

FINANCIAL POLICIES

A calendar will be designed each year to provide a framework within which the interactions necessary to formulate a sound budget could occur. At the same time, it will ensure that the City will comply with all applicable State and Federal legal mandates.

The City's employees are the most important resource used in implementing the vision statement. Recognition of this policy was achieved through a market adjustment to the broadband pay plan for all City employees who are not firefighters or police officers, market adjustments to base salaries and maintenance of the pay progression plan for firefighters and police officers and maintenance of the City's benefit programs.

The City will provide quality services with a competitive cost. This was achieved through the use of technology, more efficient service delivery and close scrutiny of requests for expanded or enhanced services. The City's Managed Competition Committee has evaluated several areas of City services in an effort to assure that operations are cost effective. A business plan is being prepared for Water and Sewer.

The budget must be balanced for the General Fund. In other words, total anticipated revenues must equal total estimated expenditures.

All revenue sources will be reviewed to achieve the best possible forecast of revenues. This policy was implemented through seeking the input of the individuals most closely associated with the subject revenues. Close scrutiny of estimates for reasonableness was inherent in the process to provide the best possible estimate of the resources available to be used in providing services during the upcoming budget year.

The City has a policy of maintaining a General Fund Unappropriated Fund Balance equal to at least twenty five percent (25%) of each fiscal year's operating expenditures. This level is an important factor in maintaining the City's general purpose bond ratings because of the cyclical nature of the energy industry, which is a major factor in the City's economy. It also provides a source of additional investment income to help maintain a level property tax rate.

The enterprise operations of the City are to be self-supporting; i.e., current revenues will cover current expenditures, including debt service. Due to the inclusion of both capital outlays and depreciation, however, some enterprise funds appear to have more expenditures than revenue. An exception to this policy is the Scharbauer Sports Complex, which is currently not self-supporting due to the heavy investment in capital assets which must be recouped.

The City will coordinate development of the capital improvement budget with the development of the annual operating budget. Each capital improvement project is reviewed for its impact on the operating budget in terms of revenue generation, additional personnel required and additional operating expenses.

Charges for services rendered will be assessed by the General Fund against all enterprise and internal service funds of the City. This assessment will be based on either an OMB A-87 cost allocation plan or a full cost allocation plan generated by an independent organization and will be used to reimburse the General Fund for services provided to these funds.

FUND STRUCTURE

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures, or expenses as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The following fund types and account groups are maintained by the City:

I. GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

General Fund - This fund accounts for the financial resources of the City which are not accounted for in any other fund. Principal sources of revenue are property taxes, sales taxes, gross receipts taxes, fines and forfeitures, licenses and permits, and billings for interfund services. Primary expenditures are for police protection, fire protection, public works, maintenance of parks and general administration.

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Example of Special Revenue Funds are the Hotel/Motel Fund and the Sports Complex Development Corporation Revenue Fund.

Interest and Sinking Fund - Tax Supported Debt - This Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Capital Project Funds - Capital Project Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

II. PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

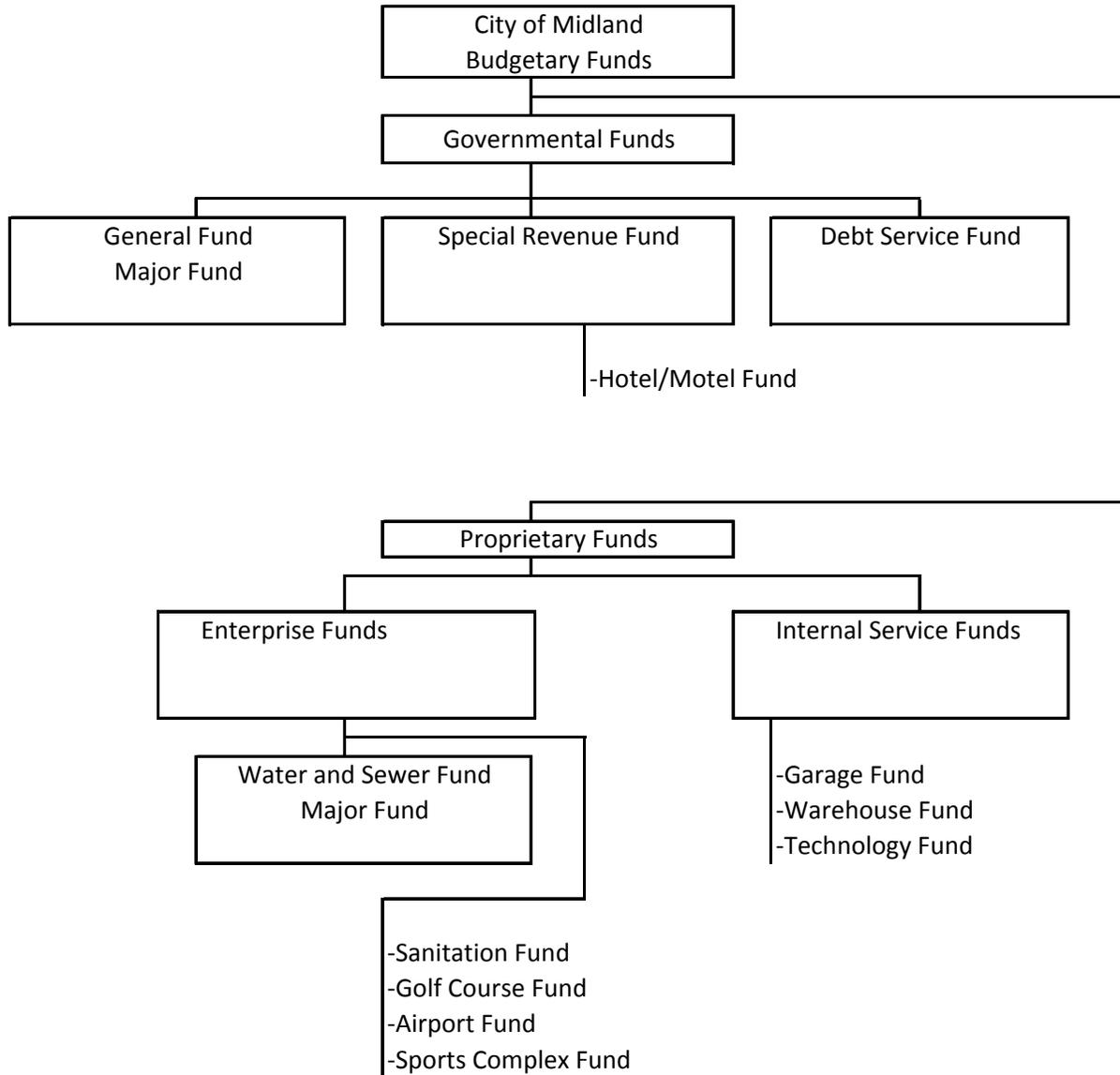
Enterprise Funds - Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes. The five Enterprise Funds presented in the annual budget are the Water and Sewer Fund, Sanitation Fund, Golf Course Fund, Airport Fund, and the Scharbauer Sports Complex Fund.

Internal Service Funds - Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governmental units, on a cost-reimbursement basis. There are three Internal Service Funds presented, the Garage Fund, the Warehouse Fund, and the Technology Fund.

Certain non-major funds included in the audited financial statements are not presented in the annual budget document. These include the City's self-insurance funds, which are internal service funds, and an agency fund.

FUND STRUCTURE (continued)

City of Midland Fund Structure



Major funds represent the significant activities of the City and basically include any fund whose revenues or expenditures, excluding other financing sources and uses, constitute more than 10% of the revenues or expenditures of the appropriated budget

The General Fund, described on the previous page, is a major fund within the governmental funds.

The Water and Sewer Fund is a major enterprise fund that provides water and sewer services to the residents and commercial enterprises of the City and proximate area. These services include the operation and maintenance of a quality water supply system and the collection and treatment of wastewater.

BASIS OF BUDGETING

All governmental type funds, i.e., the General Fund, Interest and Sinking Fund, and the Hotel/Motel Fund are accounted for and budgeted (with limited exceptions) on the modified accrual basis of accounting, using a current financial resources measurement focus. This basis is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and generally recognizes revenues when they are measurable and available and expenditures when the related liability is incurred. A more detailed description of this basis of accounting may be found in the "Procedure and Policy" section of this book.

Exceptions to the modified accrual basis for budgetary purposes are listed below:

- Interfund charges are recorded as revenue (budget) instead of other financing sources (GAAP).
- Changes in fair value of investments are not considered (budget) as opposed to being treated as adjustments to revenue (GAAP).
- The budget for projects is based on project length and does not conform to a fiscal year (GAAP).
- The budget document does not include component units and various special revenue and capital project funds incorporated into the GAAP financial statements.

Financial statements for Proprietary funds, i.e., the Water and Sewer, Sanitation, Golf Course, Airport, Scharbauer Sports Complex, Garage, and Warehouse funds, are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting using a flow of economic resources measurement focus, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable and expenses are recognized in the period incurred, if measurable. Budgets for the Proprietary funds are prepared on the same basis, with minor exceptions.

Exceptions to the accrual basis for budgetary purposes are listed below:

- Capital outlay is budgeted as an expenditure in the year of purchase (budget) versus recording as an asset (GAAP).
- Debt service principal payments are recorded as an expense (budget) rather than a reduction of a liability (GAAP).
- Grants received for construction of assets are shown as revenues (budget) and not as capital contributions (GAAP).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The financial reporting entity presented in the financial statements of the City of Midland includes the primary government, the City of Midland, and its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable and organizations which, if excluded, would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. GASB Statement 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, establishes the criteria to be considered in determining component units of a primary government.

These criteria are financial accountability, appointment of board members, imposition of will, financial burden on or benefit to the primary government, dependency, and accuracy and completeness of the reporting entity's financial statements. In the absence of financial accountability, if the organization is a legally separate, tax-exempt entity meeting the following criteria, it should also be discretely presented as a component unit:

- A. The resources of the organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the City, its component units, or its constituents.
- B. The City, or its component units, is entitled to, or has access to a majority of the resources of the organization.
- C. The resources of the organization are significant to the City.

The Midland Football/Soccer and Baseball Complex Development Corporation (SCDC) the Midland Development Corporation (MDC), and the Midland Spaceport Development Corporation are the component units of the City and are discretely presented. The SCDC is discretely presented because it is a legally separate entity with a majority of its board appointed by the City and the City can impose its will upon the SCDC. Additionally, the City Council and the SCDC boards are not substantively the same and the SCDC does not provide services entirely or almost entirely to the City. The SCDC is a legally separate non-profit corporation organized under the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979, Article 5190.6 Vernon's Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated as amended and governed by Section 4B of the Act. The purpose of the SCDC is to improve the quality of life and the public welfare of, for, and on behalf of the City by developing, implementing, providing, and financing the construction of a football-soccer stadium and baseball stadium and related infrastructure, streets, water and sewer facilities, landscaping, land acquisition, automobile parking facilities and other related infrastructure and improvements. Complete audited financial statements of the SCDC may be examined at City of Midland City Hall, 300 North Lorraine, Room 320, Midland, Texas.

The MDC is discretely presented because it is a legally separate entity with a majority of its board appointed by the City and the City can impose its will upon the MDC. Additionally, the City Council and the MDC boards are not substantively the same and the MDC does not provide services entirely or almost entirely to the City.

The MDC is a legally separate non-profit corporation organized under the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979, Article 5190.6 Vernon's Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated as amended and governed by Section 4A of the Act. The purposes of the MDC include, but are not limited to, keeping existing jobs and businesses in the City, expansion of current and attraction of new business to the City, providing long term employment opportunities, and other such purposes as delineated in Article 4 of the Articles of Incorporation of the MDC.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY (continued)

Complete audited financial statements of the SCDC and MDC may be examined at City of Midland City Hall, 300 North Loraine, Room 320, Midland, Texas.

The Midland Spaceport Development Corporation is a legally separate non-profit corporation organized under Title 12, Subtitle C1, Chapter 507 Texas statutes.

The purpose of the Spaceport Development Corporation is to develop facilities for launching or landing designated crafts and to promote or expand business enterprises and educational opportunities. The component unit is discretely presented.

II. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements of the City are presented at two basic levels, the government-wide level and the fund level. These statements focus on the City as a whole at the government-wide level and on major funds at the fund level whereas financial statements prior to GASB No. 34 focused on reporting by fund type. The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities for the financial reporting entity of the City. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for services.

Likewise, the City is reported separately from certain legally separate component units which meet the criteria for discrete presentation as set forth in GASB Statements No. 14 and 39.

The government-wide statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the City and is presented in an "assets minus liabilities equal net position" format with net position reported in the order of relative liquidity. Also, assets and liabilities are presented in relative order of liquidity with liabilities which have an average maturity of more than one year separated into the amount due within one year and the amount due in more than one year.

The government-wide statement of activities identifies the relative financial burden of each of the City's functions (Development Services, Community Service, Fire, Police, etc.) or segments (Water and Sewer, Sanitation, Golf Course, Airport, etc.) on the taxpayers by identifying direct expenses and the extent of self-support through program revenues. Direct expenses are clearly identifiable expenses that can be specifically associated with a function or segment. Program revenues are revenues derived directly from the function or segment or from other sources which reduce the net cost of the function to be financed from general government revenues.

Program revenues are 1) charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from services provided by a function or segment and which are generated by that function, 2) grants and contributions restricted to operating requirements of a function or segment and, 3) grants and contributions restricted to capital requirements of a function or segment. Items such as taxes, investment earnings and non-specific grants are not included as program revenues but are instead reported as general revenues which normally cover the net cost of a function or segment. The effect of internal service fund activities in the government-wide statements is eliminated to the extent possible to avoid the effect of "doubling up" internal service fund activity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

II. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Internal service funds report activities which provide goods or services to the financial reporting entity on a cost reimbursement basis. Any net profit or loss from these activities is allocated back to the function or segment that benefited from the goods or services provided based upon their proportionate benefit to the extent possible. Any residual assets of internal service funds, except the Warehouse Fund, are reported with governmental activities at the entity-wide level. Any residual assets of the Warehouse Fund are reported with business-type activities because this fund provides support predominantly to enterprise funds.

Fund level financial statements are presented for governmental funds, with a focus on major funds, proprietary funds, with a focus on major funds, and fiduciary funds, which are excluded from the government-wide financial statements because they do not represent assets which can be used to support the City's programs. A major fund is defined by GASB Statement No. 34, paragraph 76, as amended by GASB Statement No. 37, paragraph 15, as a fund meeting certain specific asset, liability, revenue, or expenditure / expense criteria relative to all funds of that type and relative to the total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. Additionally, any fund deemed particularly important by the City may be reported as a major fund. The financial information for each major fund is presented in a separate column, with non-major funds aggregated and displayed in a single column, on either the governmental or proprietary fund financial statements. The fund level statements for proprietary funds also contain combined totals for all internal service funds. This information is presented in a separate column immediately to the right of the total column for all enterprise fund activity.

The focus of fiduciary funds is on net assets and changes in net assets. These funds report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity by the City for the benefit of others and cannot be used to support City activities. The City has no Trust Funds and only one Agency Fund, the Cafeteria Plan Fund. These assets are held in a custodial capacity only for the employees of the City.

III. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The government-wide statements and proprietary and fiduciary fund statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Exchange and exchange-like transactions, transactions in which the City gives or receives value and receives or gives equal value, that create revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets or liabilities are recognized when the exchange occurs. Non-exchange transactions, transactions in which the City gives or receives value without receiving or giving equal value in exchange, that result in revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets or liabilities are recognized in accordance with GASB No. 33, as amended by GASB Statement Nos. 34 and 36. The treatment of non-exchange transactions is grouped in four classes based upon the principal characteristics of the transaction and reported according to those characteristics. Property taxes are recognized in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met. Capital assets are reported at historical cost and depreciated, except for inexhaustible assets such as land, in accordance with the City's depreciation policy.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using a current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

III. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (continued)

of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. In the case of property and sales taxes, available means due within the current period and collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Such time thereafter shall not exceed 60 days. Grant revenues are considered to be available if they are to be received within one year. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred. However, expenditures related to general long term debt, compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Governmental fund level revenues which have been accrued based upon the susceptible to accrual concept are:

General Fund - ad valorem taxes, sales taxes, interest and federal and state grant proceeds, except where such grants are expenditure driven and other requirements related to the grant have not been met.

Special Revenue Funds - federal and state grant proceeds and interest, except where such grants are expenditure driven and other requirements related to the grant have not been met.

Debt Service Fund - ad valorem taxes and interest.

Capital Projects Fund - interest. A deferred revenue is recorded for assessments which are not available to meet liabilities of the current period. This deferred revenue is offset against assessments receivable to present a net amount which is both measurable and available to meet the liabilities of the current period.

Proprietary fund activities are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This measurement focus includes all assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. Operating statements using this focus present a net total assets view of increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in the fund. These funds apply all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as all FASB Statements and Interpretations, APB Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Proprietary fund operating statements distinguish between operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally are the result of providing or delivering goods or services in association with the fund's principal outgoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's water and sewer, sanitation, golf course, airport and sports complex fund are charges of this type. Operating expenses include the costs of administration, sales, services and depreciation, transactions resulting in operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's water and sewer, sanitation, golf course, airport and sports complex fund are charges of this type. Operating expenses include the costs of administration, sales, services and depreciation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

III. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (continued)

Transactions resulting in non-operating revenues and expenses are normally created by such items as cash flows from capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, investing activities, and include most non-exchange and exchange-like revenues such as the Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) reported in the airport fund. It is the City's general policy to first use restricted assets, such as the PFC revenues, for costs which meet the resource restrictions and then unrestricted assets as needed.

The following major funds are used by the City:

A. Governmental Fund Types

1. General Fund - The principal operating unit of the City, this fund accounts for the primary activities of the City, such as police protection, fire protection, public works, maintenance of parks and general administration, which are not accounted for in any other fund.
2. Debt Service Fund - This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.
3. Other Governmental Funds - This is a summarization of all of the non-major governmental funds. Included are the following funds:
 - a. Special Revenue Funds - These funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for a specific purpose.
 - b. Capital Projects Funds - These funds account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets other than those financed by business-type activities.

B. Proprietary Fund Types

1. Water and Sewer Fund - This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's water and sewer utility. Activities of the fund include administration, operation and maintenance of the water and sewer system, billing and collection for water and sewer services. The fund is also used to accumulate resources for certain capital projects and to meet - the requirements of bond indentures, obligations for capital leases and other long-term obligations of the system. Charges to customers, based upon rates which are reviewed on a regular basis, and investment income provide the revenue stream to finance these costs.
2. Sanitation Fund - This fund is used to account for the collection of refuse, delivery of refuse to the landfill and landfill operations. The fund is also used accumulate resources for certain capital projects and to meet the requirements of bond indentures, obligations for capital leases and other long-term obligations of the system. Charges to customers based upon rates, which are reviewed on a regular basis, and investment income provide the revenue stream to finance these costs.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

III. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (continued)

B. Proprietary Fund Types (continued)

3. Airport Fund - This fund is used to account for the operation and maintenance of the airfield, terminal building, parking facilities, general aviation airport, and industrial park. The fund is also used to accumulate resources for certain capital projects and to meet the requirements of bond indentures, and other long-term obligations of the airport. Charges to customers provide the revenue stream to finance operating costs, some capital projects costs, and other long-term obligations of the airport. The Passenger Facility Charge revenue, a non-operating revenue, is used to supplement charges to customers in supporting the requirements of bond indentures and certain capital projects.
4. Scharbauer Sports Complex Fund - This fund is used to account for the operation and maintenance of the sports complex, accumulate resources for capital projects, and meet the requirements of bond indentures, obligations for capital leases and other long-term obligations of the system. Operations, maintenance costs and obligations for capital leases are financed through user charges. Revenues to provide for the retirement of long-term debt associated with the construction of the complex are provided from a contract with the Midland Football / Soccer and Baseball Development Corporation.
5. Golf Course Fund - This fund does not meet the criteria for inclusion as a major fund. However, this is the only remaining proprietary fund of the City and as such is presented in a separate column in the financial statements. This fund is used to account for the operation and maintenance of the golf course, accumulate resources for capital projects, and meet the requirements of bond indentures, and other long-term obligations of the system. All costs are financed through user charges.

C. Other Fund Types

1. Internal Service Funds - are used to report activities which provide goods or services to the financial reporting entity on a cost reimbursement basis.
2. An Agency Fund - is used to report assets which cannot be used to support City activities and are held in a trustee or agency capacity by the City for the benefit of others.

D. Non-Current Governmental Assets and Liabilities:

Account Groups, which represent the long-term assets and liabilities of the Governmental funds of the City, were eliminated from presentation by GASB Statement No. 34. These records are maintained by the City and are incorporated to the Governmental Activities column in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IV. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include any cash on hand, demand deposits, and any highly liquid investments that have an original maturity of three months or less from date of purchase. Investments in TexPool, TexStar, and LOGIC, 2a-7 like pools, are considered cash equivalents as the amounts are available on demand.

Investments, other than investments in 2a7-like pools, are recorded at fair value based upon verifiable market prices.

V. INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Inventories are valued at average cost. Inventories for all funds consist of expendable supplies and are recorded as expenditures or expenses, as appropriate, when consumed.

The City makes certain payments to vendors in the current year for expenses/ expenditures applicable to future accounting periods. A reserve for inventories and prepayments in governmental funds is recognized at the fund level to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not appropriate for expenditure.

VI. RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Short-term loans between funds are reported as interfund receivables in the fund making the loan and as interfund payables in the fund receiving the loan. Arm's length transactions between funds for goods and services are reported as revenues in the selling fund and as expenses / expenditures in the acquiring fund. Any unpaid amounts are appropriately recorded as interfund receivables / payables. Flows of assets from one fund to another with no requirement for repayment or without an equivalent flow of assets in return are accounted for as transfers.

VII. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets are defined as a purchase or other acquisition of any equipment, facilities or other similar assets or the cost of construction of such asset the cost of which is in excess of \$5,000 and has a useful life of more than one year. These assets include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure, and all other tangible and intangible assets purchased or acquired. Purchased or constructed assets are carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Infrastructure assets, which include streets and associated drainage, sidewalks, bridges, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, runways and taxiways, lighting systems and other similar type assets, have been recorded at historical cost for all assets acquired after April 1986. Infrastructure assets prior to April 1986 and after June 1980, were capitalized based upon estimated historical cost obtained from bond documents used to obtain financing for construction of infrastructure assets. Contributed assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the time of acquisition.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets for business-type activities is capitalized as part of the value of the asset.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VII. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Depreciable capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated

Asset Classification	Years
Buildings	10-40
Infrastructure	20-50
Improvements other than buildings	2-50
Machinery and equipment	4-30
Other	3-15

VIII. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City's employees earn vacation which may either be taken or accumulated, subject to a specified maximum, until paid upon retirement or termination. For employees whose service is prior to January 1, 1985, unused sick leave is accumulated up to certain limits which are subject to specific reductions if paid in cash upon retirement or death. The City's employees are allowed to accumulate compensatory time up to a specified maximum.

The City has accrued vacation, sick leave, compensatory time and related salary payments based on the criteria set forth in GASB Statement Number 16. This liability has been accrued in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements. Governmental funds report liabilities only for the matured portion of these liabilities.

IX. FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS

Community Development Block Grants, Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs Home Program Grants, Federal and State of Texas Equitable Property Sharing proceeds and certain other public safety grants are accounted for within special revenue funds. Other grants and entitlements received for purposes normally financed through the general government are accounted for within the General Fund. Grant revenues are recognized when the expenditures are made and other related requirements are met.

X. LONG-TERM DEBT

General Obligation Bonds and Certificates of Obligation which have been issued to fund capital projects of the general government that are to be repaid from tax revenues of the City are reported in the government-wide statement of net position. Certificates of Obligation, secured by tax revenues, and Revenue Bonds issued to fund capital projects of proprietary funds are to be repaid with funds from proprietary fund assets and are reported in the proprietary funds section. Bonds payable are reported net of the associated premium or discount at the government-wide level and in the fund level proprietary fund statements.

The government-wide and proprietary fund level statements defer bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs and amortize these items over the life of the issue using the effective interest rate method. In the fund level statements, governmental fund types recognize these items in the current period.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XI. RETIREMENT PLANS

The City has two separate defined benefit retirement plans which cover substantially all employees. The Texas Municipal Retirement System provides benefits for all full-time employees who are not firefighters. The Midland Firemen's Relief and Retirement Fund provides benefits for all full-time firefighters. The City's costs for both funds are recorded on an accrual basis.

XII. INDIRECT AND CENTRALIZED EXPENSES

The City does not allocate indirect expenses among functions. The City charges proprietary type funds for "centralized" expenses, which include an administrative overhead component, provided by the General Fund. These costs are determined on an annual basis through a full cost allocation study, except in the case of the Airport Fund. Airport Fund costs are determined in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87. However the City does not charge the full cost determined through the A-87 study to the Airport. All charges for these "centralized" expenses are included in the direct expenses of the proprietary funds.