,223)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS,		1,001,110	(5,775,225)
BEGINNING OF YEAR		20,567,563	26,542,786
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS,		20,501,503	20,572,700
END OF YEAR	\$	22,199,279	\$ 20,567,563

Statements of Cash Flows - Continued

	Year Ended 2025			l June 30, 2024	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO					
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income	\$	763,519,406	\$	718,193,798	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash					
provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization		14,057,011		13,268,868	
Increase (decrease) in cash due to changes in:					
Accounts receivable, net		1,874,313		(2,384,689)	
Due from affiliates		(41,084,912)		3,727,504	
Other receivables		30,179,360		(37,911,756)	
Lease receivable		828,157		(1,064,486)	
Deferred inflow of resources - leases		(982,743)		929,537	
Other assets		-		(223,456)	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		32,357,441		16,515,992	
Unearned revenue		(31,284)		163,003	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	800,716,749	\$	711,214,315	
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH					
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Capital asset additions included in accounts payable	\$	4,390,351	\$	286,451	
Capital assets obtained through lease and					
subscription liabilities	\$	2,962,139	\$	9,377,244	

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

NOTE A--REPORTING ENTITY

The Florida Clinical Practice Association, Inc. (the FCPA) is a not-for-profit corporation formed in 1976 by the physicians at the University of Florida College of Medicine (the College of Medicine) and activated in 1984. The FCPA performs the billing and collection of professional fees associated with the practice of medicine at the College of Medicine. The FCPA was formed primarily for the purpose of enhancing the quality of medical education at the College of Medicine. The FCPA transfers funds to the College of Medicine for use in funding salary supplements and other related costs for the benefit of the faculty of the College of Medicine. The FCPA also transfers funds to the University of Florida (the University) in the furtherance of its above stated purpose. The College of Medicine may, from time-to-time, be contractually obligated to provide for physician incentive compensation. The FCPA may be requested to transfer funds to satisfy the College of Medicine's incentive obligations. The FCPA accounts for such transactions as these transfers are required. The FCPA is an affiliated organization component unit of the University and is, therefore, included by discrete presentation in the financial statements of that reporting entity.

Blended Component Unit: UF Health ACO Gainesville, LLC (the ACO) is included as a blended component unit. The FCPA became the sole member of the ACO during 2024. The ACO was formed to function and operate as an accountable care organization as envisioned by the Patient Protection and Affordable Act including, without limitation, via participation in the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Shared Savings Program. The governing body of the ACO consists of key Board members and senior management of the FCPA. A bank account for the ACO was established for \$200 during 2024 and represented the only activity for the ACO for the year ended June 30, 2024. There was no activity for the ACO for the year ended June 30, 2025.

NOTE B--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation: The FCPA is accounted for as an internal service fund. Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods and services by one college or agency to independent agencies and other governments.

The FCPA's accounting policies conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to public colleges and universities, as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The FCPA reports as an entity engaged in only business-type activities. This election requires the adoption of the accrual basis of accounting.

Basis of Accounting: The FCPA's financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenue, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

resources resulting from non-exchange activities are generally recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. The FCPA follows GASB standards of accounting and financial reporting.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The FCPA considers all highly liquid investments, including cash and interest-bearing deposits with original or remaining maturity dates of less than 90 days when purchased and overnight repurchase agreements, excluding amounts whose use is limited or otherwise restricted, as cash equivalents for purposes of reporting cash flows.

Investments: Investments, excluding equity method investments, are stated at fair value based on market prices. The portion of investments related to financial instruments without maturities or with remaining maturities of less than one year is classified as current assets. Investment income is reported, net of investment expenses, as nonoperating revenue (expenses). The cost of securities sold is determined by the specific identification method, with net realized gains and losses being reported in nonoperating revenue (expenses) as a component of investment income (loss).

Any changes in fair value are recognized in the statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position as a component of investment income (loss).

Derivative Instruments: The FCPA records all derivatives as assets or liabilities on the statements of net position at estimated fair value which includes credit value adjustments. The FCPA's derivative holdings consist of interest rate swap agreements. Since these derivatives have not been determined to be effective hedges, the gain or loss resulting from changes in the fair value of the derivatives is recognized in the accompanying statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position. The FCPA's objectives in using derivatives are to manage exposure to interest rate risks associated with various debt instruments (see Note I).

Net Patient Service Revenue and Receivables: Patient service revenue is recognized as revenue in the period when the services are performed and is reported on the accrual basis at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payers, and others. A significant portion of the services provided by the FCPA is to patients whose bills are reimbursed by third-party payers such as Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance carriers. Net patient service revenue includes amounts estimated by management to be reimbursable by third-party payer programs under payment formulas in effect. Net patient service revenue also includes an estimated provision for bad debts based upon management's evaluation of collectability of patient receivables considering the age of the receivables and other criteria, such as payer classifications.

Patient accounts receivable are reported net of both an estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts and an allowance for contractual adjustments. Individual accounts are charged-off against the estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts when management determines that it is unlikely that the account will be collected. The contractual allowance represents the difference between established billing rates and estimated reimbursement from Medicare, Medicaid, and other third-

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

party payment programs. The FCPA's policy does not require collateral or other security for patient accounts receivable and the FCPA routinely accepts assignment of, or is otherwise entitled to receive, patient benefits payable under health insurance programs, plans, or policies.

Capital Assets: The FCPA's capital assets are reported at historical cost, with the exception of right-of-use assets, which are recorded equal to the associated liability plus initial direct costs, prepayments, or incentives. Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are calculated utilizing the straight-line method over the following estimated service lives which consist of 2-40 years for building and leasehold improvements; 3-7 years for furniture, equipment and computer hardware; and 3-10 years for computer software. Right-of-use assets are being amortized over the lesser of the term of the agreement or estimated useful life of the asset. Facilities entitlements are being amortized utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related facilities of 10-25 years (see Note E). Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. The FCPA periodically reviews capital assets for indications of potential impairment. If this review indicates that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable, the FCPA estimates the future cash flows expected to result from the operations of the asset and its eventual disposition. If the sum of these future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a write-down to estimated fair value is recorded.

Lease Liabilities and Right-of-Use Lease Assets: The present value of lease payments is recorded as a lease liability at the commencement of a contract that has a term in excess of one year. The present value is determined by discounting the required payments using the stated or implicit interest rate in the lease or, if not stated or implied, the FCPA's incremental borrowing rate. Payments include options to extend, or terminate, if the FCPA determines that it is reasonably certain that such options will be exercised. A right-of-use asset is also recorded equal to the lease liability plus any initial direct costs, prepayments, or incentives.

Subscription Liabilities and Right-of-Use Subscription Assets: The present value of agreement payments is recorded as a subscription liability at the commencement of a contract that has a term in excess of one year. The present value is determined by discounting the required payments using the stated or implicit interest rate in the agreement or, if not stated or implied, the FCPA's incremental borrowing rate. Payments include options to extend, or terminate, if the FCPA determines that it is reasonably certain that such options will be exercised. A right-of-use asset is also recorded equal to the subscription liability plus any implementation costs, prepayments, or incentives.

Lease Receivable: FCPA's lease receivables are measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. Under the lease agreements, FCPA will receive variable lease payments based on the year as stated in the terms of the contract. The payments are recorded as inflow of resources in the period the payments are received.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

A deferred inflow of resources is recorded for the leases. The deferred inflow of resources is recorded at the initiation of the leases in an amount equal to the initial recording of the lease receivables. The deferred inflow of resources is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases.

Net Position: Net position of the FCPA is classified in components. Net investment in capital assets consists of property and equipment and right-of-use assets net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and reduced by the current balances of any outstanding borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets and lease and subscription liabilities. Restricted expendable net position consists of assets that must be used for a particular purpose that are externally imposed by creditors. Unrestricted is the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted expendable. The FCPA had no restricted net position at June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Operating Revenue and Expenses: The FCPA's statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenue and expenses. Operating revenue results from exchange transactions associated with providing healthcare and education services - the FCPA's principal activity. Other sources of revenue, including investment earnings and rental revenue, are reported as nonoperating revenue. Operating expenses are all expenses incurred to provide healthcare and education services, other than financing costs and nonoperating losses.

Income Taxes: The FCPA is exempt from federal income taxes under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) and is exempt from state income taxes. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been included in the accompanying financial statements. There were no uncertain tax positions. Tax returns for the years ended June 30, 2022 through 2025 are subject to examination by taxing authorities.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates associated with contractual allowances, allowances for uncollectible accounts, amounts to be received under the Medicaid Enhanced Payment Program and interest rate swaps are particularly susceptible to material change in the near term. Future results could differ from the current estimates.

NOTE C--INVESTMENTS

The FCPA had the following investments as of June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

			Fair '	Valı	ie
Investments	Maturities	Call Options	2025		2024
Goldman Sachs Money Market	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,122,319	\$	494,705
Vanguard S-T Corp Fund	N/A	N/A	4,632,374		4,312,855
Vanguard Dividend Growth Fund	N/A	N/A	 13,215,672		12,208,206
	TOTAL		\$ 18,970,365	\$	17,015,766

Interest Rate Risk: The FCPA does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from changes in interest rates. Investments of the FCPA and their future maturities as of June 30, 2025 are as follows:

	Investment Maturities (in Years)					
		Less			Mo	ore than
Types of Investments	Fair Value	than 1	1-5	6	-10	10
Money Market	\$ 1,122,319	\$ 1,122,319	\$	- \$	- \$	-
Stock Mutual Fund	13,215,672	13,215,672		-	-	-
Bond Mutual Fund	4,632,374	4,632,374		-	-	
TOTAL	\$ 18,970,365	\$ 18,970,365	\$	- \$	- \$	-

Credit Risk: The FCPA's investment policy limits investments in commercial paper to prime rated corporations with at least \$250,000,000 in equity capital. The FCPA has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of June 30, 2025, the FCPA had investments with quality ratings by nationally recognized rating agencies (i.e., Moody's Investor Service and Standard and Poor's Rating Agency) as follows:

						Less than A/Ba or Not
Types of Investments	Fair Value	AAA/Aaa	AA/Aa		Aa3	Rated
Bond Mutual Fund	\$ 4,632,374	\$ -	\$	- \$	4,632,374	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 4,632,374	\$ -	\$	- \$	4,632,374	\$ -

Custodial Credit Risk: The majority of the FCPA's investments are uninsured and unregistered securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the FCPA's name.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The FCPA's investment policy limits investments in commercial paper to no more than \$2,000,000 in any individual corporation. The FCPA has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. The FCPA's investments were concentrated with various issuers as of June 30, 2025 as follows:

Issuer		1	Fair Value	% Total	
Vanguard Dividend Growth Fund		\$	13,215,672	69.7%	
Vanguard S-T Corp Fund			4,632,374	24.4%	
Goldman Sachs Money Market			1,122,319	5.9%	
	TOTAL	\$	18,970,365	100.0%	

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

The changes in fair value of investments for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	 2025	2024
Fair value at end of year	\$ 18,970,365 \$	17,015,766
Add: Proceeds of called/matured investments	34,000,244	33,500,000
Less: Cost of investments purchased	(34,627,857)	(17,145,414)
Less: Reinvested dividends	(1,766,568)	(557,549)
Less: Fair value at beginning of year	 (17,015,766)	(32,121,188)
Change in fair value of investments	\$ (439,582) \$	691,615

At June 30, 2025 and 2024, the FCPA had \$5,624,222 and \$3,916,419, respectively, of deposits in sweep accounts with financial institutions. These deposits were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation coverage limit standard insurance amount of \$250,000 per depositor, per insured bank, for each account ownership category. The FCPA does not have a deposit policy.

Investment in UF Health South Central, LLC (the LLC): During fiscal year 2017, the FCPA and UF Health Shands Hospital (Shands) entered an operating agreement for equal ownership and control of the LLC. The LLC is considered a joint venture of the FCPA and Shands, and the investment is accounted for under the equity method. The following is the condensed, unaudited financial information related to the LLC as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Assets	\$ 9,920,806
Liabilities	\$ 695,531
Net position	\$ 9,225,275
Net gain	

NOTE D--NET PATIENT SERVICE REVENUE AND PATIENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Net patient service revenue is derived principally from professional fees generated by the faculty of the College of Medicine from treating patients. Net patient service revenue is classified into two components. The first component, direct revenue from patient care, is revenue from professional fees charged to individual patients and funded through third-party payers and private patient payments based on established reimbursement rates. The second component of net patient service revenue is indirect revenue from patient care professional services performed, which is not funded by healthcare managed care or health maintenance organizations (HMO). The indirect revenue from patient care is not based on established reimbursement rates from third-party payers. Indirect revenue from patient care services is based on negotiated contracts with sponsoring organizations to receive professional services at negotiated fees for the sponsoring organization's members.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

A reconciliation of the net patient service revenue and amounts of services provided to patients at established rates to direct revenue from patient care, as presented in the statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position is as follows:

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2025			2024		
Gross direct charges from patient care	\$ 2	2,239,782,939	\$	2,230,463,381		
Less: Contractual adjustments	(1,555,352,614)		(1,562,768,203)		
Estimated provision for bad debts		(38,113,380)		(37,108,701)		
Total direct revenue from patient care		646,316,945		630,586,477		
Indirect revenue from patient care		283,307,266		247,444,721		
Total net patient service revenue	\$	929,624,211	\$	878,031,198		

Patient service revenue, net of contractual allowances by major payer source, is as follows:

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2025			2024	
Third-party payers	\$	553,033,706	\$	548,870,635	
Patients, including self-insured		79,301,405		66,448,923	
Medicaid Enhanced Payment Program		52,095,214		52,375,620	
	\$	684,430,325	\$	667,695,178	

Contractual adjustments for 2025 and 2024 include approximately \$32,551,000 and \$48,346,000, respectively, related to adjustments provided to self-insured patient accounts, offered under a discount program according to the FCPA's self-pay discount policy.

Accounts receivables are reduced by an estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts. In evaluating the collectability of accounts receivable, FCPA analyzes its past history for each of its major payer sources of revenue to estimate the appropriate allowance and provision for bad debts. Management regularly reviews data about these major payer sources of revenue in evaluating the sufficiency of the allowance for bad debts.

A summary of the payment arrangements with major third-party payers follows:

Medicare: All College of Medicine faculty physicians are participating in the Medicare program. Medicare pays 80% of the allowed charge with the patient being responsible for a 20% co-payment and an annual deductible. A contractual adjustment is recorded for the difference between the physician's charge and the Medicare allowable amount.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

Medicaid: Services furnished by the College of Medicine to Medicaid patients are reimbursed under a state fee schedule.

Medicaid Enhanced Payment Program: Physicians employed by or under contract with designated Florida medical schools are eligible to receive supplemental reimbursement under the Medicaid Enhanced Payment Program (the Program). Net patient service revenue for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, includes \$52,095,214 and \$52,375,620, respectively, related to the Program. Net patient accounts receivable at June 30, 2025 and 2024, includes \$55,293,935 and \$55,176,933, respectively, in expected future payments under the Program.

The future of the Medicaid Enhanced Payment Program is uncertain. If this program were to be discontinued or further modified, the impact on the FCPA could be significant.

Low Income Pool (LIP): During 2018, the FCPA began receiving funding under the LIP program which is a federal matching program that provides federal funds to Florida health care providers to cover costs for the state's most vulnerable patients. Medical school physician practices are eligible under this program. Funding for the LIP program comes from intergovernmental transfers (IGT) and federal matching funds. IGTs are transfers of funds to the Agency for Health Care Administration from non-Medicaid governmental entities. IGT funds are then used to draw down federal matching funds and payments are made to eligible providers. Providers are encouraged to contribute funds to ensure maximum payments from the LIP program. Net patient service revenue for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, includes \$14,005,345 and \$9,210,003, respectively, related to the program. There were no amounts due under the LIP program as of June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Other: The College of Medicine has also entered into payment agreements with certain commercial insurance carriers, HMOs, and preferred provider organizations (PPO). The basis for payment to the College of Medicine, which are deposited into the FCPA's accounts under these agreements, vary. Many of the PPO arrangements are based on the third-party's fee schedule and certain of the HMOs are based on capitated arrangements.

Amounts earned under contractual arrangements with the Medicare and Medicaid programs are subject to review and final determination by administrative contractors, fiscal intermediaries and other appropriate governmental authorities or their agents. In the opinion of management, adequate provision has been made for any adjustments which may result from such reviews. Activity with respect to these reviews has increased and is expected to continue to increase in the future. No additional reserves have been established with regard to possible increased reviews in the future as management is not able to estimate such amounts. In addition, participation in these programs subjects the FCPA to significant rules and regulations; failure to adhere to such could result in fines, penalties, or expulsion from the programs.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

The FCPA's net patient accounts receivable consists primarily of amounts funded through third-party payer and private payments. Net patient accounts receivable are summarized as follows:

	As of June 30,					
		2025		2024		
Patient accounts receivable based on established charges	\$	263,487,173	\$	256,732,087		
Estimated contractual adjustments		(153,837,645)		(145,477,624)		
Estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts		(10,758,224)		(10,488,846)		
Patient accounts receivable, net	\$	98,891,304	\$	100,765,617		

Net patient accounts receivable by major financial classification is as follows:

	As of June 30,				
	2025			2024	
Insurance carriers under commercial and managed					
care plans	\$	26,724,599	\$	29,889,131	
Medicare		11,248,041		10,356,926	
Medicaid		2,768,057		2,523,047	
Patients, including self-insured		1,320,781		1,354,343	
Other		1,535,891		1,465,237	
Medicaid Enhanced Payment Program and Low Income					
Pool Program		55,293,935		55,176,933	
	\$	98,891,304	\$	100,765,617	

The activity relating to the estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, is summarized as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 10,488,846	\$ 7,866,587
Provision	38,113,380	37,108,701
Charge-offs	(37,844,002)	(34,486,442)
Ending balance	\$ 10,758,224	\$ 10,488,846

FCPA's estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts increased from the year ended June 30, 2024, to the year ended June 30, 2025, primarily related to increased patient visits. There were no significant changes in the methodology used to estimate the allowance for uncollectible accounts related to patient accounts receivable for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

The FCPA provided uncompensated care with gross charges of approximately \$122,017,000 and \$122,376,000 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Included in the uncompensated care amounts are approximately \$37,924,000 and \$27,200,000 in charges foregone identified as charity care, in accordance with the FCPA's charity care policy, in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The estimated direct and indirect cost of providing these services totaled approximately \$10,971,000 and \$7,679,000 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Such costs are determined using a ratio of cost to charges analysis with indirect cost allocated under a reasonable and systematic approach.

NOTE E--CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of property and equipment and schedule of activity is as follows:

		lance at e 30, 2024		Additions	Re	Retirements Transfo			Balance at June 30, 2025					
Property and equipment: Building	\$ '	70,248,920	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	70,248,920				
Land		1,648,523		-		-		-		1,648,523				
Leasehold improvements Furniture, equipment	2	24,095,059		43,222		1,169,006		-		22,969,275				
and computers		31,866,139		1,170,371		890,116		-		32,146,394				
Total property and equipment Accumulated depreciation and amortization:	12	27,858,641		1,213,593		2,059,122		-		127,013,112				
Building		16,834,313		1,912,728		-		-		18,747,041				
Leasehold improvements Furniture, equipment		7,991,257		1,149,878		-		-		9,141,135				
and computers		26,916,148		1,819,112		844,349		-		27,890,911				
Total accumulated depreciation														
and amortization		51,741,718		4,881,718		844,349		-		55,779,087				
Total property and equipment, net	\$ '	76,116,923	\$	(3,668,125)	\$	1,214,773	\$	-	\$	71,234,025				
		lance at e 30, 2023	-	Additions	Retirements		Retirements		Retirements		Tra	ansfers	Balance at June 30, 2024	
Property and equipment:														
Building	\$ '	70,248,920	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	70,248,920				
Land		1,648,523		-		-		-		1,648,523				
Leasehold improvements	2	24,067,158		27,901		-		-		24,095,059				
Furniture, equipment and computers		30,589,342		1,740,370		631,986		168,413		31,866,139				
Total property and equipment	12	26,553,943		1,768,271		631,986		168,413		127,858,641				
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:														
Building		14,991,017		1,843,296		-		-		16,834,313				
Leasehold improvements Furniture, equipment		6,852,308		1,138,949		-		-		7,991,257				
and computers	2	25,659,895		1,749,087		492,834		-		26,916,148				

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	Balance at ine 30, 2023	_	Additions	Retire	ements	,	Transfers	Balance at June 30, 2024
Total accumulated depreciation								
and amortization	47,503,220		4,731,332		492,834		-	51,741,718
	79,050,723		(2,963,061)		139,152		168,413	76,116,923
Capital assets in progress	 1,413,751		15,420		-		(1,429,171)	-
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 80,464,474	\$	(2,947,641)	\$	139,152	\$	(1,260,758)	\$ 76,116,923

There were no capital assets in progress as of June 30, 2025.

A summary of lease assets and schedule of activity is as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2024		Additions	Retirements		Balance at une 30, 2025
Right-of-use lease assets:						
Non-affiliate	\$	63,014,787	\$ 227,261	\$	668,471	\$ 62,573,577
Affiliate		37,047,686	1,847,646		448,386	38,446,946
Equipment		1,816,609	443,654		262,668	1,997,595
Total right-of-use lease assets		101,879,082	2,518,561		1,379,525	103,018,118
Accumulated amortization:						
Non-affiliate		12,415,011	3,541,377		668,471	15,287,917
Affiliate		9,346,689	2,577,172		448,386	11,475,475
Equipment		943,462	425,428		262,668	1,106,222
Total accumulated amortization		22,705,162	6,543,977		1,379,525	27,869,614
Total right-of-use lease assets, net	\$	79,173,920	\$ (4,025,416)	\$	-	\$ 75,148,504
	Balance at June 30, 2023		Additions	Retirements		Balance at ine 30, 2024
Right-of-use lease assets:						
Non-affiliate	\$	73,919,906	\$ 1,999,276	\$	12,904,395	\$ 63,014,787
Affiliate		39,463,295	7,568,793		9,984,402	37,047,686
Equipment		1,709,603	323,778		216,772	1,816,609
Total right-of-use lease assets		115,092,804	9,891,847		23,105,569	101,879,082
Accumulated amortization:						
					2 5 4 5 4 4 9	12,415,011
Non-affiliate		11,127,036	3,833,423		2,545,448	12,413,011
Non-affiliate Affiliate		11,127,036 7,351,132	3,833,423 2,340,737		2,545,448 345,180	9,346,689
- 10-1						
Affiliate		7,351,132	2,340,737		345,180	9,346,689

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liability plus any lease payments made prior to the lease term, less lease incentives, plus ancillary charges necessary to place the lease into service. The right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease. Further discussion regarding the related lease liabilities can be found in Note G.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

A summary of right-of-use subscription assets and schedule of activity is as follows:

	_	Balance at ne 30, 2024	Additions	Retirements			Transfers		_	Balance at une 30, 2025	
Right-of-use subscription assets:											
Non-affiliate	\$	3,419,585	\$ 406,078	\$	-	\$		-	\$	3,825,663	
Affiliate		7,726,555	-		-			-		7,726,555	
Total right-of-use subscription assets		11,146,140	406,078		-			-		11,552,218	
Accumulated amortization:											
Non-affiliate		1,679,548	673,472		-			-		2,353,020	
Affiliate		1,260,134	1,533,969		-			-		2,794,103	
Total accumulated amortization		2,939,682	2,207,441		-			-		5,147,123	
Implementation costs in progress		-	37,500		-			-		37,500	
Total right-of-use subscription assets, net	\$	8,206,458	\$ (1,763,863)	\$	-	\$		-	\$	6,442,595	
	_	Balance at		_					_	Balance at	
	Ju	ne 30, 2023	Additions	Rei	tirements		Transfers		Ju	ne 30, 2024	
Right-of-use subscription assets:											
Non-affiliate	\$	3,420,203	\$ -	\$	618	\$		-	\$	3,419,585	
Affiliate		48,075	7,702,928		24,448			-		7,726,555	
Total right-of-use subscription assets		3,468,278	7,702,928		25,066			-		11,146,140	
Accumulated amortization:											
Non-affiliate		1,119,110	560,555		117			-	\$	1,679,548	
Affiliate		18,282	1,260,355		18,503			-		1,260,134	
Total accumulated amortization		1,137,392	1,820,910		18,620			-		2,939,682	
Total right-of-use subscription assets, net	\$	2,330,886	\$ 5,882,018	\$	6,446	\$		-	\$	8,206,458	

The right-of-use subscription assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related subscription liability plus any payments made prior to the agreement term, less any incentives, plus any implementation costs that can be capitalized. The right-of-use subscription assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease. Further discussion regarding the related subscription liabilities can be found in Note G.

During 2024, the FCPA contributed a total of \$4,216,214 toward the cost of buildings on the campus of the University. During 2025, the FCPA contributed an additional \$4,390,351 toward the cost of buildings on the campus of the University. Because the faculty associated with the practice of medicine from which the FCPA receives professional fees is entitled to utilize these facilities in their endeavors, such costs were capitalized. Amortization expense relating to these facilities entitlements was approximately \$424,000 and \$148,000 for each of the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE F--LONG-TERM DEBT

Activity in long-term debt for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	Balance at June 30, 2024 Issuances Retirements		etirements	Balance at June 30, 2025			ounts Due ithin One Year			
Direct borrowings: Health Facilities Revenue Bonds Series 2012 refinanced with series 2022 Health Facilities Revenue	\$	15,306,124	\$	-	\$	(1,306,123)	\$	14,000,001	\$	1,306,122
Bond, Series 2017 Health Facilities Revenue Bond, Series 2019		26,852,236 25,003,000		-		(1,117,487) (1,345,000)		25,734,749 23,658,000		1,145,832 1,384,000
Total Long-Term Debt	\$	67,161,360	\$	-	\$	(3,768,610)	\$	63,392,750	\$	3,835,954
		Salance at June 30, 2023	Issuances		R	etirements	1	Balance at June 30, 2024		ounts Due ithin One Year
Direct borrowings: Health Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2012 refinanced with		June 30, 2023						June 30, 2024	W	Tithin One Year
Health Facilities Revenue Bonds,		June 30,	Issuances \$	-	R	(1,306,122) (1,089,844)		June 30,		ithin One
Health Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2012 refinanced with Series 2022 Health Facilities Revenue Bond, Series 2017		June 30, 2023		- -		(1,306,122)		June 30, 2024	W	1,306,122

During 2013, the Alachua County Health Facilities Authority (the Authority) issued \$32,000,000 of tax-exempt Health Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2012 (the Series 2012 Bonds) and loaned the proceeds to the FCPA to finance a clinic location. Based on a Financing Agreement dated August 1, 2012, between the Authority, the FCPA and TD Bank, N.A. (the Bondholder), the FCPA is responsible for the repayment of the proceeds from the Series 2012 Bonds and is required to make debt payments directly to the Bondholder. The redemption of the Series 2012 Bonds is provided for by monthly principal payments of \$108,844 which began in April 2013 and ends March 2036. The Series 2012 Bonds require monthly interest payments based on a variable rate which was calculated as 75% of the Adjusted one-month LIBOR Rate plus 110 basis points. During 2023, the Series 2012 Bonds were refinanced with Series 2022 Bonds for the same original purpose in the amount of \$17,591,836. Monthly principal payments of \$108,844, began October 1, 2022, continuing through February 1, 2036. A final principal payment of \$68,027 is due March 1, 2036. Required monthly interest payments are based on a 3.4% per annum rate.

During 2017, the Authority issued a tax-exempt Health Facility Revenue Bond (the Series 2017 Bond) not to exceed \$33,000,000 and loaned the proceeds in multiple advances to the FCPA for acquisition, construction, and equipping of healthcare facilities. Based on a Financing Agreement dated May 1, 2017, between the Authority, the FCPA, and TD Bank, N.A. (the Bondholder), the

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

FCPA is responsible for the repayment of the proceeds from the Series 2017 Bond and is required to make debt payments directly to the Bondholder. The Series 2017 Bond required a monthly interest payment based on a variable rate of 69.75% of the Adjusted one-month LIBOR Rate plus 89 basis points. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Series 2017 Bond was amended and requires a monthly interest payment based on a variable rate of 69.75% of Term Secure Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) reference rate plus 66.15 basis points. The variable rate was 4.47% and 5.32% at June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Series 2017 Bond matures in May 2043, with annual principal payments which began May 1, 2019.

During 2019, the Authority issued a \$30,000,000 tax-exempt Health Facilities Revenue Bond, Series 2019 (the Series 2019 Bond) and loaned the proceeds to the FCPA for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of healthcare facilities. Based on a Financing Agreement dated March 27, 2019, between the Authority and the Bondholder, the FCPA is responsible for the repayment of the proceeds from the Series 2019 Bond and is required to make debt payments directly to the Bondholder. The Series 2019 Bond required a monthly interest payment based on a variable rate of 81.5% of the Adjusted one-month LIBOR Rate plus 65.2 basis points. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Series 2019 Bond was amended and requires a monthly interest payment based on a variable rate of 81.5% of Term SOFR reference rate plus 70.6 basis points. The variable rate was 4.23% and 5.05% at June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Series 2019 Bond matures in March 2039, with annual principal payments which began March 1, 2021. The Series 2019 Bond contains a demand purchase option where the Borrower agrees to purchase the entire bond series on March 27, 2029, for an amount equal to 100% of the outstanding principal unless the Bondholder provides the Borrower and Issuer written notice 180 day prior to the optional tender date.

There are numerous restrictive covenants contained in the agreements related to the Series 2022 Bonds, Series 2019 Bond, and the Series 2017 Bond. The Series 2022 Bonds, Series 2019 Bond, the 2017 Bond have the same restrictive covenants, and all were financed by the Bondholder. Among other things, the FCPA is restricted as to additional borrowings or liens on property, mergers and acquisitions, and sale of assets. In addition, FCPA is required to maintain liquid assets (cash, cash equivalents and short-term marketable securities) with a fair value of at least \$10,000,000 and maintain a debt service coverage ratio of 1.25. Certain terms were amended as it relates to the covenants and were effective as of June 30, 2023. The amendment includes a provision that in the event the FCPA is not in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio of 1.25, it is not considered an event of default if Shands is in compliance with a debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.10. The FCPA was in compliance with these restrictive covenants as amended at June 30, 2025. The Series 2022 Bonds, Series 2019 Bond, and the series 2017 Bond are secured by Security Agreements between the FCPA and the Bondholder which grant the Bondholder an interest in all assets, properties, and rights of debtor of every kind, wherever located, whether now owned or hereafter acquired with certain exemptions.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

In fiscal year 2012, the FCPA entered into a ground lease with Shands related to the real property on which the clinic, financed by the Series 2012 Bonds, is located. In fiscal year 2017, the ground lease was amended to add additional land for the new clinic financed by the Series 2017 Bond. Future lease payments related to this agreement are included in the amounts documented in Note G.

The estimated future debt service requirements, based upon the interest rates in effect at June 30, 2025, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 3,835,954	\$ 2,614,323	\$ 6,450,277
2027	3,906,018	2,457,209	6,363,227
2028	3,979,818	2,440,472	6,420,290
2029	4,054,375	2,133,490	6,187,865
2030	4,130,706	1,966,717	6,097,423
2031-2035	21,883,040	7,211,639	29,094,679
2036-2040	16,469,664	2,924,447	19,394,111
2041-2043	 5,133,175	426,990	5,560,165
	\$ 63,392,750	\$ 22,175,287	\$ 85,568,037

NOTE G--LEASE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIABILITIES

FCPA has entered into agreements to lease certain equipment and property. The lease agreements qualify as other than short-term leases under GASB Statement No. 87 and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception.

There is a significant amount of agreements entered into with various vendors. There are no variable payment components for any lease. Each lease liability is measured at various discount rates based on the terms, date of service, classification of item and other factors pertaining to the contract. The associated right-of-use assets are discussed in more detail in Note E.

A schedule of changes in the FCPA's lease liabilities is as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2024	Additions	Reductions	Remeasurement/ Modification	Terminations	June 30, 2025	Amount Due Within One Year
Non-affiliate property	\$ 51,928,770	\$ 227,261	\$ (3,220,760)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,935,271	\$ 3,139,871
Affiliate property	29,196,235	1,485,062	(2,234,487)	360,077	-	28,806,887	2,117,025
Non-affiliate equipment	779,148	443,654	(347,364)	-	-	875,438	309,916
Total lease liabilities	\$ 81,904,153	\$ 2,155,977	\$ (5,802,611)	\$ 360,077	\$ -	\$ 78,617,596	\$ 5,566,812

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	Balance at ine 30, 2023	1	Additions	Remeasurement/ Reductions Modification Terminations					Balance at June 30, 2024	Amount Due Within One Year	
Non-affiliate property	\$ 64,200,367	\$	1,441,264	\$	(3,333,740)	\$	(3,530,364)	\$	(6,848,757)	\$ 51,928,770	\$ 3,220,760
Affiliate property	33,268,761		83,863		(1,971,083)		(2,185,306)		-	29,196,235	2,014,165
Non-affiliate equipment	836,482		323,778		(373,073)		(8,039)		-	779,148	310,090
Total lease liabilities	\$ 98,305,610	\$	1,848,905	\$	(5,677,896)	\$	(5,723,709)	\$	(6,848,757)	\$ 81,904,153	\$ 5,545,015

The FCPA leases equipment and property under lease agreements which expire at various dates. Future minimum lease payments under leases are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total
2026	\$ 5,566,812	\$ 1,684,173	\$ 7,250,985
2027	5,358,277	1,553,779	6,912,056
2028	5,229,371	1,432,619	6,661,990
2029	4,757,424	1,317,090	6,074,514
2030	4,610,782	1,207,372	5,818,154
2031-2035	14,530,949	4,910,904	19,441,853
2036-2040	10,411,909	3,641,218	14,053,127
2041-2045	7,970,450	2,615,805	10,586,255
2046-2050	8,958,975	1,471,560	10,430,535
2051-2055	6,466,970	672,958	7,139,928
2056-2060	4,755,677	183,992	4,939,669
	\$ 78,617,596	\$ 20,691,470	\$ 99,309,066

The FCPA has entered into certain SBITAs. The agreements qualify as other than short-term under GASB Statement No. 96 and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum payments as of the date of their inception.

There are no variable payment components for any agreement. Each subscription liability is measured at various discount rates based on the term, date of service, classification of item, and other factors pertaining to the agreement. The associated right-of-use subscription asset is discussed in more detail in Note E.

The FCPA has subscription liabilities that expire at various dates. Future minimum payments under the subscription liabilities are as follows:

Year Ending	Ending Principal In					
June 30,	1	Payments	P		Total	
2026	\$	2,205,578	\$	315,856	\$	2,521,434
2027		2,351,838		204,467		2,556,305

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

Year Ending June 30,	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total
2028	1,781,455	84,618	1,866,073
2029	381,109	6,994	388,103
	\$ 6,719,980	\$ 611,935 \$	7,331,915

NOTE H--LEASE RECEIVABLE

The FCPA has entered into agreements with Shands to provide land and buildings. Non-cancelable lease terms range from 5 years to 39 years. Monthly minimum lease payments range from \$2,379 to \$31,405. The lease receivables are measured as the present value of the future minimum rent payments expected to be received during the lease term at a discount rate ranging from 6.00% to 1.75%, which are the implicit rates. During the year ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, FCPA recognized \$982,743 and \$936,273 of lease revenue, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, FCPA recognized \$351,703 and \$340,899, respectively, of interest revenue included with rental revenue in non-operating revenue in the statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position under the various leases.

NOTE I--DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

With the issuance of the Series 2019 Bond, and the Series 2017 Bond discussed in Note F, the FCPA entered into interest rate swap agreements. In an effort to manage exposure to interest rate risks associated with variable rate debt instruments, the FCPA became a party to four distinct interest rate swap agreements with TD Bank, N.A.

With respect to the Series 2017 Bond, the FCPA executed a swap agreement where the FCPA received a variable rate equal to 69.75% of the one-month LIBOR-BBA rate, plus 62.0775 basis points, and pays a fixed rate of 2.175% on the notional amount of \$25,734,749 and \$26,852,236 at June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During February 2023, this agreement was amended and restated to replace the variable rate referenced from LIBOR-BBA to SOFR-CME. All other terms and conditions remain substantially unchanged. This agreement terminates May 1, 2027, unless terminated at an earlier date.

With respect to the Series 2019 Bond, the FCPA executed a swap agreement where the FCPA received a variable rate equal to 81.5% of the one-month LIBOR-BBA rate, plus 65.2 basis points, and pays a fixed rate of 2.51% on the notional amount of \$23,658,000 and \$25,003,000 at June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During February 2023, this agreement was amended and restated to replace the variable rate referenced from LIBOR-BBA to SOFR-CME. All other terms and conditions remain substantially unchanged. This agreement terminates March 27, 2029, unless terminated at an earlier date.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

Although these swap instruments are intended to manage exposure to interest rate risks associated with the debt instruments referred to above, none of these swap agreements have been determined to be an effective hedge. Accordingly, the interest rate swaps are reflected in the accompanying statements of net position at their aggregate fair value (an asset of \$1,180,187 and \$2,537,989 at June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively) and the changes in the value of the swaps are reflected as a component of nonoperating revenue (expense) in the statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Management has considered the effects of any credit value adjustment, and while management believes the estimated fair value of the interest rate swap agreements is reasonable, the estimate is subject to change in the near term.

NOTE J--RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Shands and the University, for the benefit of the College of Medicine, entered into an Academic and Quality Support Agreement (AQSA) effective July 1, 2004. The AQSA was amended and restated effective July 1, 2011, through the termination date of June 30, 2014. An Academic Support Agreement (ASA) replaced the AQSA agreement effective July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015, and at termination, it was replaced with an ASA agreement effective July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016. Shands and the University entered into a new ASA agreement effective July 1, 2016, with a termination date of June 30, 2025.

The purpose of the ASA is to clarify and expand the support provided to the College of Medicine from Shands. The funds provided to the College of Medicine are to be used to support the missions of teaching, indigent care, research and community service. Shands provided support funding in the amount of approximately \$282,030,000 and \$240,450,000, for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, to the FCPA which collects the funds on behalf of the College of Medicine. This amount was recognized in other operating revenue.

During fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the FCPA received approximately \$183,995,000 and \$151,653,000, respectively, from Shands relating to the reimbursement of expenses and contractual services provided by the College of Medicine on behalf of Shands and Affiliates. The FCPA records certain reimbursements from Shands for contractual services as revenue. Until these amounts are transferred to the University of Florida, they are reported as unearned revenue. There was no unearned revenue from Shands as of June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

Also, during fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the FCPA incurred approximately \$204,282,000 and \$177,853,000, respectively, per year in contractual services expense under various contracts with Shands and Affiliates. Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, includes a payable to Shands and Affiliates for certain benefit expenses relating to Shands employees associated with these contractual services.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

Other amounts included in due from affiliates at June 30, 2025 and 2024, are due primarily from Shands and Affiliates for numerous different departmental professional services and support furnished under agreements with Shands and Affiliates.

NOTE K--COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Professional Liability: The University of Florida Board of Trustees, acting as the College of Medicine, obtains general and professional liability protection from the University of Florida J. Hillis Miller Health Science Center Self-Insurance Program (Self-Insurance Program). The Self-Insurance Program was established by the Florida Board of Governors pursuant to Section 1004.24, Florida Statutes.

The Self-Insurance Program protects the University of Florida Board of Trustees for losses which are subject to Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, including legislative claim bills, that in combination with the waiver of immunity limits described in Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, do not exceed \$1,000,000 per claim and up to \$2,000,000 per incident for negotiated settlements.

Pursuant to Board of Governors Regulation 6C-10.001(2), the University of Florida Self-Insurance Program Council has created the University of Florida Healthcare Education Insurance Company (HEIC), a captive insurance company that is wholly owned by the State Board of Governors and domiciled in the State of Vermont. HEIC is managed by a Board of Directors created by the State Board of Governors. HEIC provides coverage for claims that are in excess of the protection afforded by the Self-Insurance Program at limits of \$4,000,000 and \$3,000,000 for negotiated settlements. HEIC provides additional limits of liability coverage per claim and in the aggregate, which is in excess of the coverage described above.

In the event the personal immunity of College of Medicine faculty physicians or other professional employees are not subject to the personal immunity described in Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, for example, on assignment outside the State of Florida, the Self-Insurance Program provides the faculty physicians and other professional employees with personal liability protection, including professional liability, in the amount of \$2,000,000 per claim and with excess coverage underwritten by HEIC. The FCPA is provided protection by the Self-Insurance Program and HEIC. No amounts have been accrued for incurred but not reported claims as the FCPA is not able to estimate such amounts.

Healthcare Industry: The healthcare industry is subject to numerous laws and regulations of federal, state and local governments. These laws and regulations include, but are not necessarily limited to, matters such as licensure, accreditation, government healthcare program participation requirements, reimbursement for patient services, Medicare fraud and abuse and under provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, patient records privacy and security. Government activity has increased with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations of fraud and abuse statutes and regulations by healthcare providers. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in expulsion from government healthcare programs together with the imposition of significant fines and penalties, as well as significant repayments for patient services previously billed.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

Congress adopted comprehensive health care insurance legislation, *Patient Care Protection and Affordable Care Act* and *Health Care and Educational Reconciliation Act*. The legislation, among other matters, is designated to expand access to coverage to substantively all citizens through a combination of public program expansion and private industry health insurance. Changes to existing Medicaid coverage and payments have occurred and are expected to continue to occur as a result of this legislation. Implementing regulations are generally required for these legislative acts, which are to be adopted over a period of years and, accordingly, the specific impact of any future regulations is not determinable.

NOTE L--FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management estimates that the carrying value of its financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, investments, patient accounts and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and estimated liability for refunds are at fair value or approximate fair value due to the nature and short-term maturities of these instruments. Management also estimates that the carrying value of its lease and subscription obligations and long-term debt approximate fair value.

NOTE M--FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

GASB Statement No. 72 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As such, GASB defines fair value as 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. GASB describes fair value as an exit price where measurement assumes a transaction takes place in an entity's principal market, or most advantageous market in the absence of a principal market, and the market participants are acting in their economic best interests. GASB Statement No. 72 requires an entity to use valuation techniques that are appropriate under the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value. Valuation techniques should be applied consistently and maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Valuation Hierarchy: GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy has three levels which are defined as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs to the valuation technique are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2: Inputs to the valuation technique, other than quoted prices within Level 1, that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Inputs to the valuation technique are unobservable.

In instances where the determination of the fair value hierarchy measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The FCPA's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

The following table presents assets reported at fair value as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, and their respective classification under the GASB Statement No. 72 valuation hierarchy:

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis as of June 30, 2025:

	_	Carrying Value	(Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	3	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Inobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:							
Investments in Money Market Fund	\$	1,122,319	\$		-	\$ 1,122,319	\$ -
Investments in Stock Mutual Fund		13,215,672			-	13,215,672	-
Investments in Bond Mutual Fund		4,632,374			-	4,632,374	-
Interest rate swap agreements, net		1,180,187			-	-	1,180,187
	\$	20,150,552	\$		-	\$ 18,970,365	\$ 1,180,187

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis as of June 30, 2024:

	Carrying Value	Ç	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	3	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	ι	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Investments in Money Market Fund	\$ 494,705	\$		-	\$ 494,705	\$	-	
Investments in Stock Mutual Fund	12,208,206			-	12,208,206		-	
Investments in Bond Mutual Fund	4,312,855			-	4,312,855		-	
Interest rate swap agreements, net	 2,537,989			-	-		2,537,989	
	\$ 19,553,755	\$		-	\$ 17,015,766	\$	2,537,989	

A certain portion of the inputs used to value the FCPA's interest rate swap agreements are unobservable inputs. As a result, FCPA has determined that the interest rate swap valuations are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

NOTE N--CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

Government support, including the CARES Act, provided essential funding to hospitals and other healthcare entities. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the FCPA received \$23,835,844 of CARES Act Provider Relief Funds (PRF) in both general and targeted distributions to prevent, prepare for and respond to coronavirus. The FCPA recognized \$17,913,957 of PRF funds as revenue for the year ended June 30, 2022, to offset an estimated \$16,803,898 of lost revenue and \$1,110,059 for

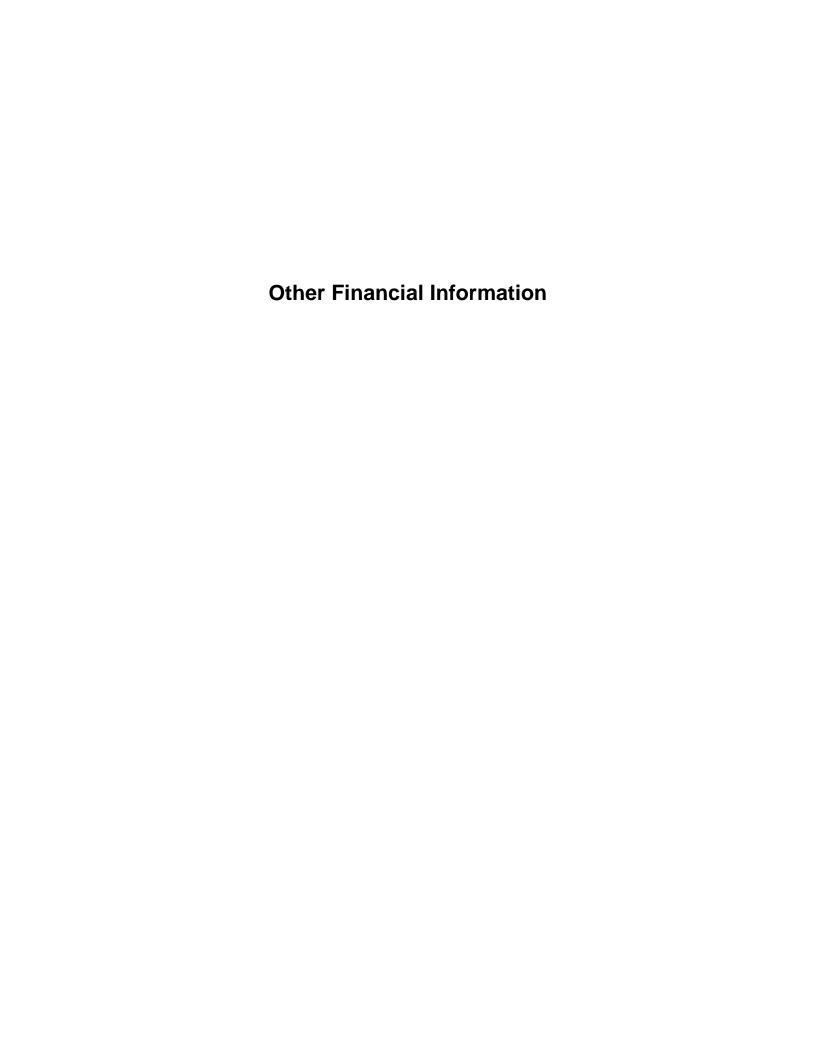
Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

COVID-19 related expenses incurred based on the reporting guidelines published by HHS. FCPA management opted to use the alternate reasonable methodology to recognize lost revenue. This approach is not prescribed and is subject to approval by HRSA. Given this uncertainty of HRSA approval, the FCPA set aside a reserve of \$8,401,949 which represents a 50% reserve against all PRF funds recognized as lost revenue in 2022. The reserve was netted against the PRF revenue recognized in the statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position and is recorded as unearned revenue in the accompanying statements of net position until further clarification is received from HHS or the open period for review by HRSA lapses. During 2023, the FCPA returned \$5,955,175 of PRF funding and \$33,288 in earned interest that remained unused by the close of period of availability, June 30, 2022, in accordance with program and federal award guidelines.

NOTE O--SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date of the Independent Auditor's Report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During this period, management did not note any material recognizable subsequent events that required recognition or disclosure in the June 30, 2025, financial statements.



Statements of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position of Fund 171 - Transfers from Component Units Fund (HSCFCPA, HSCSHHS, HSCVAHS) - Unaudited

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2025		2024
REVENUE	\$	- \$	-
EXPENDITURES:			
Salaries and benefits	673,632	2,151	638,080,141
Contractual services	38,103	,869	34,879,639
Insurance	10	,261	15,569
Electronic data processing charges	5,915	,388	5,115,780
Operating supplies	10,143	3,760	9,446,982
Occupancy expenses	692	2,458	620,697
Printing and reproduction	447	,616	402,062
Dues and subscriptions	3,457	,477	3,273,859
Food and entertainment	1,901	,273	1,518,882
Repairs and maintenance	2,283	3,459	1,811,446
Travel	3,866	,359	3,454,086
Advertising	254	,547	333,923
Telephone, freight, and postage	1,386	,211	1,465,894
University overhead	13,074	,322	12,597,024
Other	6,251	,867	5,650,240
Total expenditures	761,421	,018	718,666,224
EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF			
REVENUE BEFORE TRANSFERS	(761,421	,018)	(718,666,224)
TRANSFERS:			
From Florida Clinical Practice Association, Inc.	772,195	,391	709,089,175
Transfers to others	1,764	,681	228,524
Total transfers	773,960	,072	709,317,699
DEFICIT OF REVENUE AND			
TRANSFERS OVER EXPENDITURES	12,539	,054	(9,348,525)
NET DEFICIENCY,			
BEGINNING OF YEAR	(23,758	3,420)	(14,409,895)
NET DEFICIENCY, END OF YEAR	\$ (11,219	,366) \$	(23,758,420)

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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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Florida Clinical Practice Association, Inc.:

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 financial statements of the business-type activities of the Florida Clinical Practice Association, Inc. (the FCPA) (a component unit of the University of Florida), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the FCPA's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 15, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the FCPA's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the FCPA's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the FCPA'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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the FCPA's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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



not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the FCPA'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 FCPA's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

PYA, P.C.

Tampa, Florida September 15, 2025