

SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES OF INDEBTEDNESS

INSTRUCTIONS

This schedule is used when bonds are sold during the fiscal year. A schedule should be completed for each district bond, regardless of whether it is an original bond issue or a refunding issue. The schedule should be completed at the time of the bond sale and forwarded to the following office:

Florida Department of Education
Office of Funding and Financial Reporting
325 West Gaines Street, Room 824
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400

INSTRUCTIONS:

1.(A) ORIGINAL ISSUE.

Enter the following for each original issue: issue date, par amount, issue costs, premium or discount, net proceeds and accrued interest. The par amount should be the face value of the bond and should not be adjusted for any costs, premiums or discounts. The issue costs are those normally associated with a bond issue, such as underwriter fees and administrative costs. The net proceeds should not include the accrued interest received. Accrued interest is not a revenue or an other financing source for fund accounting and should be recorded as a liability in the fund financial statements.

1.(B) REFUNDING.

Enter the following for each refunding of bonds: refunding date, par amount, issue costs, premium or discount, amount paid to bond refunding escrow agent, net proceeds or additional funding paid, accrued interest, original issue refunded, amount refunded and gain or loss on refunding. The par amount should be the face value of the refunding and should not be adjusted for any costs, premiums or discounts. The issue costs are those normally associated with a bond issue, such as underwriter fees and administrative costs. The amount paid to the escrow agent is the cash outlay for the refunding. The original issue refunded is the name of the issue and may be abbreviated like "Series 2001" or "Series 2002A." The amount refunded is usually the callable portion of the original issue and is often not the same as the par amount of the refunding. This is the amount of liability that is relieved from the refunding and is used in the government-wide conversion from the fund financial statements. The gain or loss on refunding is usually the difference between the amount paid to the escrow agent and the liability relieved. Again, this is only used in the government-wide conversion from fund financial statements. Refunding does not always result in relieving the debt of an entire original bond issue, so there may be instances where the notes to the financial statements may still have to list the non-refunded/non-callable portion of the original issue.

2. FUND.

Enter which funds are to be used in recording each issue. Original issues may be split between both capital projects and debt service funds. For instance, an amount covering the costs of issuance may be reported as other financing sources in a debt service fund, with the remaining par value recorded as other financing sources in the capital projects funds. Since refundings relate to existing debt and are not a source of capital funding, transactions are typically recorded in a debt service fund.

5. SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES.

The fund name should be the full name of the bond issue, such as "State School Bonds, Series 2007A" or "Certificates of Participation, Series 2008B" or "District General Obligation Bonds, Series 2008."

Payments listed for principal and interest during each fiscal year should agree with the amounts for the fiscal year in which these payments will be budgeted and expended in the district's accounting records.

Totals at the bottom of this schedule under the columns headed "OUTSTANDING JUNE 30" should be entered manually.