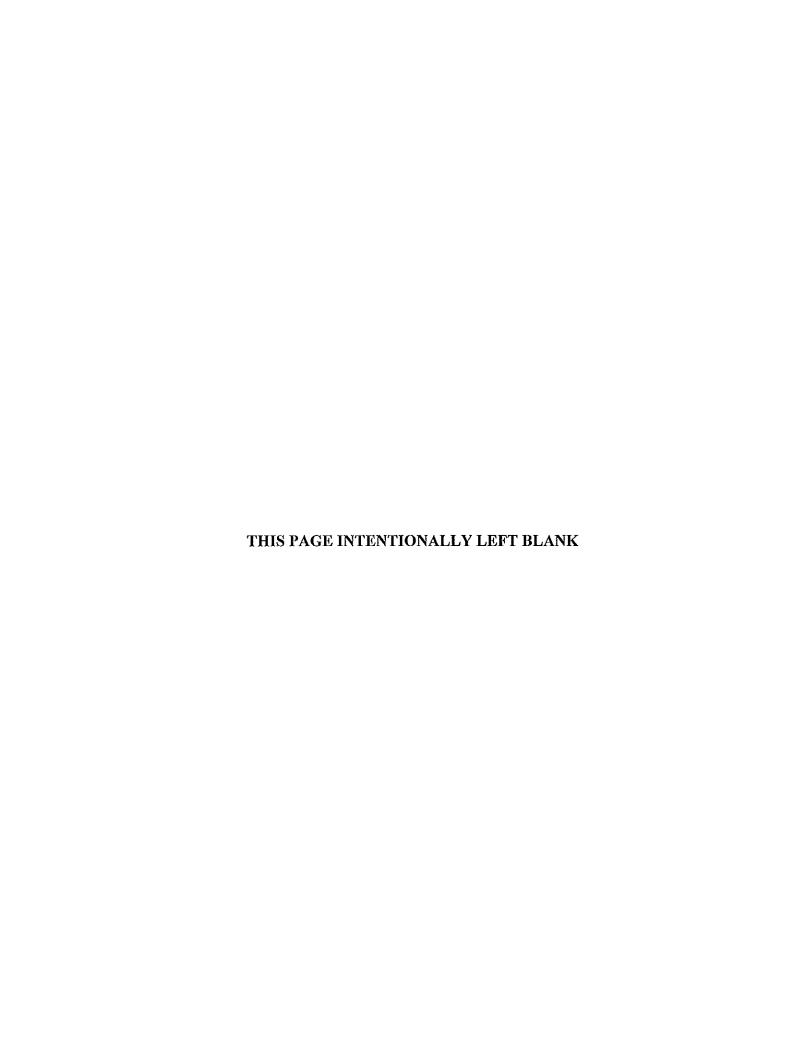
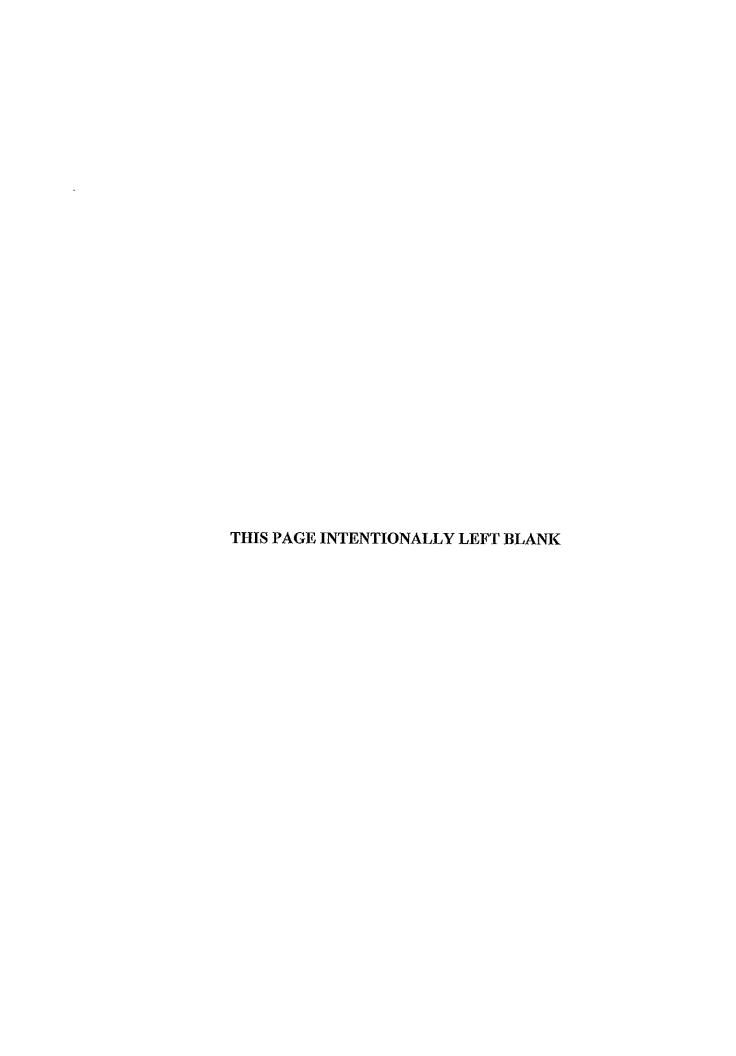
CITY OF BIGGS,

CALIFORNIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TOGETHER WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2011





CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

City Officials

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA CITY OFFICIAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Name	<u>Office</u>
Roger L. Frith	Mayor
Angela Thompson	Vice-Mayor
Douglas Arnold	Member
Mike Bottorff	Member
James Sheppard	Member

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report Basic Financial Statements Required Supplementary Information Combining Nonmajor Fund Statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Biggs Biggs, California

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Biggs, California (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with 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. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of June 30, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position, and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated December 29, 2011, on my consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of my audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Schedule of Funding Progress and the Budgetary Comparison Schedules as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Biggs Biggs, California

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.

I 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 information and comparing the information for consistency with managements responses to my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I 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.

Management has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, 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. My opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's financial statements as a whole. The introductory section and combining nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole. The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Donald R. Reynolds, CPA Redding, California December 29, 2011



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fund Financial Statements



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to Basic Financial Statements



CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS June 30, 2011

	_	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total
ASSETS		505.460	^	0.000.610	٨	2 120 027
Cash and investments	\$	737,468	2	2,382,619	\$	3,120,087
Accounts receivable (net of allowance)		36,835		616,935		653,770
Due from other governmental agencies		55,529		-		55,529
Interest receivable		1,406		-		1,406
Internal balances		(1)		10.000		(1)
Prepaid power		000.054		18,299		18,299
Loans receivable		809,374		-		809,374
Capital assets:		1.50 10 /		1 005 150		1 507 007
Non-depreciable		152,124		1,385,173		1,537,297
Depreciable, net		4,888,906		5,839,418		10,728,324
Total capital assets		5,041,030		7,224,591		12,265,621
Total Assets	\$	6,681,641	\$	10,242,444	\$	16,924,085
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable		317,036		503,073		820,109
Accrued salaries and benefits		4,671		-		4,671
Retention payable		-		-		-
Accrued interest payable		3,350		45,732		49,082
Deposits payable		-		76,059		76,059
Unearned revenue		758,826		-		758,826
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year		5,813		76,583		82,396
Due in more than one year		294,305		4,131,822		4,426,127
Total Liabilities		1,384,001		4,833,269		6,217,270
NET ASSETS						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		4,740,912		3,081,591		7,822,503
Restricted for:		50.540				50 540
Grants, taxes, and fees		50,548		704 505		50,548
Energy scheduling services				724,585		724,585
Unrestricted		506,180	_	1,602,999		2,109,179
Total Net Assets	\$	5,297,640	\$	5,409,175	\$	10,706,815



CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

					 Program Revenues
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS		Expenses		Charges for Services	 Operating Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities:					
General government	\$	241,710	\$	51,915	\$
Public ways and facilities		399,553		-	124,999
Public protection		245,622		1,771	100,000
Culture and recreation		118,259		-	•
Community development		37,026		26,217	.
Interest on long-term debt	_	16,850			
Total Governmental Activities	•	1,059,020	_	79,903	224,999
Business-type activities:					
Sewer		396,323		277,273	н
Electric		2,070,440		2,723,866	-
Water		553,018		383,636	•
Solid Waste	_	133,268	_	147,920	
Total Business-Type Activities	_	3,153,049		3,532,695	-
Total	\$ _	4,212,069	\$ _	3,612,598	\$ 224,999

General revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes

Sales and use taxes

Franchise taxes

Property transfer taxes

Grants and contributions - unrestricted

Interest and investment earnings

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets - Beginning

Prior period adjustment

Net Assets - Beginning, Restated

Net Assets - Ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

			Net (Expense)	Revenue and Changes	m net	Assets
	Capital Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities		Total
\$	_	\$	(189,795) \$	_	\$	(189,795)
Ť	69,099	•	(205,455)	•	•	(205,455)
	-		(143,851)	-		(143,851)
	-		(118,259)	-		(118,259)
	-		(10,809)	*		(10,809)
	-		(16,850)	· •		(16,850)
	69,099		(685,019)		_	(685,019)
	_		-	(119,050)		(119,050)
	-		-	653,426		653,426
			-	(169,382)		(169,382)
	-		M	14,652		14,652
			-	379,646		379,646
<u>\$</u>	69,099		(685,019)	379,646		(305,373)
			122,726 20,278 14,784 1,934 181,611 11,354 78,987 306,994 738,668 53,649	39,773 45,677 601 (306,997) (220,946) 158,700		122,726 20,278 14,784 1,934 221,384 57,031 79,588 (3) 517,722 212,349
			5,243,991	5,250,475		10,494,466
			5,243,991	5,250,475	_	10,494,466
		\$	5,297,640 \$	5,409,175	\$_	10,706,815

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2011

ASSETS	_	General Fund	 Other Governmental Funds	 Total
Cash and investments	\$	447,996	\$ 289,472	\$ 737,468
Accounts receivable (net of allowance)		4,281	32,554	36,835
Due from other governmental agencies		55,529	-	55,529
Interest receivable		1,406	-	1,406
Due from other funds		-	-	-
Loans receivable		543,857	265,517	809,374
Total Assets	\$	1,053,069	\$ 587,543	\$ 1,640,612
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	269,045	\$ 51,341	\$ 320,386
Accrued salaries and benefits		4,671	-	4,671
Deposits payable		-	•	-
Due to other funds		-	1	1
Unearned revenue		543,857	214,969	758,826
Total Liabilities		817,573	266,311	1,083,884
FUND BALANCES				
Reserved for:				
Loans receivable		-	50,548	50,548
Unreserved, reported in:		-	-	-
General fund		-	-	_
Designated		-		-
Undesignated		177,096		177,096
Special revenue funds Undesignated		58,400	270,684	329,084
Total Fund Balances		235,496	321,232	556,728
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	1,053,069	\$ 587,543	\$ 1,640,612



CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
June 30, 2011

Total Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 556,728
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds balance sheets.	5,041,030
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore, are not reported in the funds or are reported as deferred in the governmental funds.	
Accounts receivable	(5,232)
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not accrued as a liablity in the governmental funds balance sheets.	-
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Loans payable OPEB liability Compensated absences	(268,000) (3,160) (23,726)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities:	\$ 5,297,640

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

REVENUES	_	General Fund		Other Governmental Funds	-	Total
Taxes and assessments	\$	122,726	\$	51,799	S	174,525
Licenses and permits		8,571		-		8,571
Fines and forfeitures		174		-		174
Use of money		498		754		1,252
Intergovernmental		314,598		127,693		442,291
Charges for services		26,092		11,830		37,922
Other revenues		112,981		14,485		127,466
Total Revenues	-	585,640		206,561		792,201
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General government		241,120		-		241,120
Public ways and facilities		176,273		104,198		280,471
Public protection		232,748		-		232,748
Culture and recreation		67,373		14,627		82,000
Community development		-		37,026		37,026
Debt service:						
Principal		4,000		-		4,000
Interest and other charges		16,850		-		16,850
Capital outlay		16,018				16,018
Total Expenditures		754,382		155,851		910,233
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(168,742)		50,710		(118,032)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in		450,990		263,817		714,807
Transfers out		(338,909)		(68,904)		(407,813)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		112,081		194,913		306,994
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	(56,661)		245,623		188,962
Fund Balances - Beginning	•	292,157		75,609	\$	367,766
Prior period adjustment			~	-	•	-
Fund Balances - Beginning, Restated	-	292,157		75,609		367,766
	\$	235,496	S	321,232	s	556,728
Fund Balances - Ending	⇒.	233,490	Þ	JZ1,ZJZ	à	330,728

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds.	\$	188,962
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Expenditures for capital outlay Depreciation expense		16,018 (124,335)
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.		
Principal retirements		4,000
Some revenues reported in the statement of activities will not be collected for several months after the City's year end and do not provide current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		
Change in accounts receivable Change in deferred revenue		(23,242)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Change in OPEB liability Change in compensated absences Change in accrued interest on long-term debt	_	(6,754) (1,000)
Change In Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ _	53,649

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2011

	Dustiness 1, po recenties			
				
ACCETS		Sewer		Electric
ASSETS				
Current Assets			_	
Cash and investments	\$	44,124	\$	2,068,966
Accounts receivable (net of allowance)		45,013		293,508
Due from other funds		-		19 200
Prepaid power	•		_	18,299
Total Current Assets	-	89,137	-	2,380,773
Noncurrent Assets				
Capital assets:		20.000		7.150
Non-depreciable Depreciable, net		30,000 1,059,962		7,158 939,578
Total Noncurrent Assets	•		_	
		1,089,962		946,736
Total Assets	\$	1,179,099	\$ _	3,327,509
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	179,173	\$	19,658
Accrued interest payable		7,179		-
Retention payable		-		₩
Deposits payable		-		76,059
Due to other funds		-		-
Unearned revenue		-		-
Compensated absences		6,201		5,727
Loans payable		12,100		
Total Current Liabilities		204,653		101,444
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Compensated absences		12,801		11,358
OPEB liability		3,277		2,932
Loans payable		645,900		-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	-	661,978	_	14,290
Total Liabilities		866,631	_	115,734
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		431,962		946,736
Restricted for:				704 505
Energy scheduling services Unrestricted		(110.404)		724,585
	•	(119,494)		1,540,454
Total Net Assets	\$	312,468	\$_	3,211,775

Business-Type Activities -

Enterprise Funds							
			Other				
			Enterprise				
	Water		Funds		Total		
\$	263,188	\$	6,341	\$	2,382,619		
	253,434		24,980		616,935		
	_				18,299		
	516,622		31,321		3,017,853		
	1,348,015		-		1,385,173		
	3,839,878				5,839,418		
	5,187,893		-		7,224,591		
\$	5,704,515	\$	31,321	\$	10,242,444		
\$	303,831	\$	411	\$	503,073		
	38,553		-		45,732		
	-		-		76,059		
			_		70,039		
	-		-		<u>.</u>		
	6,857		698		19,483		
	45,000				57,100		
	394,241		1,109		701,447		
	12,070		544		36,773		
	2,650		290		9,149		
	3,440,000		-		4,085,900		
	3,454,720		834		4,131,822		
	3,848,961		1,943		4,833,269		
	1,702,893		_		3,081,591		
	1,7 02,073						
	150 661		20.279		724,585		
\$	152,661	¢	29,378	¢	1,602,999		
Þ	1,855,554	\$	29,378	\$	5,409,175		

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Business-Type Activities -

	_	Sewer	Electric
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for services	\$	277,273 \$	2,723,866
Total Operating Revenues		277,273	2,723,866
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel costs		139,745	156,053
Utilities		15,884	89
Supplies		53,306	10,908
Maintenance and operations		47,287	333,142
Contractual services		40,313	1,481,498
Depreciation		39,016	46,566
Other expense		43,034	42,184
Total Operating Expenses		378,585	2,070,440
Operating Income (Loss)		(101,312)	653,426
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest income		-	45,189
Intergovernmental revenues		-	39,773
Other revenues		-	601
Interest expense		(17,738)	-
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		(17,738)	85,563
Income (Loss) Before Transfers		(119,050)	738,989
Transfers in		44,506	30,538
Transfers out		(44,506)	(337,534)
Change in Net Assets		(119,050)	431,993
Total Net Assets - Beginning		431,518	2,779,782
Prior period adjustment		-	_,,
Total Net Assets - Beginning, Restated		431,518	2,779,782
Total Net Assets - Ending	\$	312,468 \$	
i din 1101 120000 - Didnig	Ψ	J12,700 V	3,211,113

Parka and all a	¥7 A
Enterprise	runas

Enterprise Funds Other							
			Enterprise				
	Water		Funds		Total		
-	Water	•	1.01102	• .	10131		
<u>\$</u>	383,636	<u>\$</u>	147,920	\$	3,532,695		
	383,636		147,920		3,532,695		
	150,111		7,909		453,818		
	28,489		-		44,462		
	17,611		346		82,171		
	14,829		7,366		402,624		
	40,328		115,272		1,677,411		
	105,928		- 0.055		191,510		
-	41,502		2,375		129,095		
	398,798		133,268		2,981,091		
•	(15,162)		14,652		551,604		
	488		-		45,677		
	-		•		39,773		
			-		601		
-	(154,220)		-		(171,958)		
-	(153,732)		_		(85,907)		
_	(168,894)		14,652		465,697		
	379,669		-		454,713		
_	(379,670)				(761,710)		
_	(168,895)		14,652		158,700		
	2,024,449		14,726		5,250,475		
_	₩				-		
_	2,024,449		14,726		5,250,475		
\$	1,855,554	\$	29,378	\$	5,409,175		

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds								
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		Sewer	-	Electric		Water			
CASH FLOWS FROM OF ERATING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts from customers	\$	270,535	\$	2,621,154	\$	422,882			
Payments to suppliers		(37,010)		(1,258,040)		16,557			
Payments to employees		(138,341)		(154,719)		(145,418)			
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		95,184		1,208,395		294,021			
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Grants and other receipts		_		40,374		-			
Transfers to other funds		•		(306,996)		(1)			
Interfund loans repaid		40,506		311,678		•			
interfund loans received		(113,624)		-		-			
Interfund loans made									
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		(73,118)		45,056		(1)			
Linguising Menatures		(75,110)		43,000					
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Acquisition of capital assets		_		1		(72,083)			
Principal paid on capital debt		(22,700)		-		(40,000)			
Interest paid on capital debt		(17,738)				(154,220)			
Net Cash Provided (Used) for Capital and Related Financing Activities		(40,438)		1		(266,303)			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES									
Interest and dividends		_		45,189		488			
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities		-		45,189		488			
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(18,372)		1,298,641		28,205			
Balances - Beginning of the Year		62,496		770,325		234,983			
Balances - End of the Year	\$	44,124	\$	2,068,966	\$	263,188			
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	\$	(101,312)	\$	653,426	\$	(15,162)			
Depreciation		39,016		46,566		105,928			
Decrease (increase) in:				-		-			
Accounts receivable		(6,738)		(14,636)		39,246			
Prepaid power Increase (decrease) in:		-		588,970		-			
Accounts payable		162,938		7,251		159,316			
Deposits payable		(123)		13,560		-			
Unearned revenue				(88,076)		-			
Compensated absences		1,404		1,334		4,693			
OPEB liability Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	95,184	\$	1,208,395	\$	294,021			
Sand Crottage (Seed) of Speaking Herrings	*	72,201	•		*				

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

	Other			
	Enterprise			
	Funds		Total	
\$	144,401	\$	3,458,972	
	(125,023) (8,224)		(1,403,516) (446,702)	
	11,154		1,608,754	
	11,10		1,000,121	
	_		40,374	
	_		(306,997)	
	-		352,184	
	(4,813)		(118,437)	
	(4,813)		(32,876)	
	•		(72,082)	
	-		(62,700)	
			(171,958)	
			(306,740)	
			45,677	
			45,677	
	6,341		1,314,815	
	<u> </u>		1,067,804	
\$	6,341	\$	2,382,619	
\$	14,652	\$	551,604	
	<u>.</u>		191,510	
			•	
	(3,519)		14,353	
	-		588,970	
	336		329,841	
	•		13,437	
	-		(88,076)	
	(315)		7,116	
•		ċ	(1)	
\$	11,154	\$	1,608,754	

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CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2011

	Fund 145 Agency
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 3,366
Total Assets	\$ 3,366
LIABILITIES	
Agency obligations	\$ 3,366
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,366

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NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY

The City operates under a Council form of government and provides the following services: public safety, highways and streets, health and sanitation, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, general administrative services, electric, water, sewer and solid waste.

The accounting methods and procedures adopted by the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental entities. These financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable under the criteria set by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14.

The governmental reporting entity consists of the City and its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City Council is financially accountable or other organizations whose component units nature and significant relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and (i) either the City's ability to impose its will on the organization or (ii) there is potential for the organization to provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Reporting for component units on the City's financial statements can be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units are, although legally separate entities, in substance part of the City's operations and, therefore, data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, would be reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the government.

Based on the application of the criteria set forth by the Governmental Standards Board, management has determined that there are not component units of the City.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and statement of activities display information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the City, and its blended component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

governmental and business-type activities of the City. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and inter-governmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each different identifiable activity of the City's business-type activities and each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and; therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Certain indirect costs, which cannot be identified and broken down, are included in the program expense reported for individual functions and activities. Program revenues include 1) charges paid by the recipients of goods and services offered by the program, 2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are presented instead as general revenues.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or meets the following criteria:

Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and

Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is used to account for all revenues and expenditures necessary to carry out basic governmental activities of the City that are not accounted for through other funds. For

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

the City, the General Fund includes such activities as public safety, community development, and recreation and culture services.

The SR2S Improvement fund is a special revenue fund used to account for revenues and expenditures related to Safe Routes to School.

The TEA 2005 Improvement Project fund is a special revenue fund used to account for revenues and expenditures related to Transportation Enhancement Act monies.

The HOME Grant fund is a special revenue fund used to account for revenues and expenditures related to HOME program income.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Sewer fund is an enterprise fund used to account for activity related to providing customers with sewer service and billing for service provided by the City.

The Electric fund is an enterprise fund used to account for activity related to providing customers with electricity service and billing for service provided by the City.

The Water fund is an enterprise fund used to account for activity related to providing customers with water service and billing for service provided by the City.

The City reports the following additional fund types:

Agency Funds account for assets held by the City as an agent for various local governments and for individuals.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND MEASUREMENT FOCUS

The government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property and sales tax, grants,

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND MEASUREMENT FOCUS (CONTINUED)

entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenues from sales tax are recognized when the underlying transactions take place. Revenues from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Private sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide financial statements for the business-type activities and the proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to the same limitation. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within forty-five days after the end of the current fiscal year. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due. Governmental capital assets acquisitions are reported as expenditures in the various functions of the governmental funds. Proceeds of governmental long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Fiduciary funds include agency funds. Agency funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting to recognize receivables and payables.

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For purposes of the accompanying statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents. All cash and investments of the proprietary funds are pooled with the City's cash and investments.

CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The City pools cash and investments of all funds. Each fund's share in this pool is displayed in the accompanying financial statements as cash and investments. State statutes authorize the City to invest its cash surplus in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities, corporate bonds, medium term notes, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, and the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund. Investment income from pooled investments is allocated to all funds in the pool. Interest is allocated on the basis of average daily cash balance at quarter end in relation to the total pool investments. The interest income is recorded in the fund that earned the interest, except for those funds which have a negative cash balance and are excluded from the interest apportionment.

Investments are reported in the accompanying balance sheet at fair value which is determined using selected bases annually. Short term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount which reasonably estimates fair value. Managed funds not listed on an established market are reported at the estimated fair value as determined by the respective fund managers based on quoted sales prices of the underlying securities.

RECEIVABLES

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include taxes, grants, and interest. Business-type activities report user fees and interest earnings as their major receivables. The sewer, electric, water and solid waste revenues are recognized based on cycle billings rendered to customers.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as taxes, grants, interest, and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Nonexchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

RECEIVABLES (Continued)

in the fund financial statements in accordance with modified accrual, but not deferred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis.

The City records an allowance for doubtful accounts based on past experience. The allowance for doubtful accounts at June 30, 2011 are Sewer fund \$252, Electric fund \$2,911, Water fund \$399, and Solid Waste \$172.

INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transactions are reflected as either loans, services provided or used, reimbursements or transfers.

Loans reported as receivables and payables are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e. the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans) as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances". Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not available financial resources.

Services provided or used, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. These services provide information on the net cost of each governmental function and therefore are not eliminated in the process of preparing the government-wide statement of activities.

Reimbursements occur when the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses repay the funds that initially paid for them. Such reimbursements are treated as an adjustment to expenditures or expenses; that is, a corresponding increase in expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund and a corresponding decrease in expenditures or expenses in the reimbursed fund.

All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental and proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide presentation.

See Note 3 for details of interfund transactions, including receivables and payables at year end.

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

INVENTORY AND PREPAID COSTS

Governmental fund inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time the inventory is purchased. Records are not maintained of inventory and supplies on hand, although these amounts are not considered material.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid costs.

LOANS RECEIVABLE

For the purpose of the governmental fund financial statements, special revenue fund expenditures relating to long-term loans receivable arising from mortgage subsidy programs are charged to operations upon funding and the loans receivable are recorded. The balance of the long-term receivable includes loans that may be forgiven if certain terms and conditions of the loans are met.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The accounting treatment over property, plant, and equipment (capital assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, property, plant, equipment and infrastructure are accounted for as capital assets in both the governmental and business-type activities column. Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are defined by the City as an asset with a cost greater than \$500 and a useful life of more than two years. Such assets are recorded at historical or estimated historical cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciable Asset	Estimated Lives
Equipment	5-20 years
Structures and improvements	60 years
Infrastructure	30-60 years

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Betterments and major improvements which significantly increase values, change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

UNEARNED REVENUE/DEFERRED REVENUE

Unearned revenue is recorded for assets recognized in connection with a transaction before the earnings process is complete. Those assets are offset by a corresponding liability for unearned revenue. In addition, loans receivable for which the balance may be forgiven if certain terms and conditions of the loans are met have also been offset by unearned revenue.

Deferred revenue is recorded under the modified accrual basis of accounting when revenue which has been earned during the current period has met the measurable criteria but has not met the available criteria.

See Note 3 for details of unearned/deferred revenues at year end.

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

LONG-TERM DEBT

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources is reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The long-term debt consists primarily of loans payable, capital lease payable, accrued compensated absences and OPEB liability.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest is reported as expenditures. The long-term debt associated with proprietary funds is accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City's policy regarding compensated absences is to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as debt in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. The current portion of this debt is estimated based on historical trends. In the governmental fund financial statements the expenditures and liabilities related to those obligations are recognized only when they mature, while the proprietary funds report the liability as it is incurred. The City includes its share of social security and medicare taxes payable on behalf of the employees in the accrual for compensated absences. Compensated absences liability is typically liquidated by the General Fund for all non proprietary fund compensated absences.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

The City of Biggs sponsors, under a defined benefit plan, retiree healthcare plan to qualifying employees retiring directly from the City. The benefit level is determined by date of hire and length of service and bargaining agreements. The City has contracted for medical coverage to be provided through an agent multiple-employer CaIPERS Healthcare (PEMHCA) plan.

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

NET ASSETS

Equity Classifications

Beginning with fiscal year 2011, the City implemented GASB Statement 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions". This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balance more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

Nonspendable fund balance - Amounts in fund balance that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (such as prepaids and inventory) or legally/contractually are required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance - Resources that are constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through externally enforceable legal restrictions (cannot be spent due to their form).

Committed fund balance - Amounts are constrained to specific purposes by action of the City itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; removal or modification of the restrictions on the use of these amounts can only be accomplished if the City takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned fund balance - Amounts the City intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the City, a City created committee, or an official designated by the City to which it delegates the authority; Informal commitments (no formal action by the City).

Unassigned fund balance - Resources in the fund balance that cannot be classified into any of the other categories. These amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

The City establishes fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the City.

FUND BALANCES

In the governmental fund financial statements, reserves and designations segregate portions of fund

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

FUND BALANCES (Continued)

balance. Reservations of fund balance are for amounts that are not available or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance are established by action of management and represent tentative plans that are subject to change.

As of June 30, 2011, reservation of fund balance included:

Reserved for loans receivable - to reflect the portion of loans receivable which is long term in nature. Such amounts do not represent available spendable resources.

As of June 30, 2011, designations of fund balance included:

Contingencies - to reflect the funds the City has set aside to fund subsequent year expenditures and projects not yet approved.

As of June 30, 2011, the City's designated fund balance as reported in the financial statements was:

Designated for contingencies - General Fund

\$ ____50,548

PROPERTY TAXES

Butte County assesses properties, bills, collects, and distributes property taxes to the City. The County remits the entire amount levied and handles all delinquencies, retaining interest and penalties. Secured and unsecured property taxes are levied on July 1. Secured property taxes become a lien on real property on January 1 of the preceding fiscal year.

Secured property tax is due in two installments, on November 1 and March 1. Property taxes become delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively. Unsecured property tax is due on July 1, and becomes delinquent on August 31.

The term "unsecured" refers to taxes on personal property other than real estate, land and buildings. These taxes are secured by liens on the property being taxed.

GRANT REVENUES

Certain grant revenues are recognized when specific related expenditures have been incurred. In

NOTE 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

GRANT REVENUES (CONTINUED)

other grant programs, monies are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and are only revocable for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These revenues are recognized at the time of receipt, or earlier if susceptible to accrual criteria is met. Cash received prior to incurrence of the related expenditure is recorded as unearned revenue.

EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

Government Funds — By Character

Current (further classified by function)

Debt Service

Capital Outlay

Proprietary Fund — By Operating and Nonoperating

ESTIMATES

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

DEFICIT FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS

Deficit fund balance at June 30, 2011 are reflected on Page 46 in the Required Supplementary Information. Some of these deficits may be eliminated in the future through grant reimbursements. Other deficits may be the result of expenditures in excess of reimbursements or misclassification of revenues or expenditures in prior years.

<u>IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD</u> STATEMENTS

GASB Statement No. 45

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions. This statement addresses how state and local governments should account for and report their costs and obligations related to postemployment healthcare and other nonpension benefits. These benefits are collectively referred to as other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

The GASB allows governments to apply this statement prospectively, establish the OPEB liability at zero at the beginning of the initial year of implementation, and does not require governments to fund the OPEB plans. The statement supersedes or amends all previous authoritative guidance on accounting and financial reporting for an employer's OPEB expense and related information.

GASB Statement No. 51

GASB has issued Statement No. 51, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets. The objective of this Statement is to establish accounting and financial reporting requirements for intangible assets to reduce prior inconsistencies in accounting for these assets. This statement requires that all intangible assets not specifically excluded by its scope provisions be classified as capital assets. This change is reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle or for governments that were classified as phase 3 governments such as the City, the Statement may be implemented prospectively. As permitted by GASB Statement No. 51, the financial statements have not been restated for prior year costs, if any, associated with implementing GASB Statement No. 51, but the statement will be prospectively implemented. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.

NOTE 3: DETAILED NOTES

CASH AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2011, the City's cash and investments are reported in the financial statements as follows:

Primary government \$ 1,723,403 Agency funds \$ 3,366 Total Cash and Investments \$ 1,726,769 (Continued).

NOTE 3: DETAILED NOTES (Continued)

CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

As of June 30, 2011, the City's cash and investments consisted of the following:

Cash:

Cash on hand	\$	400
Deposits (less outstanding checks)		<u>541,536</u>
Total Cash	-	<u>541,936</u>

As of June 30, 2011, the City's investments consisted of the following:

Investments:

In City's pool	1,184,833
Total Investments	1,184,833
Total Cash and Investments	\$ <u>1,726,769</u>

At year end, the carrying amount of the City's cash deposits (including amount in checking accounts and money market accounts) was \$541,936 and the bank balance was \$540,834. The difference between the bank balance and the carrying amount represents outstanding checks and deposits in transit.

Custodial Credit Risk For Deposits - Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the City will not be able to recover its deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment policy requires that deposits in banks must meet the requirements of the California Government Code. Under this code, deposits of more than \$250,000 must be collateralized at 105 percent to 150 percent of the value of the deposit to guarantee the safety of the public funds. The first \$250,000 of the City's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Deposits of more than the \$250,000 insured amount are collateralized. The City's investment policy does not further limit its deposits.

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk of loss due to the fair value of an investment falling due to interest rates rising. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. All investments of the City are pooled with the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund. The City's investment policy generally limits investment maturities as needed to maintain adequate liquidity to meet the City's cash flow

NOTE 3: DETAILED NOTES (CONTINUED)

CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

requirements and to limit its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. State law and City investment policy limits investments in commercial paper to the rating of A or better by Standards & Poor's or P-1 or better by Moody's Investors Service; corporate bonds to the rating of A or better by both Standards & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service. No limits are placed on U.S. government agency securities and U.S. Treasuries. The City's investment policy does not further limit its investment choices.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the City will not be able to recover its deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. To mitigate the custodial credit risk the City requires that all of its managed investments be held in the name of the City. The City's investment policy does not further limit the exposure to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the City's investment in a single issuer of securities. When investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration presents a heightened risk of potential loss. State law restricts the City's investments in commercial paper to 40% of its investment pool and to 10% per issuer and corporate bonds and medium term notes to 30% of its investment pool and to 10% per issuer, and banker's acceptances to 15% of its investment pool and to 10% per issuer. The City has invested all cash, other than deposits and imprest cash, in the California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). At June 30, 2011, the City's investments were in compliance with concentration of credit risk State law.

Investment in Local Agency Investment Fund - The City of Biggs is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. At June 30, 2011, the City's investment position in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) was \$1,184,833. The total amount invested by all public agencies in LAIF on that day was \$69,555,776,591. Of that amount, 94.58% is invested in non-derivative financial products and 5.42% in structured notes and asset-backed securities. The value of the pool shares in LAIF is determined on an amortized cost basis, which approximates fair value. The Local Investment Advisory Board, which consists of five members designated by the State statutes, has oversight responsibility for LAIF.

NOTE 3: DETAILED NOTES (CONTINUED)

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2011, was as follows:

Capital assets activity for the year endec	Balance		Adjustments/	Transfers Ju	Balance ine 30, 2011
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 152,124 	\$ - -	\$ - -		\$ 152,124
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	152,124	=		-	152,124
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated: Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Infrastructure	2,521,133 504,277 2,745,250	5,611 	- - -	- - -	2,521,133 509,888 2,745,250
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	5,770,660	5,611			5,776,271
Less Accumulated Depreciation For: Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Infrastructure	(352,516) (380,302) (24,601)	(65,351) (18,841) (45,754)	-	-	(417,867) (399,143) (70,355)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(<u>757,419)</u>	(129,946)			(887,365)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	5,013,241	(124,335)			4,888,906
Total Governmental Activities, Net	\$ <u>5,165,365</u>	\$ <u>(124,335</u>)	\$	\$	\$ <u>5,041,030</u>
Business-Type Activities	Balance July 1, 200	9 Additions	Adjustments/ Retirements	Transfers J	Balance une 30, 2011
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated: Land	\$ 37,158	s -	s -	\$ -	\$ 37,158
Construction in progress	1,348,015	72,079		(1,420,094)	
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:	1,385,173	72,079		(1,420,094)	37,158
Structures and improvements	167,000	-	-	-	167,000
Machinery and equipment	1,615,054	-	-	1 420 004	1,615,054
Infrastructure	6,232,023			1,420,094	7,652,117
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated Less Accumulated Depreciation For:	8,014,077		_	1,420,094	9,434,171
Structures and improvements Machinery and equipment	(69,500) (602,013)	(3,750) (49,387)		-	(73,250) (651,400)
Infrastructure	(002,013) (1,383,716)	(138,375)		-	(1,522,091)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,055,229)			-	(2,246,741)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	5,958,848	(191,512)	_	1,420,094	7,187,430
Total Business-type Activities, Net	\$ <u>7,344,021</u>	\$ <u>(119,433</u>)	\$	\$	\$ <u>7,224,588</u>

NOTE 3: DETAILED NOTES (CONTINUED)

CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government Public ways and facilities Public protection Culture and recreation	\$	590 59,070 12,874 36,259
Total Depreciation Expense Governmental Functions	\$ _	108,793
Depreciation expense was charged to the business-type functions as follows:		
Sewer Electric Water	\$	39,017 46,567 105,928
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Functions	\$ _	191,512

Construction in Progress:

Construction in progress for business-type activities relates primarily to work performed on water projects.

Unearned Revenue:

At June 30, 2011, the components of unearned revenue reported were as follows:

LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2011, was as follows:

	J	Balance	<u>)</u>	Additions	_	ustments/ irements		Balance e 30, 2011		Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities										
Loans	\$	272,000	\$	_	\$	4,000	\$	268,000	\$	4,000
OPEB Liability (Note 5)		3,160		-		_		3,160		-
Compensated Absences (Note 1)	-	16,972		17,981	_	11,227	_	23,726		1,813
Total Government Activities	\$ _	292,132	\$	<u>17,981</u>	\$	15,227	\$ =	294,886	\$,	5,813
(Continued)										

NOTE 3: DETAILED NOTES (CONTINUED)

LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

(Continued)

	Balance July 1, 2010 Ad		Adjustments/ <u>Retirements J</u>			One Year
Business-Type Activities Loans OPEB Liability (Note 5)	\$ 4,205,700 \$ 9,150	-	\$ 51,600	\$ 4,154,10 9,15		57,100
Compensated Absences (Note 1)	49,140	36,775	34,323	51,59		17,670
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ <u>4,263,990</u> \$	36,775	\$85,923	\$ <u>4,214,8</u> 4	<u>12</u> \$	74,770
At June 30, 2011, loans consisted of the following	lowing:		_		_	
			Govern			iness-Type
United States Department of Agricultuin the amount of \$160,530, dated Febrayable in annual installments of \$1,53	uary 9, 2000,		Acuv	<u>vities</u>	<u>_A</u>	ctivities
with an interest rate of 4.50% and mat September 1, 2039. Loan proceeds we	urity of					
wastewater system improvements			\$	-	\$	139,700
United States Department of Agricultuin the amount of \$133,000, dated Februayable in annual installments of \$1,70 with an interest rate of 3.25% and mat September 1, 2039. Loan proceeds we wastewater system improvements.	uary 9, 2000, 00 to \$5,900, urity of			_		111,500
United States Department of Agriculturing the amount of \$3,675,000, dated No payable in annual installments of \$35,600 with an interest rate of 4.375% and a report of 1, 2046. Loan proceeds were use	vember 9, 2006, 000 to \$190,000 naturity of					711,000
infrastructure rehabilitation and replac						3,485,000
United States Department of Agriculturing the amount of \$480,000, dated Febron annual installments of \$4,500 to \$25 rate of 4.50% and a maturity date of \$4.50%.	are Loan, issued uary 9, 2000, paya 5,000 with an inter	rest				2,100,000
Loan proceeds were used for wastewar	ter system improve	ements.	,	-		417,900
400 1 40						

Amounts

NOTE 3: DETAILED NOTES (CONTINUED)

LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2011, loans consisted of the following:

	Government <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>
United States Department of Agriculture Loan, issued		
in the amount of \$300,000, dated January 12, 2001,		
payable in annual installments of \$2,000 to \$17,000		
with an interest rate of 5.00% and maturity of		
September 1, 2040. Loan proceeds were used for		
the purchase of property for a public works facility	<u>268,000</u>	
Total Loans	\$ <u>268,000</u>	\$ <u>4,154,100</u>

The annual aggregate maturities for the years subsequent to June 30, 2011, are as follows:

	Loans									
Year Ended		Governme	nt A	Activities	В	usiness-Typ	e /	Activities		
June 30		Principal		Interest	_	Principal_	_	Interest		<u>Total</u>
2012	\$	4,000	\$	13,300	\$	57,100	\$	179,434	\$	258,834
2013		4,000		13,100		57,500		176,951		251,551
2014		4,000		12,900		63,100		174,450		254,450
2015		5,000		12,675		63,700		171,704		253,079
2016		5,000		12,425		69,300		168,932		255,657
2017-2020		22,000		47,100		288,600		644,644		1,002,344
2021-2025		35,000		51,825		445,900		725,680		1,258,405
2026-2030		44,000		42,000		553,200		617,350		1,256,550
2031-2035		56,000		29,500		685,600		480,772		1,251,872
2036-2040		72,000		13,600		850,100		310,528		1,246,228
2041-2045		17,000.		425		830,000		156,785		1,004,210
2046-2050	_					190,000		8,313	-	198,313
Total Government Activities	\$	268,000	\$	248,850	\$	4,154,100	\$	3,815,543	\$	<u>8,486,493</u>

<u>LEASES</u>

Operating Leases

Rental expenses incurred under operating leases are not considered material.

NOTE 3: DETAILED NOTES (CONTINUED)

INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Due To/From Other Funds

During the course of operations, transactions occur between funds to account for goods received or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as due from or due to other funds. In addition, when funds overdraw their share of pooled cash, the receivables and payables are also classified as due from or due to other funds. The following are due from and due to balances as of June 30, 2011:

		Due From		Due To	
	Other Funds Other Fun			ner Funds	
General Fund	\$	52,314	\$	_	
SR2S Improvement				88,523	
Tea 2005 Improvement Project				22,508	
Home Grant				53,259	
Non-Major Governmental Funds				121,771	
Sewer		40,506		113,624	
Electric		311,678		· <u>-</u>	
Non-Major Enterprise Funds	_		_	4,813	
Total	\$	404,498	\$_	404,498	

Transfers

Transfers are indicative of funding for capital projects, lease payments or debt service, subsidies of various City operations and re-allocations of special revenues. The following are the interfund transfers for fiscal year ended June 30, 2011:

	Due From Other Funds		Due To Other Funds	
General Fund Non-Major Governmental Funds Electric	\$	135,842 23,430	\$	83,309 5,430 70,533
Total	\$	159,272	\$_	159,272

NOTE 4: EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

The City contributes to the California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. PERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by statute. Copies of PERS' annual financial report may be obtained from their executive office—400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Funding Policy

Miscellaneous plan members are required to contribute 8 percent of their annual covered salary. The City is required to contribute the actuarially determined remaining amounts necessary to fund the benefits for its members. The actuarial methods and assumptions used are those adopted by the PERS Board of Administration. The required employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2009/2011 was 8.695 percent for miscellaneous employees. The contribution requirements of the plan are established by State statute and the employer contribution rate is established and may be amended by PERS.

Annual Pension Cost

For fiscal year 2010/2011, the City's annual pension cost of \$36,530 for the miscellaneous plan was equal to the City's actual contributions. The required contribution for fiscal year 2010/2011 was determined as part of the June 30, 2009, actuarial valuation using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 7.75 percent investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), (b) projected annual salary increases of 3.25 percent to 14.45 percent, depending on age, service, and type of employment, and (c) 3.25 percent per year cost of living adjustment. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component of 3.0 percent. The actuarial value of PERS assets was determined using techniques that smooth the effect of short term volatility in the market value of investments over a two to five year period (smoothed market value). PERS unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. Initial unfunded liabilities are amortized over a closed period that depends on the plan's date of entry into PERS. Subsequent plan amendments are amortized as a level percentage of pay over a closed 20 year period. The table below presents three-year trend information.

NOTE 4: EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Annual Pension Cost (Continued)

Miscellaneous

Fiscal Year	ar Annual Pension		Net Pension	
Ending	Cost (APC)	APC Contributed	<u>Obliga</u>	tion
June 30, 2008	\$ 33,147	100%	\$	-
June 30, 2009	33,749	100%		-
June 30, 2011	36,530	100%		-

Funded Status and Funding Progress

Since the City Miscellaneous plan has less than 100 active members in at least one valuation since June 30, 2003, it is required to participate in a risk pool and does not present individual plan funded status.

NOTE 5: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Plan Description

The City provides a defined benefit healthcare plan (the "Retiree Health Plan"). The Retiree Health Plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees through the CaIPERS Health Benefit Program, which covers both active and retired members. Spouses are also covered throughout his or her life. The City only pays up to the required minimum employer premium contribution calculated using the unequal contribution method. Under this method, the City's contribution for the retiree is calculated by the number of years the City has participated in CaIPERS, multiplied by at least five percent (5%), and multiplied by the current employer contribution toward active employees, which is adjusted based on the medical care portion of the Consumer Price Index. Benefit provisions are established by the City Council.

Funding Policy

The City has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB 45 for employers in plans with fewer than one hundred total plan members. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years.

NOTE 5: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

GASB 45 does not require pre-funding of OPEB benefits. Therefore, the City's funding policy is to continue to pay healthcare premiums for retirees as they fall due. The City has elected not to establish an irrevocable trust at this time. The City Council reserves the authority to review and amend this funding policy annually.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The City's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The City has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement No. 45 for employers in plans with fewer than one hundred total plan members. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over the remaining period of 30 years. The following table shows the components of the City's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in its net OPEB obligation to the Retiree Health Plan:

Annual required contribution Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to annual required contribution	\$ _	15,514
Annual OPEB cost (expense) Contributions made		15,514 3,204
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB obligation - Beginning of year	_	12,310
Net OPEB obligation - End of year	\$	12,310

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan and the net OPEB obligation for the current fiscal year is as follows:

	Percentage of				
	Ar	mual	Annual OPEB		
Fiscal Year	O)	PEB	Cost		Net OPEB
Ended	<u>C</u>	<u>'ost</u>	Contributed		Obligation
June 30, 2011	\$	15,514	21%	\$	12,310

NOTE 5: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Funding Status and Funding Progress

As of July 1, 2011, the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for benefits was \$118,409, all of which was unfunded.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrences of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer as subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term prospective of the calculations.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

Retirement age for active employees - Based on the historical average retirement age for the covered group, active plan members were assumed to retire at age 62, or at the first subsequent year in which the member would qualify for benefits.

Marital status - Marital status of members at the calculation date was assumed to continue throughout retirement.

Mortality - Life expectancies at the calculation date are based on the most recent mortality tables published by the National Center for Health Statistics website (www.cdc.gov). The calculation of OPEB liability for each year is based on the assumption that all participants will live until their expected age as displayed in the mortality tables.

Turnover - The probability that an employee will remain employed until the assumed retirement age was determined using non-group-specific age-based turnover data provided in Table 1 in

NOTE 5: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

paragraph 35 of GASB Statement No. 45. In addition the expected future working lifetimes of employees were determined using Table 2 in paragraph 35c of GASB Statement No. 45.

Healthcare cost trend rate - The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums was set at 4%, which is within the range recommended by CaIPERS OPEB Assumption Model.

Health insurance premiums - 2009 health insurance premiums for retirees were used as a basis for calculation of the present value of total benefits to be paid.

Payroll increase - Changes in the payroll for current employees are expected to increase at a rate of approximately 2% annually.

Discount rate - The calculation uses an annual discount rate of 3%. This is based on the assumed long-term return on plan assets or employer assets.

Actuarial cost method - The entry age actuarial cost method was used. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2009, was thirty years.

Plan for Funding

On an ongoing basis, the City will be reviewing its assumptions, comparing them against actual experience and recalculating the needed funding with the goal of paying for postemployment benefits out of interest earned on designated funds.

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has joined together with other municipalities to participate in Small Cities Organized Risk Effort (SCORE) for general liability, vehicle liability, workers' compensation, crime, and errors and omissions purposes. SCORE is a public entity risk pool which serves as a common risk management and insurance program for member cities. The City pays an annual premium to SCORE for its insurance coverage. The agreements with SCORE provide that they will be self sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for excess coverage.

The City continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from their risks have not exceeded commercial insurance in any of the past three fiscal years. There

NOTE 6: RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

is no claims liability to be reported based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

NOTE 7: OTHER INFORMATION

Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the appreciable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Joint Agencies

The Small Cities Organized Risk Effort (SCORE) is a joint powers authority organized to provide for a banking plan whereby the member cities can share in the administrative costs of providing liability and worker's compensation insurance. The SCORE is composed of 20 member cities and is governed by a board of directors appointed by the member cities. The governing board has authority over budget and financing.

Complete audited financial statements can be obtained from SCORE offices at 3017 Gold Canal Drive #500, Rancho Cordova, California 95670-6129.

The California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority (CJPRMA) is a joint power authority organized to provide excess coverage for its members. The CJPRMA is governed by a board of directors representing its member cities. Complete audited financial statements can be obtained from the Claims Administrator at 574 Manzanita Avenue, Suite 12, Chico, California 95926.

Subsequent Event

Management has evaluated events subsequent to June 30, 2011 through December 29, 2011, the date on which the financial statements were available for issuance. Management has determined no subsequent events requiring disclosure have occurred.

NOTE 7: OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

Proposition IA Borrowing by the State of California

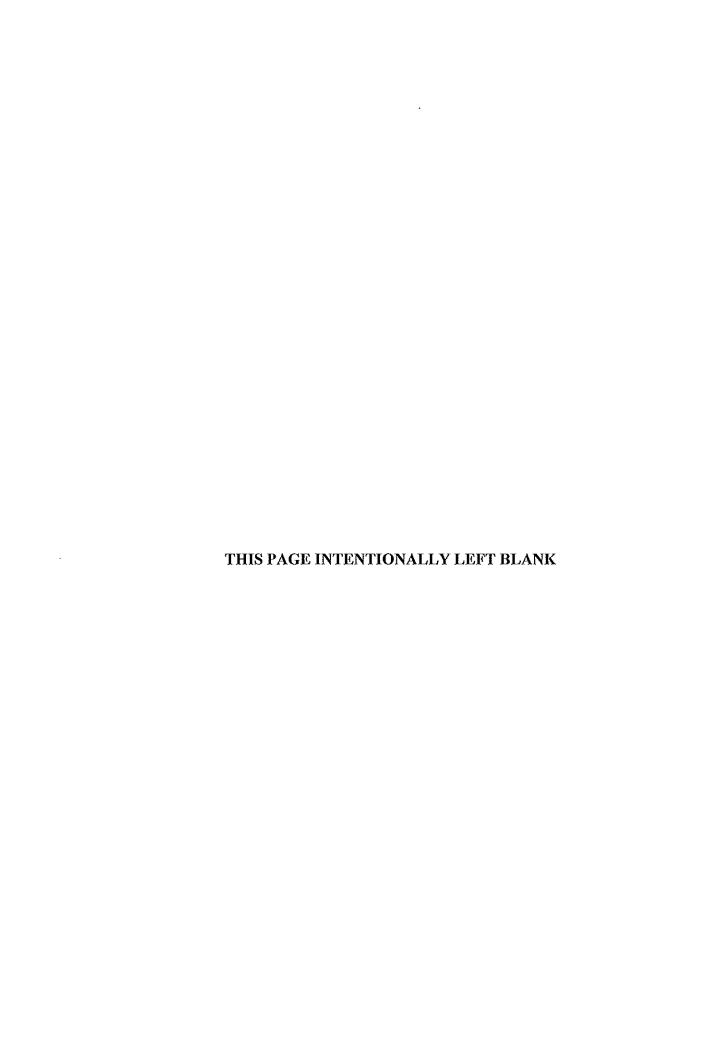
Under the provisions of Proposition 1A and as part of the 2009-10 budget package passed by the California state legislature on July 28, 2009, the State of California borrowed 8% of the amount of property tax revenue, including those property taxes associated with the in-lieu motor vehicle license fee, the triple flip in lieu sales tax, and supplemental property tax, apportioned to cities, counties and special districts (excluding redevelopment agencies). The state is required to repay this borrowing plus interest by June 30, 2013. After repayment of this initial borrowing, the California legislature may consider only one additional borrowing within a ten-year period. The amount of this borrowing pertaining to the City was \$25,744.

Authorized with the 2009-10 State budget package, the Proposition IA Securitization Program was instituted by the California Statewide Communities Development Authority ("California Communities"), a joint powers authority sponsored by the California State Association of Counties and the League of California Cities, to enable local governments to sell their Proposition 1A receivables to California Communities. Under the Securitization Program, California Communities simultaneously purchased the Proposition 1A receivables and issued bonds ("Prop 1A Bonds") to provide local agencies with cash proceeds in two equal installments, on January 15, 2011 and May 3, 2011. The purchase price paid to the local agencies equaled 100% of the amount of the property tax reduction. All transaction costs of issuance and interest were paid by the State of California. Participating local agencies have no obligation on the bonds and no credit exposure to the State. The City participated in the securitization program and accordingly property taxes have been recorded in the same manner as if the State had not exercised its rights under Proposition 1A. The receivable sale proceeds were equal to the book value and, as a result, no gain or loss was recorded.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Unaudited



CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS - UNAUDITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

The table below shows a one year analysis of the actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of the annual covered payroll as of June 30, 2011, for the City other Postemployment Benefit Plan. As additional years are available, a three-year trend analysis will be presented.

Miscellaneous Plan:

Actuarial Valuation <u>Date</u>	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)Entry Age	Actuarial Value of <u>Assets</u>	Unfunded Liability (UAAL)	Funded Status	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Payroll
July 1, 2009	\$ 118,409	s -	\$ 118,409	0%	\$ 429,000	27.6%

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes and assessments	\$ 155,972	\$ 155,972	\$ 183,073	\$ 27,101
Licenses and permits	6,900	6,900	9,489	2,589
Fines and forfeitures	160	160	369	209
Use of money	23,885	21,885	5,090	(16,795)
Intergovernmental	256,297	256,297	384,904	128,607
Charges for services	37,400	37,400	34,150	(3,250)
Other revenues	102,060	102,060	61,861	(40,199)
Total Revenues	582,674	580,674	678,936	98,262
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	289,947	287,784	118,039	169,745
Public ways and facilities	72,731	102,231	66,670	35,561
Public protection	346,054	346,054	326,185	19,869
Culture and recreation	56,305	56,303	55,101	1,202
Community development	66,296	66,296	62,285	4,011
Debt service	17,900	35,943	35,743	200
Total Expenditures	849,233	894,611	664,023	230,588
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)				
Expenditures	(266,559)	(313,937)	14,913	328,850
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	70,533	_	135,842	135,842
Transfers out	(6,188)	_	(83,309)	(83,309)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	64,345	_	52,533	52,533
Net Change in Fund Balance	(202,214)	(313,937)	67,446	381,383
Fund Balance -Beginning	224,708	224,708	224,708	501,505
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 22,494	\$ (89,229)	\$ 292,154	\$ 381,383
rand Datance - Ending	9 44,474	g (07,227)	Q 494,1J4	9 301,303

The City of Biggs budgets for debt service principal and interest expenditures as a single item. For purposes of the budgetary comparison schedule, the debt service principal and interest expenditures have been combined as one item, debt service.

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA SCHEDULES TO FOOTNOTES BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

NOTE 2 OTHER DISCLOSURES

SCHEDULE OF EXCESS EXPENDITURES:

				Excess
Fund	Appropriations	Expenditures	ES	Expenditures
STIP Grant	\$	9e'e \$	9	2,766
HOME 2007 Grant	1	1,887	7	1,887
1994 CDBG Fund	t	3,73	7	3,737
Gas Tax	17,468	19,74	2	2,274
CDF N. Biggs	18,131	19,48	5	1,354
E. McCain	t	36	9	36
	\$ 36,199	\$ 48,253	3 8	12,054

SCHEDULE OF DEFICIT FUND BALANCES:

Fund Balance ADA City Library \$ (19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19,			Deficit
pu 1	Fund	J.	nd Balance
pu	ADA City Library	s	(19,284)
pu 1	Veterans Hall Rehab		(9,562)
t nd	Housing Element		(109)
E	08-PTAE-5403 CDBG		(16)
€	Sixth Street Bridge		(29,631)
<u> </u>	HOME 2007 Grant		(226)
1/0/ E	Sewer Improvement Fund		(807,061)
CO()		\$	(882,889)

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

The Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Postemployment Benefits on Page 40, presents a consolidated snapshot of the City's ability to meet current and future liabilities with the plan assets. Of particular interest to most is the funded status ratio. This ratio conveys a plan's level of assets to liabilities, an important indicator to determine the financial health of the OPEB plan. The closer the plan is to a 100% funded status, the better position it will be in to meet all of its future liabilities.

BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The approved City procedures for establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements is as follows:

In May of each year, the Finance Department is to submit to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and estimated revenues.

Public hearings are to be conducted at City Hall to obtain taxpayer comments.

Generally by the first of July, after adjustment as appropriate by the City Council, the budget is to be legally enacted through council motion.

Council approval is required for transfers between funds, or for an increase in total appropriations. Therefore, the level of budgetary responsibility is by total appropriations; however, for report purposes, this level has been expanded to a functional basis (General Government, Public Safety, etc.).

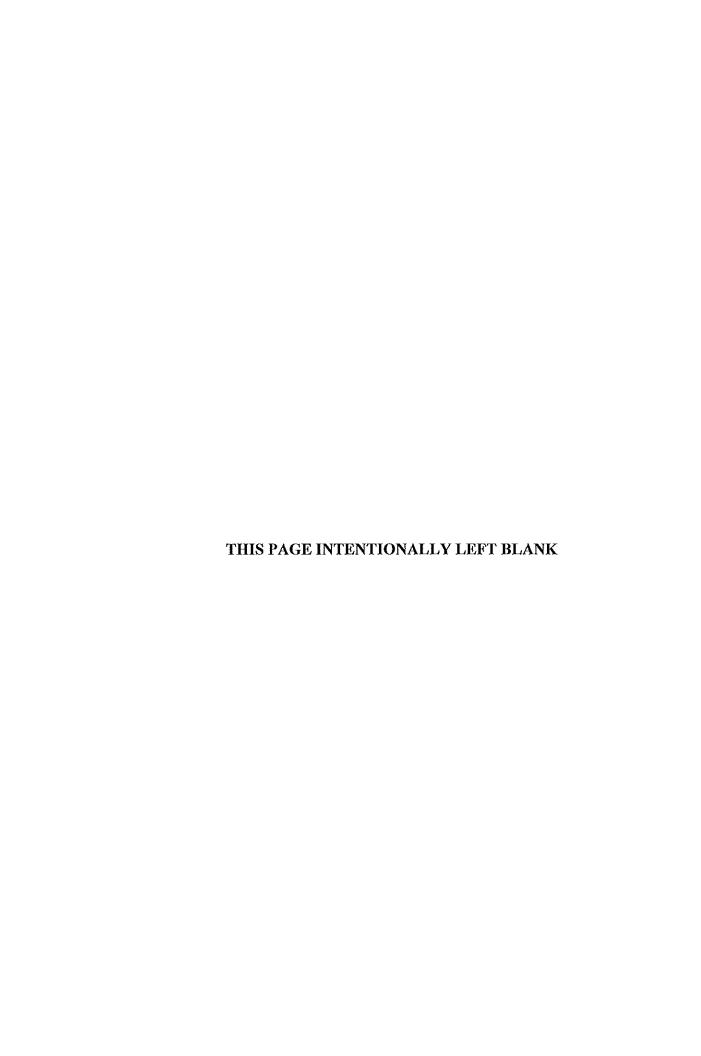
Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General fund, and Special Revenue funds. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Accordingly, actual revenues and expenditures can be compared with related budgeted amounts without any significant adjustments. The HOME Grant major special revenue fund did not have a legally adopted budget.

All unused appropriations for budgeted amounts lapse at the end of the year.

Individual fund budgetary comparisons are not presented at the detail budget unit level due to their excessive length. A separate document presenting this information is available.

The City does not use encumbrance accounting under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



COMBINING NONMAJOR FUND STATEMENTS



NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	Gas Tax	evelopment Impact Fees	901000000000000000000000000000000000000	Traffic
ASSETS				
Cash and investments Accounts receivable (net of allowance) Loans receivable Total Assets	\$ 29,079 6,673	\$ 16,309 - -	\$	5,526 4,475
Total Assets	\$ 35,752	\$ 16,309	\$	10,001
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable Deposits payable Due to other funds Unearned revenue Total Liabilities	\$ 710	\$ - - - -	\$	733
FUND BALANCES				
Reserved for: Loans receivable Unreserved:	-	-		-
Undesignated	35,042	16,309		9,268
Total Fund Balances	 35,042	16,309		9,268
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 35,752	\$ 16,309	\$	10,001

SR	Trans 2S #4 rant	TEA Grant	SR2S Improveme	nt	SB-325 'FDA Funds	Prop 11	<u> </u>
\$	- \$ -	-	\$	- \$ -	28,752 8,348	\$	<u>-</u>
\$	<u>-</u> <u>\$</u>	-	\$	<u>-</u> \$	37,100	\$	
\$	- \$ -	- -	\$	- \$	916	\$	-
	<u>-</u> _			<u>-</u>	916		- - -
	-	-		-	-		-
\$	- - - \$		\$	- - \$	36,184 36,184 37,100	\$	-

	SB-620 STA Funds		STIP Exchange	TEA 2005 Improvement Project
ASSETS				
Cash and investments Accounts receivable (net of allowance) Loans receivable Total Assets	\$	18	\$ 14,104 13,058	
Total Assets	\$	18	\$ 27,162	2 \$
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable Deposits payable Due to other funds Unearned revenue Total Liabilities	\$	-	(17,52)	-
FUND BALANCES				
Reserved for: Loans receivable Unreserved:		-		
Undesignated		18	44,69	
Total Fund Balances Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	18 18	\$ 27,16	

HOME Grant	HOME 2007 Grant	Sixth St Bridge	198 2 C	EDBG	CDBG Miscellaneous
\$ 14,387	\$ -	\$ -	\$	49 \$	59,668
\$ 14,387	<u> </u>	\$ -	\$	49 \$	59,668
\$ -	\$ 226	\$ 11,102	\$	- \$	-
-	-	17,529		-	-
 	226	28,631			
-	-	-		-	-
 14,387	(226	(28,631))	49	59,668
 14,387	(226	(28,631))	49	59,668
\$ 14,387	\$ -	\$ -	\$	49 \$	59,668

	19	94 CDBG	07-CDGB PTA DOW	2007 PTAE
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	\$	81,035	\$	- \$ -
Accounts receivable (net of allowance)				-
Loans receivable Total Assets	<u></u>	23,602		<u> </u>
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	104,637	\$	- \$ -
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	- \$ -
Deposits payable		-		
Due to other funds		-		-
Unearned revenue	-	-		-
Total Liabilities		-		-
FUND BALANCES				
Reserved for:				
Loans receivable		23,602		-
Unreserved:				
Undesignated	-,-	81,035		<u>-</u>
Total Fund Balances		104,637		
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	104,637	\$	<u>-</u> \$

PTAE-\$403 CDBG	ousing lement	ADA City Library	Veteran's Hail Rehab	01-	STBG-1797
\$ 6,768	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	3,840
-	-	-	-		241,915
\$ 6,768	\$ 44	\$ -	\$ _	\$	245,755
\$ 8,360	\$ 109	\$ 19,284	\$ 9,562	\$	-
- -	- - -	-	-		214,969
 8,360	 109	 19,284	9,562		214,969
-			-		26,946
 (1,592)	(109)	 (19,284)	 (9,562)		3,840
 (1,592)	 (109)	 (19,284)	 (9,562)		30,786
\$ 6,768	\$ -	\$	\$ -	\$	245,755

2005 CDBG	Ι	Developer Fees		Totals
	•			
\$	- \$	29,937	\$	289,472
	-			32,554 265,517
\$	- \$	29,937	\$	587,543
\$	- \$	339	\$	51,341
	-	-		-
	_	-		214,969
		339		266,311
	-	-		50,548
		20.509		270 694
<u> </u>			•	270,684
\$	<u>-</u>		\$	321,232 587,543
	\$ <u>\$</u>	\$ - \$ - \$ \$	\$ - \$ 29,937 \$ - \$ 29,937 \$ - \$ 339 	\$ - \$ 29,937 \$ - \$ 29,937 \$ \$ - \$ 339 \$ 339 \$ 29,598 29,598

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

			Deve	lopment		
	Gas		Impact		Tra	
		Tax	F	ees	Conge	stion
REVENUES						
Taxes and assessments	\$	51,799	\$	<u></u>	\$	_
Use of money		7		51		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-
Charges for services		-		-		-
Other revenues		-		-		
Total Revenues		51,806	<u></u>	51		-
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General government		-		-		-
Public ways and facilities		19,742		-		-
Public protection		-		-		•
Culture and recreation		-		-		
Community development		-		-		-
Capital outlay						
Total Expenditures		19,742				-
Excess of Revenues Over(Under) Expenditures		32,064		51		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in		-		-		-
Transfers out		-				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-				
Net Change in Fund Balances		32,064		51		-
Fund Balances - Beginning		2,978		16,258		9,268
Prior period adjustment		-	*****			
Fund Balances - Beginning, Restated		2,978		16,258		9,268
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	35,042	\$	16,309	\$	9,268

CalTrans SR2S #4 Grant	TEA Grant	SR2S Improvement	SB-325 TDA Funds		
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
-	-	=	70		
-	-	-	57,584		
-	-	-	-		
		-			
		-	57,654		
_	-	-	40,154		
-	- -	-	40,154		
-	_	_	_		
-	-	-	-		
		<u>-</u> _	40,154		
_	•	-	17,500		
-	577	88,523	-		
(16,538)	-	-			
(16,538)	577	88,523			
(16,538)	577	88,523	17,500		
16,538	(577)	(88,523)	18,684		
			-		
16,538	(577)	(88,523)	18,684		
<u> </u>	<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>	\$ 36,184		

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	SB-620 STA Prop 1B Funds		STIP Exchange	
REVENUES				
Taxes and assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Use of money	-	-	48	
Intergovernmental	-	2,845	13,058	
Charges for services	-	-	-	
Other revenues			-	
Total Revenues		2,845	13,106	
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	
Public ways and facilities	-	3,198	3,366	
Public protection	-	-	-	
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	
Community development	-	-	-	
Capital outlay				
Total Expenditures		3,198	3,366	
Excess of Revenues Over(Under) Expenditures	<u> </u>	(353)	9,740	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	-	-	-	
Transfers out	(17,678)		-	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(17,678)			
Net Change in Fund Balances	(17,678)	(353)	9,740	
Fund Balances - Beginning	17,678	371	34,950	
Prior period adjustment			-	
Fund Balances - Beginning, Restated	17,678	371	34,950	
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>	\$ 44,690	

TEA 2005 Improvement Project	HOME Grant	HOME 2007 Grant	Sixth St Bridge		
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
·	-		φ - -		
	-	1,661	30,596		
-	-	-	-		
	14,387				
-	14,387	1,661	30,596		
-	-	_	-		
-	-	-	17,658		
-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-		
-	-	1,887	-		
		1 007	17 (50		
	14 207	1,887	17,658		
	14,387	(226)	12,938		
22,508	53,259	-	-		
22,508	53,259	-	-		
22,508	67,646	(226)	12,938		
(22,508)	(53,259)	-	(41,569)		
	•	<u>-</u>			
(22,508)	(53,259)		(41,569)		
<u> - </u>	\$ 14,387	\$ (226)	\$ (28,631)		

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	1982 CDBG	1986 HUD	CDBG Miscellaneous	
REVENUES				
Taxes and assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Use of money	1	-	192	
Intergovernmental	550	-	-	
Charges for services Other revenues	550	-	-	
Total Revenues	551		192	
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	
Public ways and facilities	559	-	-	
Public protection	-	-	-	
Culture and recreation Community development	-	-	-	
Capital outlay	-	-	_	
Total Expenditures	559			
Excess of Revenues Over(Under) Expenditures	(8)	-	192	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	-	_	13,467	
Transfers out	(2,425)	-	-	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,425)		13,467	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,433)	-	13,659	
Fund Balances - Beginning	2,482	-	46,009	
Prior period adjustment		_	44.000	
Fund Balances - Beginning, Restated	2,482		46,009	
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 59,668	

1994 CDBG		07-CDBG PTA DOW		2007 PTAE	08-PTAE-5403 CDBG		
\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	
	260	-		-		8	
	- -	-		-		16,686	
	7,440	-		-		-	
	7,700		_			16,694	
	7,700						
	_	_		-			
	-	-		-		-	
	-	-		-		-	
		-		-		12.000	
	3,737	-		-		12,008	
	3,737		_			12,008	
	3,963		-		-	4,686	
	3,703		-				
	-	-		-		-	
	(7,202)	(289		-			
	(7,202)	(289					
	(3,239)	(289				4,686	
	107,876	289		<u>-</u>		(6,278)	
	107,876	289				(6,278)	
\$	104,637	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(1,592)	
4	101,007	*	. =		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	using ment	ADA City Library	Veteran's Hall Rehab	
REVENUES				
Taxes and assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Use of money			-	
Intergovernmental	617	4,646	-	
Charges for services Other revenues	-	- 00	-	
Total Revenues	617	98 4,744		
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	
Public ways and facilities	-	-	-	
Public protection	-	-	-	
Culture and recreation	-		14,627	
Community development	254	19,140	-	
Capital outlay	 			
Total Expenditures	 254	19,140	14,627	
Excess of Revenues Over(Under) Expenditures	 363	(14,396)	(14,627)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	_	-	-	
Transfers out				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 -			
Net Change in Fund Balances	363	(14,396)	(14,627)	
Fund Balances - Beginning	(472)	(4,888)	5,065	
Prior period adjustment	-			
Fund Balances - Beginning, Restated	 (472)	(4,888)	5,065	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ (109)	<u>\$ (19,284)</u>	\$ (9,562)	

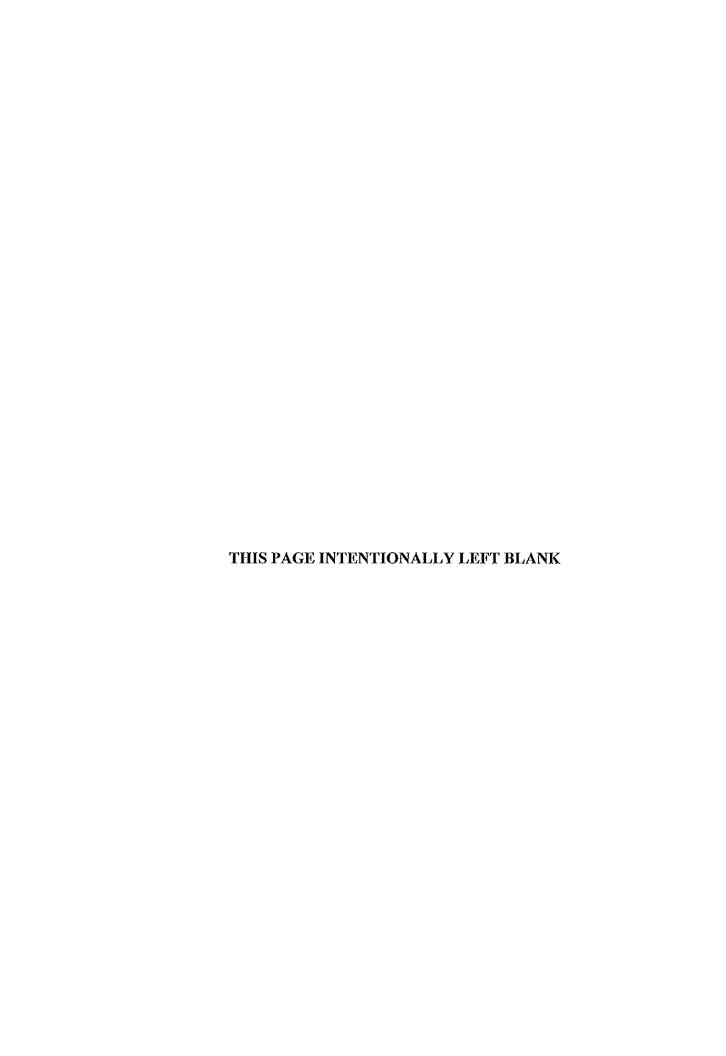
				Developer			
01-S	TBG-1797	2005 CDBG		Fees	Totals		
\$	-	\$ -	\$	_	\$ 51,799		
	_	-		117	754		
	-	-		-	127,693		
	3,840	-		-	11,830		
	<u>-</u>			_	14,485		
	3,840		_	117	206,561		
	-	-		-	-		
	-	-		19,521	104,198		
	-	-		-	-		
	-	-		-	14,627		
	-	-		-	37,026		
			_	19,521	155,851		
	3,840		*****		50,710		
	3,040			(19,404)	30,710		
	46,348	33,982		5,153	263,817		
	(3,840)	33,962		(20,932)	(68,904)		
	42,508	33,982		(15,779)	194,913		
	46,348	33,982	_	(35,183)	245,623		
	(15,562)	(33,982	}	(33,183) 64,781	75,609		
	(10,002)	(55,762	,	-			
	(15,562)	(33,982	_	64,781	75,609		
\$	30,786	\$ -	\$	29,598	\$ 321,232		

NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS



CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS June 30, 2011

	Solid Waste	Totals	
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Accounts receivable (net of allowance)	<u>\$ 21,461</u>	\$ 21,461	
Total Current Assets	21,461	21,461	
Total Assets	\$ 21,461	\$ 21,461	
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 75	\$ 75	
Due to other funds	4,813	4,813	
Compensated absences	698	698	
Total Current Liabilities	5,586	5,586	
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Compensated absences	859	859	
OPEB liability	290	290	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,149	1,149	
Total Liabilities	6,735	6,735	
NET ASSETS			
Unrestricted	14,726	14,726	
Total Net Assets	\$ 14,726	\$ 14,726	



CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	Solid	Totals		
ODED ATIMO DEMENHING	Waste	I otais		
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for services	<u>\$ 143,139</u>	<u>\$ 143,139</u>		
Total Operating Revenues	143,139	143,139		
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel cost	27,220	27,220		
Supplies	2,131	2,131		
Contractual services	115,622	115,622		
Total Operating Expenses	144,973	144,973		
Operating income (Loss)	(1,834)	(1,834)		
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest income	13	13		
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	13	13		
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(1,821)	(1,821)		
Transfers in	-	-		
Transfers out		***		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,821)	(1,821)		
Fund Balance -Beginning	16,547	16,547		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 14,726	\$ 14,726		

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

		Solid Waste	Totals
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Payments to employees Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 	140,933 (117,681) (27,776) (4,524)	\$ 140,933 (117,681) (27,776) (4,524)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interfund loans repaid Interfund loans received Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	_	(302) 4,813 4,511	 (302) 4,813 4,511
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest and dividends Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Balances - Beginning of the Year Balances - End of the Year	<u> </u>	13 13 - - -	\$ 13 13 - - -
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities	\$	(1,834)	\$ (1,834)
Decrease (increase) in: Accounts receivable Increase (decrease) in:		(2,206)	(2,206)
Accounts payable Compensated absences OPEB liability		72 (846) 290	72 (846) 290
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	(4,524)	\$ (4,524)

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Unaudited

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CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS June 30, 2011

ASSETS		'39 Fire Truck		Total Agency Funds	
Cash and investments	\$	3,355	\$	3,355	
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	3,355	\$	3,355	
LIABILITIES					
Agency obligations	\$	3,355	\$	3,355	
Total Liabilities	\$	3,355	\$	3,355	

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CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

'39 Fire Truck	Balance June 30, 2010	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2011
ASSETS				
Cash and investments Interest receivable	\$ 3,439 11	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ (84) (11)	\$ 3,355
Total Assets	\$ 3,450	\$ -	\$ (95)	\$ 3,355
LIABILITIES				
Agency obligations	\$ 3,450	\$ -	\$ (95)	\$ 3,355
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 3,450</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (95)</u>	\$ 3,355

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OTHER REPORTS AND SCHEDULES

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

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS



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

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Biggs Biggs, California

I have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Biggs, California (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated December 29, 2011. I conducted my audit in accordance with 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's 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.

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Biggs Biggs, California

I identified certain other deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that I did not consider to be material weaknesses that I have reported in my letter to management dated December 29, 2011.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

I noted certain other matters that I reported to management of the City in a separate report dated December 29, 2011.

The City's responses to the findings identified in my audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Recommendations. I did not audit the City's responses, and accordingly, I express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, City Council and others within the organization, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Donald R. Reynolds, CPA Redding, California December 29, 2011

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

NONE

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Audit Reference Status of Prior Year Audit Recommendations 10-FS-01 CAPITAL ASSETS

Recommendation

The prior auditor recommended that the City adequately review the capital asset list to ensure that all assets including infrastructure are properly calculated and that all assets are included.

Status

There continued to be items that required addition to the fixed assets listing. The City continues to update the schedule for completeness.

10-FS-02 GRANT FUND RECONCILIATION

Recommendation

The prior auditor recommended that the City adopt policies and procedures for recording grant activity in the City's general ledger. In addition, they recommend that a consistent policy be developed to resolve and minimize negative fund balances.

Status

Implemented

10-FS-03 UTILITY BILLING

Recommendation

The prior auditor recommended that consideration be given to segregating the preparation and mailing of the utility bills from the receipt collection process.

Status

Recommendation repeated

CITY OF BIGGS, CALIFORNIA STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Audit Reference Status of Prior Year Audit Recommendations

10-FS-04 BUDGET

Recommendation

The prior auditor recommended that all special revenue funds have legally adopted budgets.

Status

Implemented.

