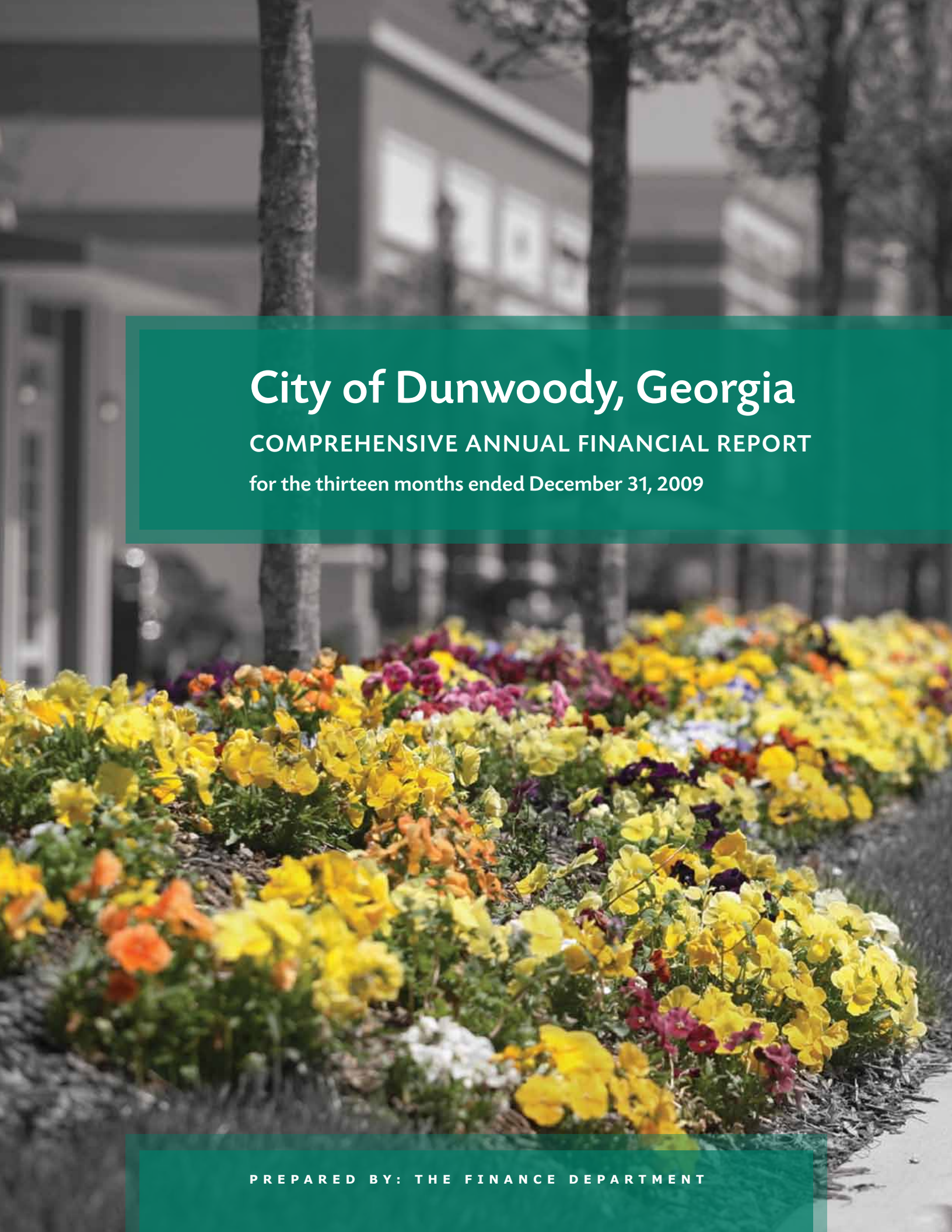


City of Dunwoody, Georgia

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

for the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

PREPARED BY: THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

State law and local ordinances require that every general-purpose local government publish a complete set of audited financial statements each fiscal year. This report is published to fulfill that requirement for the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based on a comprehensive framework of internal controls established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the City of Dunwoody, Georgia (the "City").

This report has been prepared in accordance with State statutes set forth in an Act providing uniform standards for audits of municipalities and counties within the State of Georgia, approved March 28, 1968 (p. 464), and as amended by an Act approved April 21, 1968 (GA Laws 1997, p. 883). Mauldin and Jenkins, CPAs, have issued an unqualified ("clean") opinion on the City of Dunwoody's financial statements for the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.



Cheek-Spruill House, 2009

Our History

Dunwoody is located in northern DeKalb County, west of Norcross and east of Sandy Springs; the city is bordered to the north by Dunwoody Club Drive and to the south by Interstate 285. Although not formally recognized as a city, the residents in this area have always identified themselves as living in "Dunwoody", with a unique history separate from unincorporated DeKalb County. Recent "Dunwoody" residents have a strong history of community involvement from the establishment of the Dunwoody Home Owner's Association in 1969 to the preservation of the Cheek-Spruill House in 1998.

The Dunwoody area was originally inhabited by a number of Cherokee tribes all part of the Creek Indian Confederation. The Chattahoochee River made the area an ideal place to live and work boasting the largest trading center in this area of the state. The surrounding land was identified by the indigenous population as the "standing peach tree" or the "pitch tree" and was marked by a peach tree planted before 1813. By 1820, Cherokee farms dotted the area around the Chattahoochee River. It was at this time that white settlers began moving into the area and building homesteads of their own.



"Old Buck" Circ. 1918

In 1822, the Creek Indians handed over a significant tract of land from which Georgia formed five counties including Monroe, Dooly, Houston, Fayette, and Henry. In 1823, the legislators took portions of Fayette and Henry to form DeKalb County, with Decatur being the County seat. In 1821, Elias Redfeilds was granted land lot #377, which would eventually become part of the estate of Stephen T. Spruill. This land also passed through the hands of C. A. Dunwoody, in 1862.

Prior to the arrival of the railroad in 1881 records show that there was a Methodist Church, Primitive Baptist Church (Ebenezer), a Presbyterian Church, two schools, a millinery shop, a laboratory which sold medicines, a cotton gin and corn flour mill, two general stores, a post office and two doctors. Chief exports for the area were fresh produce and lumber.

Charles Alexander Dunwoody (City of Dunwoody namesake, 1828-1905) was the son of John Dunwoody (originally spelled Dunwody). John Dunwoody was one of the founders of the mills in Roswell, GA. The Dunwoody family moved to Roswell in 1839 along with the family's shoe manufacturing business. In 1853, the Roswell Manufacturing Company had two cotton mills and employed about 300 people. It was the largest cotton factory complex in North Georgia. Barrington King authorized a committee to investigate building a railroad to transport mill products to Atlanta, 18 miles away. In 1863, because of the ever-increasing need for mill products during the Civil War, a charter was secured by the State of Georgia to fund the building of the railroad. Both Charles Dunwoody and James King (son of Barrington) were members of the Roswell Guards and Roswell Battalion.

Following the Civil War and the destruction wrought on Atlanta and its surrounding area, the Dunwoody family returned to Roswell. Mayor Charles Dunwoody decided to build his family's new home near the current-day intersection of Chamblee-Dunwoody Road and Spalding Drive. The railroad construction resumed and was in business September 1, 1881. The line would run between the Air-Line Railroad and the Chattahoochee River and was 9.8 miles long. The Roswell railroad tied into the Air-line at Roswell Junction, which is now Chamblee. After leaving the junction, the next stop was five miles away at

Dunwoody Station, across the street from the present day Burger King. The railroad carried produce from Dunwoody and fabric from the mills in Roswell.

In 1903, the narrow gauge track was replaced with modern tracks and the engine that ran them soon gained the nicknames "The Dinky" or "Old Buck." Dunwoody thrived as a crossroads community and continued to grow even after the railroad stopped running in 1921.

Many other "crossroads" communities ceased to exist after the railroad days but Dunwoody continued to flourish. In 1971 the Spruill family, who owned a large amount of land in the area, sold a portion of their property for the construction of Perimeter Mall and surrounding commercial development. In this area today, you can still find a testament to the founding fathers and land owners visible in a cemetery preserved behind commercial buildings, the Stephen Martin/ Spruill Cemetery at the corner of Hammond Drive and Ashford Dunwoody Road. Many other locations have been refurbished or marked as historical sites in order to preserve Dunwoody's historically rich legacy.

Dunwoody entered into cityhood at midnight on December 1, 2008 following a community-led movement to incorporate the City beginning with the formulation of the Citizens for Dunwoody in the fall of 2006. Currently, Dunwoody is the youngest city in the state of Georgia, voted into cityhood in December of 2008 by an overwhelming 81% majority. The City received a waiver from the Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts for the first fiscal year of incorporation and allowed the City to receive a thirteen month audit for the period ending December 31, 2009.



City Council, 2010

The City of Dunwoody is approximately 12 square miles with an estimated population of over 43,000 residents and an estimated daytime population of over 120,000. Along with the establishment of a city government, new City services began this year. On April 1, 2009, the Dunwoody Police Department began providing professional law enforcement to the citizens of Dunwoody. The department is comprised of approximately 40 officers working two 12-hour shifts. Some services are still provided by DeKalb County.

Profile of the Government

The City of Dunwoody operates under a council-manager form of government. The Dunwoody City Council is comprised of a mayor and six council members elected by the people on a nonpartisan ballot for one and three year terms.

The mayor is elected at large; council members are elected by voters in each of the three separate districts they represent. The terms for council members from District Local 1, District Local 2 and District Local 3 expire in January 2010, while terms for the council members from District 1 At Large, District 2 At Large and District 3 At Large, including the mayor, expire in January 2012.

The mayor and council serve as the legislative and policy making body of the municipal government. Together they enact City ordinances and appropriate funds to conduct City business and provide policy direction to the administrative staff.

The city manager works closely with the mayor and council to assist them in formulating policies and programs.

Dunwoody Population, Households, and Forecast: 2000-2030

	2000	2008	2013	2020	2025	2030
Population	38,699	43,322	46,795	49,465	51,323	53,019
Households	16,018	18,322	20,325	21,791	22,609	23,356
Average Household Size	2.38	2.30	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27

Overseeing all City employees, the manager is responsible for the efficient ongoing operation of all city services as set forth by the City Council.

Local Economy

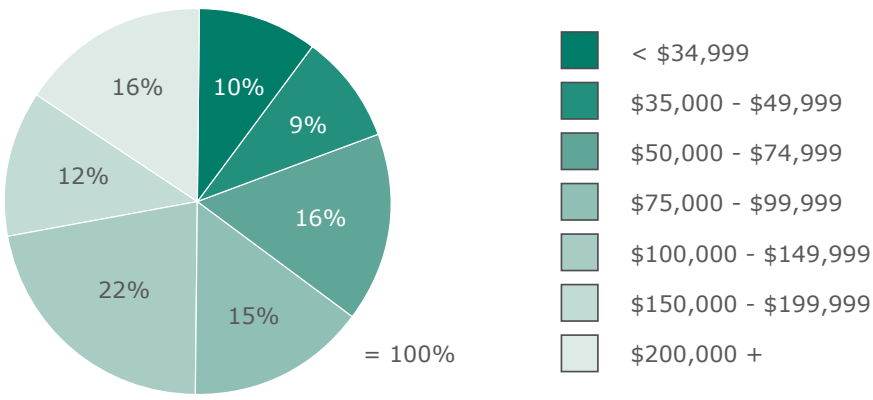
Based on Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) population projections, in 2008 DeKalb County had a population of 727,600 people and stood as the third most populous county in the ARC region. DeKalb County has come to represent nearly a fifth of metropolitan Atlanta's total population, a significant figure for a single county considering the region consists of ten counties. Moreover, the County represents 8.2% of the entire population of Georgia. DeKalb represents 1/5 of the Metro-Atlanta population and Dunwoody represents 5.9% of the DeKalb population.

The City of Dunwoody contains approximately 40 percent of the Perimeter Community Improvement District (PCID). The PCID's goal is to work continuously to develop efficient transportation services, with an emphasis on access, mobility, diversification and modernization. The Perimeter Center/ Perimeter Mall area is served by the Dunwoody train station on MARTA's north line, while the other two stations in the area are both on the Fulton County side. Perimeter Mall and the adjacent Perimeter Place shopping complex are the two largest dedicated retail areas housed within city limits. Also included as a primary retail area and considered a central location of Dunwoody is the Dunwoody Village. Within the limits there are approximately 2,150 licensed businesses.

The City of Dunwoody's median household income in 2008 was $98,648, and the per capita income was $56,254.

DeKalb County (2007), by contrast, has a median income of $51,753, and a per capita income of $23,968. Fulton County is a bit higher at a median income of $58,052 (2007) and a per capita income of $30,003 (1999). This illustrates that the North Fulton/North DeKalb cities have higher incomes than the counties in which they are contained. Georgia and the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) are substantially lower at $32,227 and $39,453, respectively.

2008 Dunwoody Household Income



Dunwoody hosts several of the nation's largest companies and virtually every major industry except agriculture within the Perimeter Mall and surrounding commercial properties. The City's commercial properties comprise over 43% of the total tax digest by property value, ensuring a strong economic environment for the government.

National Economy

With little dispute across the nation, 2009 will be remembered as one of the worst economic cycles ever endured in the United States' modern era. The Federal Reserve has executed numerous monetary policy initiatives in an attempt to limit a recession, and both the Bush and Obama administrations initiated efforts to lessen the effects of this long-lived recession. The stock and bond markets rebounded in 2009; yet not nearly enough to erase the losses sustained in latter 2007 and throughout 2008. The unemployment rate reached its highest in decades; topping 10% nationally and in Georgia. This produced a financial ripple effect of devastating every aspect of the economy. Real estate troubles, which started the recession, continued throughout 2009 causing virtually every industry, including governments, to reevaluate how they do business.

Long-term Financial Planning

Dunwoody enjoys a strong economy. The total property tax valuations in the City did not experience the sharp downturns that some parts of DeKalb County and the ARC experienced. Dunwoody also benefited in starting during a low point in the economy. The City expects to continue developing as an economic hub and preferred location for business and residential investment. The commercial community continues to experience modest re-development through builders and developers.

The City's policy is to obtain and then maintain a minimum General Fund balance reserve equal to 33% of operating expenditures. Excess fund balances over reserve requirements will be used in subsequent periods for pay-as-you-go capital projects and one-time non-recurring expenditures. As part of the financial strategic plan, the government is committed to a consistent millage rate for property taxes, to facilitate the provision of city services. The City's operating millage rate is 2.74 mills.

Throughout the year, the Finance Department administered the approved financial policies within which the government's finances are maintained. These policies address fund balances, the use of one-time revenues, issuance of debt, purchasing and procurement, cash and investment management, and accounting practices. In totality, these policies formulate the core criteria for which internal evaluations occur. The Finance Department also engaged an independent auditor to evaluate the City's internal control structure and recommend improvements to our structure.

City Council Budget Priorities

The budget adopted by the Mayor and City Council established priorities including:

1. Maintain a safe environment for all residents, businesses and visitors
2. Promote responsible and balanced redevelopment
3. Actively pursue comprehensive infrastructure improvements
4. Create an atmosphere in which businesses thrive

Fiscal Year 2009 was the first full year of service. Major items implemented during the course of this past year include:

Priority 1 - Maintain a safe environment for all residents, businesses and visitors

- In a 90 day period, hired and trained 40 sworn and 8 civilian employees of the Dunwoody Police Department
- Built out a new Police facility
- Acquired all necessary equipment and materials for full deployment within 90 days of commencement of municipal operations
- Installed state of the art mobile technology to allow officers to maintain patrols for an entire shift
- Created the Dunwoody Neighborhood Watch Program
- Created the Dunwoody Explorers Program in partnership with the Boy Scouts of America
- Improved response time and visibility from DeKalb County Police Department efforts

Priority 2 - Promote responsible and balanced redevelopment

- Nearly completed the 2030 Comprehensive Plan for the City of Dunwoody
- Adopted zoning and development regulations
- Modified the Dunwoody Village Overlay district
- Established a Sustainability Committee
- Identified major development nodes for future redevelopment

Priority 3 - Actively pursue comprehensive infrastructure improvements

- Completed an inventory and analysis of all municipal infrastructure
- Utilized a "laser truck" to evaluate pavement conditions city-wide
- Created a Storm Water Utility to establish a funding source for improvements to the drainage system
- Initiated a city-wide transportation plan
- Completed road way improvements on Womack Road to accommodate a new Elementary School
- Created an action plan to become a bicycle/pedestrian oriented community
- Installed speed radar signs in school zones

Priority 4 - Create an atmosphere in which businesses thrive

- Developed a collaborative process for establishing "last call for alcohol" times with restaurants and bars.
- Actively promoted and participated in Dunwoody Chamber of Commerce activities
- Actively supported community festivals
- Maintained a low millage rate and fee structure
- Worked cooperatively with businesses on licensing and fee issues
- Created the Convention and Visitors Bureau of Dunwoody

Awards and Acknowledgments

I am pleased to present the City's first Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), and submit the same to the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for consideration in the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting program. We believe that our CAFR meets the program's requirements.

The preparation of this report is possible because of the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the Department of Finance and the cooperation of all City departments. I would like to express my appreciation to all who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Credit also must be given to the Mayor, City Council, and City Manager for the unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the oversight of the City's finances.

Respectfully Submitted,



Christopher Pike, CPA
Director of Finance



Letter from our Mayor

Citizens of Dunwoody,

Dunwoody's 2009 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report caps off an impressive and exciting first year for our city.

Despite signs of recovery in the nation's economy, cities continue to experience severe financial challenges that are expected to continue for some time. Dunwoody is certainly not immune to these widespread economic challenges. However, both city staff and elected officials worked hard, even before we incorporated, to make sure we laid the foundation for a fiscally solid and sustainable government. While other cities were struggling with lower revenues, budget cuts and employee layoffs, Dunwoody increased its approved budget during 2009. With this conservative budget, Dunwoody's own citizens, through your elected government, now provide a full range of services to its residents including law enforcement; housing and economic development; land use development services and regulations; community planning; street construction and maintenance; and transportation planning.

I hope you find this, our City's first audited financial reports to be informative… and perhaps a little entertaining.

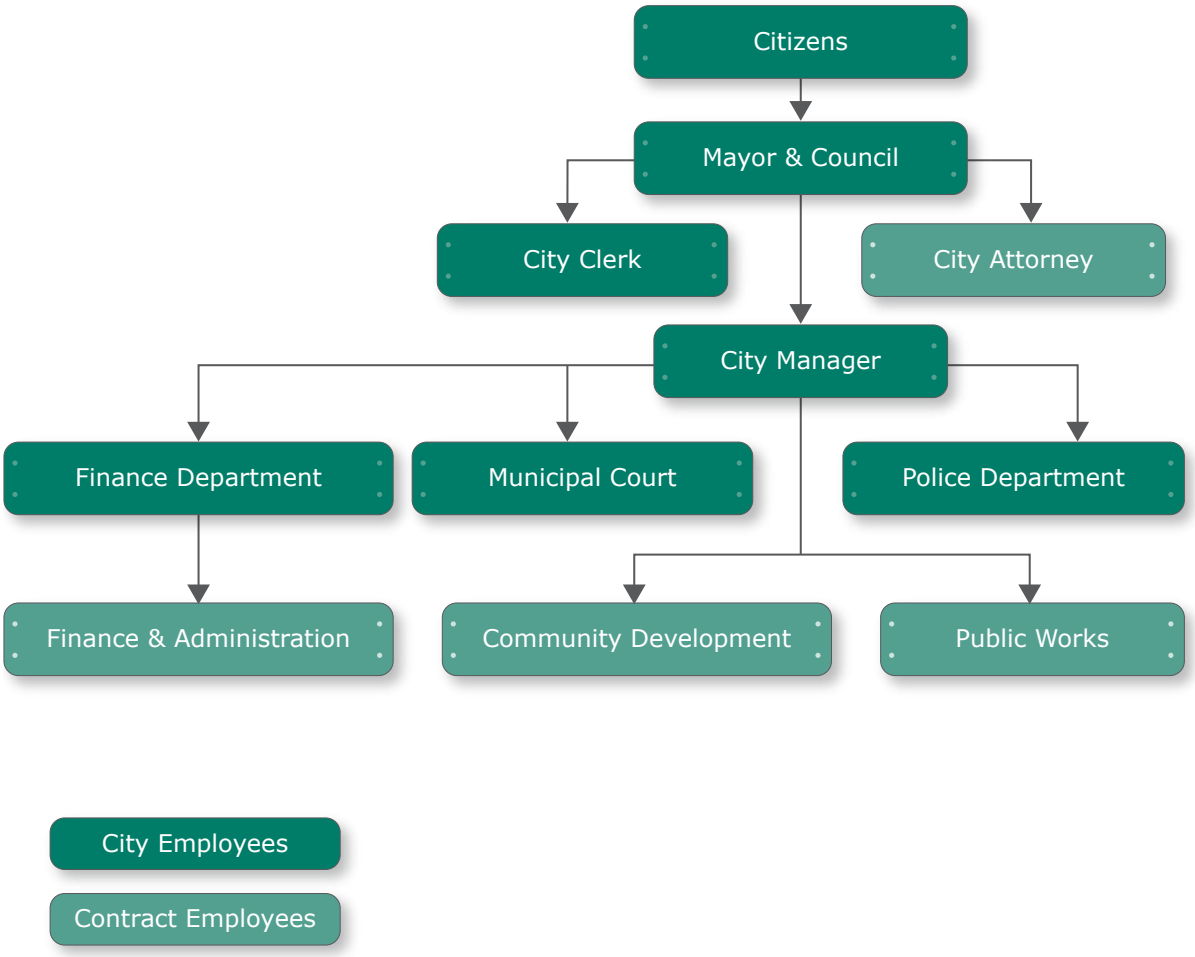
The preparation of this report would not have been possible without our Finance Director, Chris Pike, and the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the Finance Department. All those who contributed to the preparation of this report deserve commendation for their efforts and dedication.

I also wish to recognize the commitment of City Manager Warren Hutmacher and the City Council to the high standards embodied in this Report and express our appreciation to them and each City department for their cooperation and support in conducting the fiscal operations of the City.

Dunwoody Yours,

Ken Wright
Mayor
City of Dunwoody

Organizational Chart



Listing of Elected Officials

At December 31, 2009



Mayor
Ken Wright



City Council Post 1
Denis "Denny" Shortal



City Council Post 2
Adrian Bonser



City Council Post 3
Tom Taylor



City Council Post 4
Robert Wittenstein



City Council Post 5
Danny Ross



City Council Post 6
John Heneghan

Listing of Principal Appointed Officials

At December 31, 2009



City Manager
Warren A. Hutmacher



City Clerk
Sharon Lowery

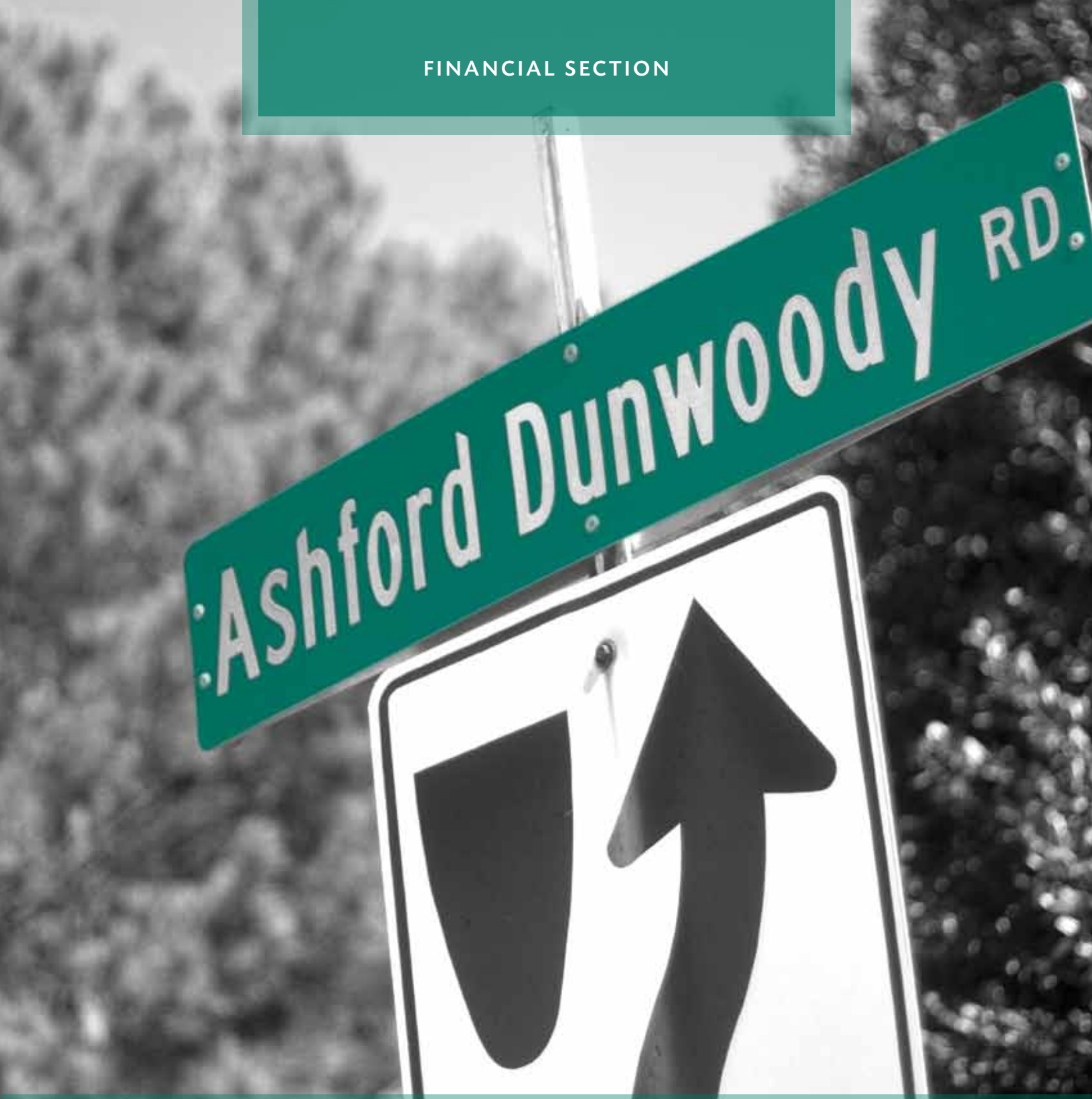


Court Clerk
Tiffaney Pete



City Attorney
Brian Anderson

City Auditors
Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC



ASHFORD DUNWOODY ROAD

Some of Dunwoody's road names are simply a matter of direction. In other words, Chamblee Dunwoody Road leads from Chamblee to Dunwoody and Dunwoody to Chamblee. The same goes for Ashford Dunwoody. This road travels between land owned about one hundred years ago by the Ashford family to Dunwoody. The Ashford family home was located at the southern portion of what is now Ashford Dunwoody Road. Today, the Peachtree Golf Course (Ashford Golf Club) is location of where the Ashford family once lived. Peachtree Road is a road leading from Peachtree Road to the Dunwoody community, although on earlier maps it is shown as Dunwoody Road and ends at Mount Vernon Road.

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council of the
City of Dunwoody, Georgia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of Dunwoody, Georgia**, as of and for the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City of Dunwoody, Georgia's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Dunwoody, Georgia's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our 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 we 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. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our 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, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Dunwoody, Georgia as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the thirteen months then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 13, 2010, on our consideration of the City of Dunwoody, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 10 and 32 through 34 are not a required part of the basic financial statements, but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Dunwoody, Georgia's basic financial statements. The introductory section, supplemental statements and schedules, and statistical section listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
October 13, 2010

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS



MOUNT VERNON ROAD

Mount Vernon Road was once called Lawrenceville Road, because it led to Lawrenceville. In 1926, the Fulton County portion of the road was changed to Mount Vernon Road to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. When the DeKalb County portion of the road was paved in 1936, the name was changed as well to Mount Vernon Road. Maps from early DeKalb County show the road as the only east-west path across the county north of Peachtree Road. It followed a ridge that did not cross any water stream.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion and analysis of the City of Dunwoody, GA (the City) provides an introduction to the basic financial statements for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2009. This activity is for the first fiscal period of the City; therefore selected comparative information does not exist. Management prepared this discussion that should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements, footnotes, and supplementary information found in this report. This information taken collectively is designed to provide readers with an understanding of the City's finances.

City Activity Highlights

The City commenced the delivery of services on January 1, 2009, through an innovative set of partnerships with private sector firms who provide the City with Community Development, Public Works, and Finance and Administration services. All of our critical staff was in place by December 1, 2008, and it is clear that each of these firms delivered on their promise of cost-efficient and effective service delivery with a specific focus on customer service.

The highlight this year was the deployment of the Dunwoody Police Department (DPD). Led by Chief Billy Grogan, the DPD officially went into service answering calls on April 1, 2009. In 90 days time, the City hired, equipped, and prepared 40 sworn officers and 8 civilians to protect and serve the citizens of Dunwoody. The DPD is a "best in class" police department with strong leadership and the finest law enforcement officers in the State of Georgia. The DPD, in 5 months of service, produced a dramatic and much-appreciated impact on public safety in Dunwoody. Fines collected were $655,483, while expenses were $5,981,437.

One of the largest challenges the City faced was the identification, selection, and eventual build-out of City Hall. The 25,000 square foot requirements included space for administrative staff, a Council Chamber/Court room, and a police headquarters. The time frame was short, the inventory varied, and the financial resources were limited. With a team of professionals, the City found a temporary home for City Hall in the Perimeter Center area (41 Perimeter Center East), negotiated an economical lease agreement, built out the entire space requirement, and moved in the Police Department on March 23rd and the rest of City Hall on May 11th.

The Municipal Court was organized with a clerk and three Judges appointed by the Mayor and Council. The Court occupied temporary quarters starting in February, 2009 until the Council Chamber/Courtroom was completed at our permanent home in May, 2009. Court met twice a week, processing approximately 800 citations per month and coordinating the probation function of the Court. The City capitalized $981,888 for the cost of building out the lease space. Amortized annual rent expense on the new city hall location will be $403,711 for a twelve month period and $302,783 for the current fiscal year.

The City's comprehensive plan, a state-mandated planning effort, is underway and is slated for completion at the end of this fiscal year. This process involved hundreds of citizens, and the final product will serve as the long-range road map for the City of Dunwoody for the next 20 years. The Community Development Department processed over 1,100 building permits and provides staff support to 9 citizen boards with 65 community volunteers. These boards have been meeting frequently, serving our community with distinction. Revenues collected by the department were $439,410.

Public Works spent a significant amount of time analyzing road conditions and prioritizing transportation improvements. This work will culminate in a transportation master plan to provide the "road map" for funding public infrastructure improvements for the future. The City spent considerable funds filling potholes, repairing sidewalks, maintaining signals, and completing other public works projects. Though it was the City's first year, the budget supported $553,440 in road maintenance and repairs. The most substantial project the City worked on this year was the transportation improvements on Womack Road to accommodate the new Dunwoody Elementary School. In addition to turn lanes and striping, the Public Works

Department installed radar display devices in all of our school zones to curb speeding in areas where pedestrians and children are present.

The City created a Storm Water Utility (SWU). The SWU charges a fee to all property owners to finance repairs and maintenance to the storm water system in Dunwoody. The fee charged equals the fee paid the previous year to DeKalb County. The SWU is an enterprise fund, and the revenue generated from this utility stays within the accounts of the Utility. It is self-sustaining, and no General Fund dollars are used for this purpose. Though the initial year saw most of the $1,259,683 in revenue flowing through to retained earnings, $155,714 was expensed for stormwater repairs.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. The governmental activities of the City include general government, judicial, public safety, public works, and community development.

Government-wide financial statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net assets* presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows.* Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, judicial, public safety, public works, and community development. The business-type activities of the City include stormwater management fund.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the *primary government*), but also a legally separate convention and visitors bureau for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for this *component unit* is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 11 and 12 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into governmental funds, proprietary funds, or fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general, hotel/motel tax fund, and capital projects funds, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data for the other two governmental funds (motor vehicle excise tax fund and debt service fund) are combined into a single aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all its governmental funds.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 13 through 15 of this report.

Proprietary fund. The City maintains one proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses an enterprise fund to account for its stormwater system fund. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 16 through 18 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The City uses an Agency Fund for the collection and remittance of cash appearance bond related activity for municipal court. The accounting of fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 19 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 21 through 31 of this report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information such as the budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund and hotel/motel tax fund as presented on a generally accepted accounting principal basis in this section. These schedules are intended to demonstrate the City's compliance with the legally adopted and amended budgets. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 32 and 34 of this report.

The individual fund statements and schedules, referred to earlier, are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 35 through 46 of this report. (No prior year data exists.)

City of Dunwoody's Net Assets

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,221,844	$ 1,051,049	$ 4,272,893
Accounts receivable	1,581	36,335	37,916
Taxes receivable	277,341	-	277,341
Prepaids	135,373	-	135,373
Restricted cash	3,548,355	-	3,548,355
Capital assets:			
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	44,593,857	2,343,089	46,936,946
Total assets	**51,778,351**	**3,430,473**	**55,208,824**
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	625,271	42,632	667,903
Accrued liabilities	784,386	-	784,386
Unearned rent	971,429	-	971,429
Compensated absences due within one year	111,271	-	111,271
Compensated absences due in more than one year	33,565	-	33,565
Notes payable due within one year	662,073	-	662,073
Notes payable due in more than one year	2,792,191	-	2,792,191
Total liabilities	**5,980,186**	**42,632**	**6,022,818**
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	41,895,527	2,343,089	44,238,616
Restricted for HOST outlays	2,637,621	-	2,637,621
Unrestricted	1,265,017	1,044,752	2,309,769
Total net assets	**$ 45,798,165**	**$ 3,387,841**	**$ 49,186,006**

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by $49,186,006.

The largest portion of the City's net assets, $44,238,616, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., buildings, machinery and equipment roadways, sidewalks, culverts, equipment and signals) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The City reports restricted net assets of $2,637,621, which are restricted HOST funds to be used on capital projects. The remaining portion of the City's net assets represents net assets of $2,309,769 that is available to

meet the ongoing obligations of the government. The City has current assets of $8,271,878. These assets include $7,821,248 of cash and cash equivalents. The City's capital assets are $46,936,946. Debt liabilities were $2,792,191 with another $662,073 due within a year for loans and leases executed for the initial acquisitions of automobiles and other public safety equipment for fire and police operations. At the end of the current fiscal period, the City reported positive balances in both net assets categories. (No prior year data exists.)

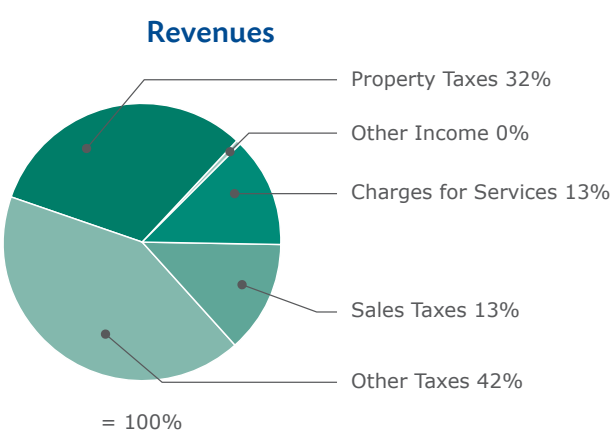
Governmental activities. The donation of capital assets accounted for most the growth in net assets for 2009. Donations of $42,286,049 reflecting transfers of infrastructure from DeKalb County were completed. Property taxes were $6,528,839. Business occupation taxes were $2,158,910 after a strong finish representing third quarter activities and collections from businesses found during the revenue enhancement project. Our most apparent and sizable expenses during our first year were the $5,981,437 spent for the start of the Dunwoody Police Department.

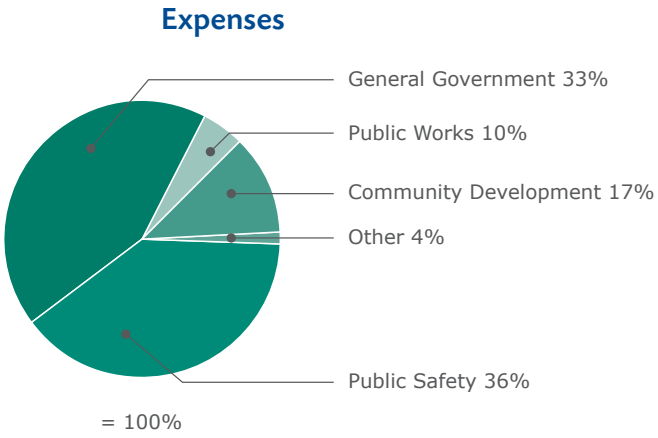
Business-type activities. The donation of capital assets accounted for most the growth in net assets for 2009.

City of Dunwoody's Changes in Net Assets

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
REVENUES			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 1,424,276	$ 1,259,683	$ 2,683,959
Operating grants and contributions	73,889	-	73,889
General revenues:			
Property taxes	6,528,839	-	6,528,839
Sales taxes	2,635,738	-	2,635,738
Other taxes	8,486,113	-	8,486,113
Miscellaneous revenues	1,630	-	1,630
Unrestricted investment earnings	8,943	-	8,943
Total revenues	**19,159,428**	**1,259,683**	**20,419,111**
EXPENSES			
General government	4,804,898	-	4,804,898
Judicial	197,718	-	197,718
Public safety	5,981,437	-	5,981,437
Public works	2,809,840	-	2,809,840
Community development	1,724,838	-	1,724,838
Interest on long-term debt	128,581	-	128,581
Stormwater fees	-	408,449	408,449
Total expenses	**15,647,312**	**408,449**	**16,055,761**
Increase in net assets before donation of infrastructure due to incorporation	**3,512,116**	**851,234**	**4,363,350**
Donation of infrastructure due to incorporation	**42,286,049**	**2,536,607**	**44,822,656**
Change to Net Assets and Net Assets - Ending	**$ 45,798,165**	**$ 3,387,841**	**$ 49,186,006**

City of Dunwoody – Total Primary Government





Donations of $2,536,607 reflecting transfers of infrastructure from DeKalb County were completed. Stormwater assessment fees (computed based on a property's impervious surface area) were $1,259,683; representing 100% of the revenues in the fund. Depreciation on the fixed assets accounted for 47% of the operating expenses as most activities within the fund were for start up and assessment of the stormwater system.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance and increase in fund balance of $4,863,735. Of this balance, $3,584,811 is restricted or assigned for capital projects, $135,373 is nonspendable for prepaids, $540,944 is assigned for debt service, and $601,632 is considered unassigned and can be used to meet the near term operating needs of the City.

General Fund. The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year the total fund balance was $3,374,626 representing an unassigned fund balance of $601,632, restricted HOST funds of $2,637,621 for capital projects, and $135,373 in nonspendable prepaids. As a measure of the liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 4.4% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 24.4% of total general fund expenditures.

Hotel & Motel Excise Tax Fund. The city imposes a hotel/motel occupancy tax in accordance with OCGA 48-13-51 on lodging facilities located within the City. The tax is assessed at 5%. Revenues earned were $1,859,588, including interest of $975 with required amounts going towards the promotion of tourism as required by law.

Capital Projects Fund. The capital projects fund was set up during 2009 to account for capital projects managed by the City. During the current year, a total of $600,000 was transferred into the capital projects fund from the general fund. The City also entered into notes payable in the amount of $3,500,000 which is reported in this fund. After capital outlay expenditures of $3,152,810, the capital projects fund had a remaining fund balance of $947,190 at year end.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City's budget utilized a conservative approach based on the limited information available. Emphasis was given to ensuring financial stability and long-term stability while providing revenue enhancement, financial priorities and discipline.

The City employs an annual mid-year budget process in order to re-align appropriations made during the annual budget process with significant unexpected trends. This ensures adjustments facilitating appropriations to be in alignment with expected resources. Differences between the original budget and final amended budget are then resolved via official City Council action.

For fiscal 2009, the City's general fund had a favorable budget variance of $1,051,201. There was a $396,074 favorable budget variance for revenues as well as a $655,127 favorable budget variance for expenditures and other financing sources/uses. Almost all categories of revenue realized significant favorable variances. The City's actual activity was more favorable than budgeted for most line items due to a conservative budget which was based upon incorporation and during the mid-year budget amendment. As the City is still in the growth phase, the actual activity reflects more growth than the City anticipated.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2009, amounts to $44,593,857 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets primarily reflect infrastructure assets such as roadways, sidewalks, and signals; and the capital investment for police vehicles and other capital related equipment. The City's investment in net capital assets for its business-type activities as of December 31, 2009 amounts to $2,343,089. These assets reflect culverts and other storm water management assets. (No prior year data exists.)

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in note 6 on pages 27 and 28 of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of fiscal year 2009, the City had total debt outstanding of $3,454,264 primarily for police and administrative start-up equipment. All debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in note 8 on pages 28 and 29 of this report.

City of Dunwoody's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

		Primary Government	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Improvements	$ 924,611	$ -	$ 924,611
Machinery and equipment	2,389,253	-	2,389,253
Infrastructure	41,279,993	2,343,089	43,623,082
Total	$ 44,593,857	$ 2,343,089	$ 46,936,946

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for the 2010 fiscal year.

- **Sustainability of existing services** – the City has deployed a philosophy of budgetary evaluation which reviews the needs of the City to the standard which realizes that services and associated costs should not be appropriated if they are not justified as long-term goals of the organization. This philosophy is solidified during the budget process, with a multi-year financial outlook that provides the conduit to evaluate government priorities, realign and diversify revenue structures, and provide the data for decision making for continued financial success.

- **Cost of government** – The operating millage rate of 3.04 mills is statutorily set and cannot be changed without a referendum. As part of the financial strategic plan, the government is committed to a consistent millage rate for property taxes, to facilitate the provision of city services.

- **Infrastructure Improvements** – The City provided substantial capital funding to continue the work started in our first year to begin to address a significant backlog of existing infrastructure deficiencies. Funding was allocated for repaving program, intersection improvements, parks, buildings, equipment, roadways, sidewalks, culverts, and signals.

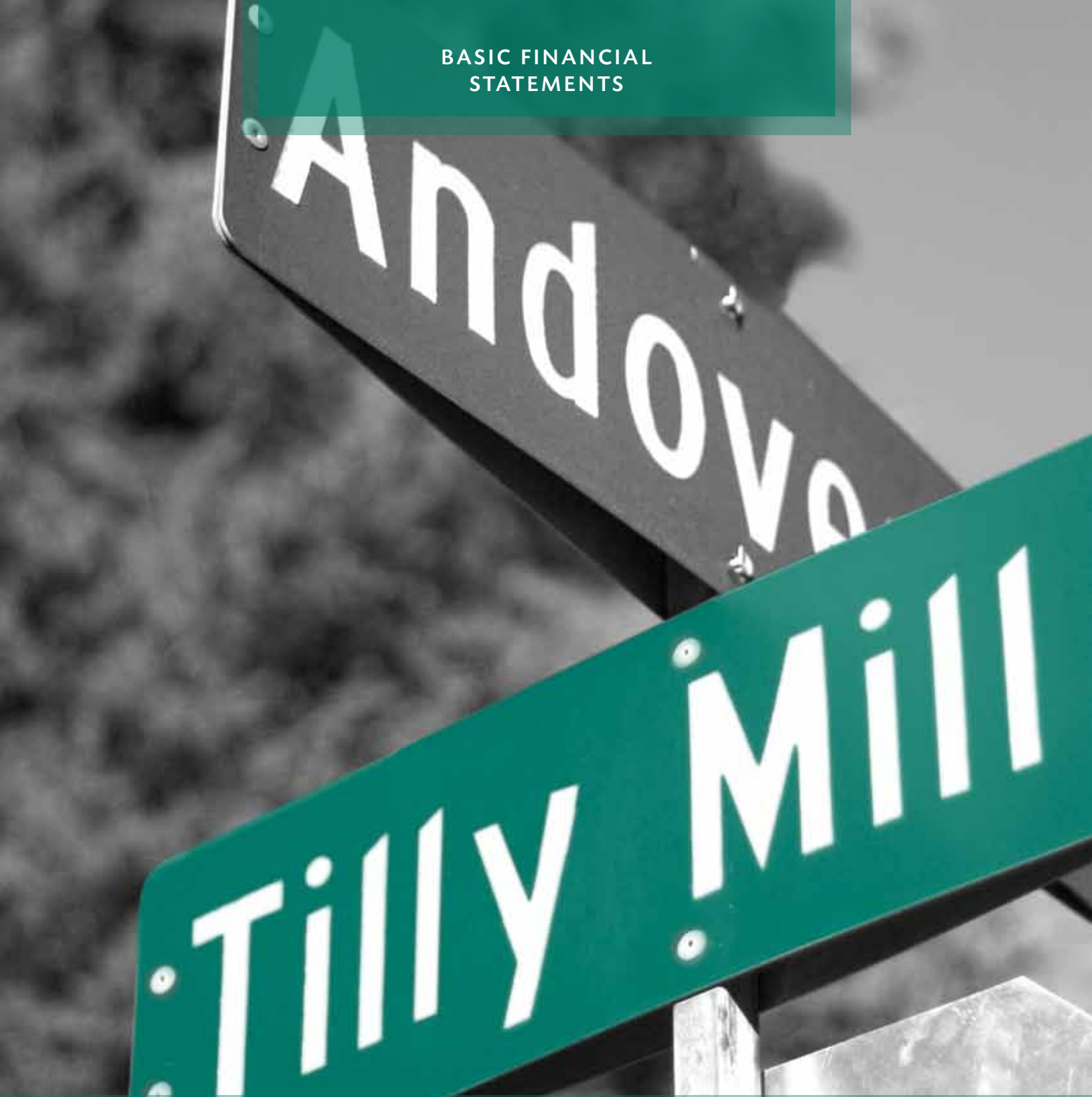
- **Economy Impact** – The City's revenues and expenditures were implemented with a conservative approach to reflect the continued weakness of the economy.

- The City restricts the use of one-time revenues to capital projects.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Dunwoody's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Department of Finance, City of Dunwoody, 41 Perimeter Center East, Suite 250, Dunwoody, GA 30346.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



TILLY MILL ROAD

The name Tilly Mill Road originates with the Tilly family, who were early pioneers of Dunwoody. They owned a mill near where North Peachtree Road and Tilly Mill Road met. Tilly Mill Road was once known as Tilly's Road. There was also a Tilly School that sat near the intersection of North Peachtree Road and Peeler Road. North Peachtree Road used to dead end at Tilly Mill Road.

Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2009

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Dunwoody Convention and Visitor's Bureau
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,221,844	$ 1,051,049	$ 4,272,893	$ 214,688
Accounts receivable	1,581	36,335	37,916	-
Taxes receivable	277,341	-	277,341	-
Prepaids	135,373	-	135,373	-
Restricted cash	3,548,355	-	3,548,355	-
Capital assets:				
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	44,593,857	2,343,089	46,936,946	-
Total assets	**51,778,351**	**3,430,473**	**55,208,824**	**214,688**
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	625,271	42,632	667,903	188
Accrued liabilities	784,386	-	784,386	-
Unearned rent	971,429	-	971,429	-
Compensated absences due within one year	111,271	-	111,271	-
Compensated absences due in more than one year	33,565	-	33,565	-
Notes payable due within one year	662,073	-	662,073	-
Notes payable due in more than one year	2,792,191	-	2,792,191	-
Total liabilities	**5,980,186**	**42,632**	**6,022,818**	**188**
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	41,895,527	2,343,089	44,238,616	-
Restricted for HOST outlays	2,637,621	-	2,637,621	-
Unrestricted	1,265,017	1,044,752	2,309,769	-
Restricted for promotion of tourism	-	-	-	214,500
Total net assets	**$ 45,798,165**	**$ 3,387,841**	**$ 49,186,006**	**$ 214,500**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Activities

For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

Functions/ Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets			
					Primary Government			Component Unit
		Charges for Service	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Government Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Dunwoody Convention & Visitors Bureau
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	$ 4,804,898	$ 20,498	$ 73,889	$ -	$ (4,710,511)	$ -	$ (4,710,511)	$ -
Judicial	197,718	655,483	-	-	457,765	-	457,765	-
Public safety	5,981,437	14,025	-	-	(5,967,412)	-	(5,967,412)	-
Public works	2,809,840	294,860	-	-	(2,514,980)	-	(2,514,980)	-
Community development	1,724,838	439,410	-	-	(1,285,428)	-	(1,285,428)	-
Interest on long-term debt	128,581	-	-	-	(128,581)	-	(128,581)	-
Total govt activities	15,647,312	1,424,276	73,889	-	(14,149,147)	-	(14,149,147)	-
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:								
Stormwater	408,449	1,259,683	-	-	-	851,234	851,234	-
Total primary government	16,055,761	2,683,959	73,889	-	(14,149,147)	851,234	(13,297,913)	-
COMPONENT UNIT:								
Dunwoody Convention and Visitors Bureau	34,073	-	248,000	-	-	-	-	213,927
	34,073	-	248,000	-	-	-	-	213,927
				General revenues:				
				Property taxes	6,528,839	-	6,528,839	-
				Sales taxes	2,635,738	-	2,635,738	-
				Hotel/Motel taxes	1,858,613	-	1,858,613	-
				Franchise taxes	3,085,419	-	3,085,419	-
				Business taxes	2,158,910	-	2,158,910	-
				Alcohol & excise taxes	1,383,171	-	1,383,171	-
				Unrestricted investment earnings	8,943	-	8,943	573
				Miscellaneous revenues	1,630	-	1,630	-
				Special Item - donation of infrastructure at incorporation	42,286,049	2,536,607	44,822,656	-
				Total general revenues and special item	59,947,312	2,536,607	62,483,919	573
				Change in net assets	45,798,165	3,387,841	49,186,006	214,500
				Net Assets, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
				Net Assets, end of year	$ 45,798,165	$ 3,387,841	$ 49,186,006	$ 214,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2009

	General Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,317,602	$ 129,423	$ 233,875	$ 540,944	$ 3,221,844
Accounts receivable	1,581	-	-	-	1,581
Taxes receivable	133,216	134,791	-	9,334	277,341
Due from other funds	172,303	-	-	-	172,303
Prepaids	135,373	-	-	-	135,373
Restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,792,421	-	755,934	-	3,548,355
Total assets	5,552,496	264,214	989,809	550,278	7,356,797
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	582,652	-	42,619	-	625,271
Accrued liabilities	595,811	100,270	-	-	696,081
Deferred revenue	27,978	-	-	-	27,978
Unearned rent	971,429	-	-	-	971,429
Due to other funds	-	162,969	-	9,334	172,303
Total liabilities	2,177,870	263,239	42,619	9,334	2,493,062
FUND BALANCES					
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaids	135,373	-	-	-	135,373
Restricted for:					
HOST outlays	2,637,621	-	-	-	2,637,621
Capital projects	-	-	755,934	-	755,934
Assigned to:					
Promotion of tourism	-	975	-	-	975
Capital projects	-	-	191,256	-	191,256
Debt service	-	-	-	540,944	540,944
Unassigned	601,632	-	-	-	601,632
Total fund balances	3,374,626	975	947,190	540,944	4,863,735
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 5,552,496	$ 264,214	$ 989,809	$ 550,278	
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 funds.					44,593,857
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.					(3,687,405)
Some revenues are not available in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.					27,978
Net assets of governmental activities					$ 45,798,165
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.					

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Government Funds

For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	General Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Funds
REVENUES:					
Property taxes	$ 6,500,861	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,500,861
Sales taxes	2,635,738	-	-	-	2,635,738
Hotel/Motel taxes	-	1,858,613	-	-	1,858,613
Franchise taxes	3,085,419	-	-	-	3,085,419
Alcohol excise taxes	1,285,319	-	-	-	1,285,319
Business taxes	2,158,910	-	-	-	2,158,910
Motor vehicle excise taxes	-	-	-	97,852	97,852
Licenses and permits	439,410	-	-	-	439,410
Charges for services	327,366	-	-	-	327,366
Fines and forfeitures	655,483	-	-	-	655,483
Contributions	73,889	-	-	-	73,889
Interest earned	7,968	975	-	-	8,943
Miscellaneous	3,647	-	-	-	3,647
Total revenues	17,174,010	1,859,588	-	97,852	19,131,450
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government	5,081,020	735,533	528,504	-	6,345,057
Judicial	194,533	-	-	-	194,533
Public safety	5,059,654	-	2,553,833	-	7,613,487
Public works	1,733,315	-	70,473	-	1,803,788
Community development	1,724,838	-	-	-	1,724,838
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	45,736	45,736
Interest	30,451	-	-	9,825	40,276
Total expenditures	13,823,811	735,533	3,152,810	55,561	17,767,715
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	3,350,199	1,124,055	(3,152,810)	42,291	1,363,735
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Issuance of long-term debt	-	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000
Transfers in	1,220,932	-	600,000	596,505	2,417,437
Transfers out	(1,196,505)	(1,123,080)	-	(97,852)	(2,417,437)
Total other financing sources (uses)	24,427	(1,123,080)	4,100,000	498,653	3,500,000
Net change in fund balances	3,374,626	975	947,190	540,944	4,863,735
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR	$ 3,374,626	$ 975	$ 947,190	$ 540,944	$ 4,863,735

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$ 4,863,735
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. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.	2,307,808
The effect of the donation of capital assets is to increase net assets.	42,286,049
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	27,978
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt.	(3,454,264)
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 governmental funds.	(233,141)
Change in net assets - governmental activities	$ 45,798,165
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	

Statement of Net Assets
Proprietary Fund
December 31, 2009

ASSETS	Stormwater Fund
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	$ 1,051,049
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	36,335
Total current assets	1,087,384
NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Capital assets, depreciable	2,536,607
	2,536,607
Accumulated depreciation	(193,518)
Total capital assets	2,343,089
Total assets	3,430,473
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	42,632
Total current liabilities	42,632
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,343,089
Unrestricted	1,044,752
Total net assets	$ 3,387,841
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets
Proprietary Fund
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Stormwater Fund
OPERATING REVENUE	
Storm water fees	$ 1,259,683
Total operating revenues	1,259,683
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Cost of services	214,931
Depreciation	193,518
Total operating expenses	408,449
Operating income	851,234
Special item - donation of infrastructure at incorporation	2,536,607
Change in net assets	3,387,841
Total net assets, beginning	-
Total net assets, ending	$ 3,387,841

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

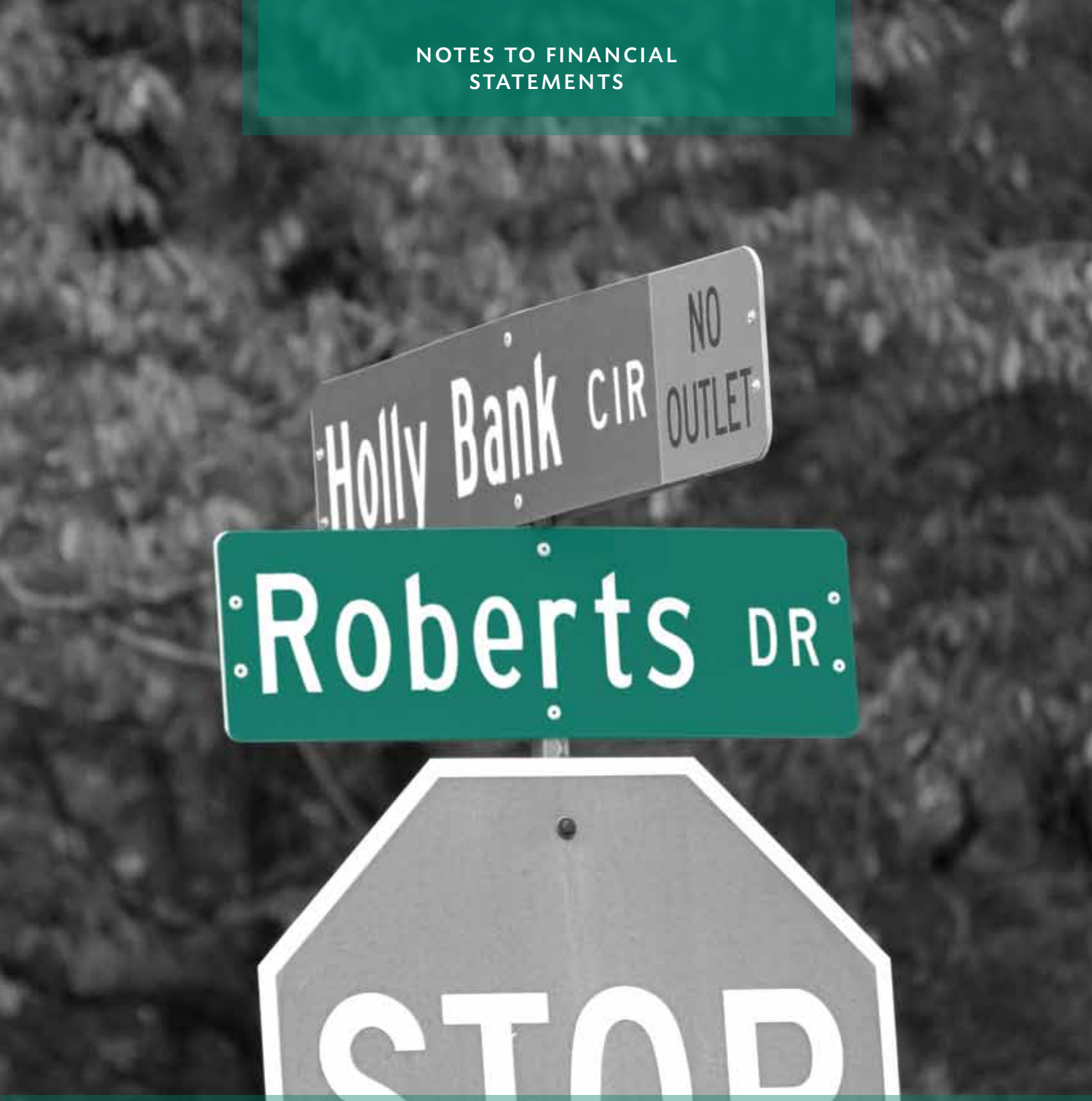
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Stormwater Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers and users	$ 1,223,348
Payments to suppliers	(172,299)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,051,049
Net increase in cash	1,051,049
Cash, beginning of year	-
Cash, end of year	1,051,049
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating income	851,234
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	193,518
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(36,335)
Increase in accounts payable	42,632
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,051,049
NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Donation of infrastructure at incorporation	$ 2,536,607
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Fund
December 31, 2009

	Municipal Court Fund
ASSETS	
Cash	$ 310,966
Total assets	310,966
LIABILITIES	
Due to others	310,966
Total liabilities	$ 310,966

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



ROBERTS DRIVE

Roberts Drive is named for Ike Roberts, who was the engineer on the Roswell Railroad and also worked on the projects to grade the land and lay the tracks. The Roswell Railroad ran between Chamblee and Roswell, passing through Dunwoody by way of Chamblee Dunwoody Road. Oddly enough, the engines ran backwards from Roswell because no turnaround facility existed in Roswell. The train depot for Dunwoody once sat in the area between where the Chevron Gas Station and CVS Pharmacy are today on Chamblee Dunwoody Road. Ike Roberts lived in a home on present day Roberts Drive near Roswell Road, which is in Sandy Springs. The home still stands and is marked with a Dunwoody Preservation Trust sign. Later, through absorptions, Southern Railway and Bull Sluice Railroad would assume operations of the line. Southern Railway used a Baldwin steamer named "Buck." Bull Sluice's famous steamer was named "Dinky."

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Dunwoody, Georgia (the "City") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting," the City has elected to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions, issued on or before November 30, 1989, for its government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The City, which was incorporated in 2008, operates under a charter adopted December 1, 2008, as a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and a six-member council. The government provides such services as police protection, cultural and recreational activities, community development, and public works.

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component unit, an entity for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. The discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City.

The Dunwoody Convention and Visitors Bureau has been included as a discretely presented component unit in the accompanying financial statements. The Dunwoody Convention and Visitors Bureau ("Bureau") is fiscally dependent on the City as it does not have the power to levy taxes, determine its own aggregate budget without the approval of the City of Dunwoody, Georgia, or issue bonded debt. Financial information with regard to the Bureau can be obtained from the Bureau's administrative offices at 41 Perimeter Center East, Dunwoody, GA 30346. Separate financial statements for the Dunwoody Convention and Visitors Bureau are not prepared.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component unit. The primary government is reported separately from its discretely presented component unit. The statement of net assets includes non-current assets and non-current liabilities. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expense on the City's capital assets. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. However, any interfund services provided and used are not eliminated as this process would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported in the various functions.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to those who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Agency funds have no measurement focus; however, they use the accrual basis of accounting to recognize assets and liabilities. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, sales taxes, intergovernmental grants, and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating 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 revenue of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for services provided. Operating expenses for the enterprise fund include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

It is the policy of the City that they will use restricted resources to the extent which they are available, then turn to committed resources, followed by assigned resources. Once these applicable resources are consumed, the City will then use unassigned resources.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions," the corresponding assets (receivables) in non-exchange transactions are recognized in the period in which the underlying exchange occurs, when an enforceable legal claim has arisen, when all eligibility requirements have been met, or when resources are received, depending on the revenue source.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The **Hotel/Motel Tax Fund** is used to account for the revenues from hotel/motel taxes and the expenditures associated with the promotion of tourism, conventions, and trade shows.

The **Capital Projects Fund** is used to account for the capital expenditures made by the City.

The City reports the following proprietary fund:

The **Stormwater Fund** is used to account for the charges and expenses of maintaining the City's stormwater infrastructure.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

The **Agency Fund** is used to account for the collection and disbursement of monies by the City's Municipal Court on behalf of other individuals or entities.

D. Budgets

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control device for the general fund, special revenue funds, and capital projects funds of the City. The governmental funds budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, except that year end salary accruals, certain expenditures for leasehold improvements, and accrued rent revenues are not budgeted in the General Fund. Annual operating budgets are adopted each fiscal year through passage of an annual budget ordinance and amended as required. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, the original budget was amended through supplemental appropriations. These changes are reflected in the budgetary comparison schedules.

All unencumbered budget appropriations lapse at the end of each year.

E. Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City. The City pools cash resources of its various funds in order to facilitate the management of cash. Cash applicable to a particular fund is readily identifiable. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements.

F. Receivables

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

G. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year as well as all other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2009, are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The City has reported all infrastructure that it currently owns and has a responsibility for maintaining. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives is not capitalized.

Capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight line method over the following useful lives:

Improvements	15-40 years
Machinery and Equipment	3-20 years
Infrastructure	40-60 years

J. Restricted Assets

Tax revenues from the Homestead Sales Tax (HOST) and unspent proceeds from the City's notes payable are classified as restricted assets on the fund balance sheet and the HOST funds are shown as restricted net assets on

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

the statement of net assets because their use is limited by Georgia law or applicable debt agreements.

K. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for non-vesting accumulated rights to receive sick pay benefits since the City does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the City. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

L. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net assets.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize the face amount of the debt issued as other financing sources and the repayment of debt as debt service expenditures.

M. Fund Equity

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report separate classifications of fund balance. The non-spendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The restricted fund balance is defined as having restrictions (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Committed fund balance is defined as amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council, such as ordinances or City policy. Assigned fund balance is amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City has given the authority to assign fund balance to the City's City Manager. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund.

The City's policy is to obtain and then maintain a minimum General Fund balance reserve equal to 33% of operating expenditures.

N. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net assets – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this $3,687,405 difference are as follows:

Notes payable	$(3,454,264)
Accrued interest payable	(88,305)
Compensated absences (i.e., vacation)	(144,836)
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance - *total governmental funds to arrive at net assets - governmental activities*	$ (3,687,405)

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net change in fund balances – total governmental funds and change in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "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." The details of this $2,307,808 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	$ 3,789,828
Depreciation expense	(1,482,020)
Net adjustment to increase net change in fund balances - *total governmental funds to arrive at change in net assets - governmental activities*	$ 2,307,808

Another element of the reconciliation states that "the issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction however, has any effect on net assets." The details of this $3,454,264 difference are as follows:

Proceeds from note payable	$ (3,500,000)
Principal repayments	45,736
Net adjustment to decrease net change in fund balances - *total governmental funds to arrive at change in net assets - governmental activities*	$ (3,454,264)

Another element of the reconciliation states that "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 governmental funds." The details of this $233,141 difference are as follows:

Compensated absences	$ (144,836)
Accrued interest	(88,305)
Net adjustment to decrease net change in fund balances - *total governmental funds to arrive at change in net assets - governmental activities*	$ (233,141)

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

The budget is officially adopted by the governing body prior to the beginning of its fiscal year, or a resolution authorizing the continuation of necessary and essential expenditures to operate the City will be adopted. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level, within the fund.

Transfers of appropriations within a department budget or within a non-departmental expenditure category require only the approval of the Finance Director. Increases in appropriations in a departmental budget or in a non-departmental expenditure category, require approval of the governing body in the form of amendments to the budget ordinance.

The following fund had excesses of actual expenditures over appropriations, greater than $100, for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2009:

Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	$ 108,866

These overexpenditures were funded by greater than anticipated revenues from Hotel/Motel tax collections.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Credit risk. State statutes and the City's policies authorize the City to invest in obligations of the State of Georgia or other states; obligations issued by the U.S. government; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by a government agency of the United States; obligations of any corporation of the U.S. government; prime bankers' acceptances; the local government investment pool established by state law; repurchase agreements; and obligations of other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia.

Interest rate risk: The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be collateralized by depository insurance, obligations of the U.S. government, or bonds of public authorities, counties, or municipalities. As of December 31, 2009, all of the City's bank balances were insured and collateralized as defined by state statues and GASB.

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES

Property taxes are levied on property values assessed as of January 1. The City contracts with DeKalb County to bill and collect City of Dunwoody property taxes. The taxes are levied by August 1 based on the assessed value of property as listed on the previous January 1 and are due on October 15 of each year. Property taxes are recorded as receivables and deferred revenues when assessed. Revenues are recognized when available.

Receivables at December 31, 2009, for the City's individual major funds and aggregate nonmajor funds, including any applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

	General	Hotel/ Motel	Nonmajor Governmental	Stormwater
Receivables:				
Accounts	$ 1,581	$ 134,791	$ -	$ 49,024
Taxes	161,194	-	9,334	-
Total receivables	162,775	134,791	9,334	49,024
Less allowance for uncollectible	27,978	-	-	12,689
Net total receivable	$ 134,797	$ 134,791	$ 9,334	$ 36,335

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the City for the period ended December 31, 2009 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Improvements	-	$ 981,888	-	$ 981,888
Machinery and equipment	-	2,807,944	-	2,807,944
Infrastructure	-	42,286,045	-	42,286,045
Total	-	46,075,877	-	46,075,877
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvements	-	(57,277)	-	(57,277)
Machinery and equipment	-	(418,691)	-	(418,691)
Infrastructure	-	(1,006,052)	-	(1,006,052)
Total	-	(1,482,020)	-	(1,482,020)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	-	44,593,857	-	44,593,857
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	-	2,536,607	-	2,536,607
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	-	(193,518)	-	(193,518)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	-	$ 2,343,089	-	$ 2,343,089

Additions noted above include assets donated to the City from DeKalb County. Due to the relationship between DeKalb County and the City, these assets were added to the City's Statement of Net Assets at estimated historical cost, less accumulated depreciation. The capital contribution of these assets is recognized in the City's Statement of Activities, as a special item.

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 124,888
Public safety	351,080
Public works	1,006,052
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	1,482,020
Business-type activities:	
Stormwater	$ 193,518

NOTE 7. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The City issued and paid off a tax anticipation note for operating purposes of $3,677,000 at a local financial institution. The borrowing, with an interest rate of 1.19%, matured on December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the principal was paid in full.

Total short-term borrowings interest incurred and expensed for the period ended December 31, 2009, was $30,451.

The following is a summary of the tax anticipation note payable for the period ended December 31, 2009:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Tax anticipation note	$ -	$ 3,677,000	$ (3,677,000)	$ -

NOTE 8. LONG-TERM DEBT

Notes Payable

In January 2009, the City entered into an agreement through a financial institution to borrow $3,000,000 from the Georgia Municipal Association for the purchase of vehicles and equipment for the police department. Semi-annual payments of $326,526, including interest at a rate of 2.92%, will begin in January 2010 and will continue through December 2014. The debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	$ 567,886	$ 85,167	$ 653,053
2011	582,035	71,018	653,053
2012	599,031	54,022	653,053
2013	616,523	36,530	653,053
2014	634,525	18,528	653,053
	$ 3,000,000	$ 265,265	$ 3,265,265

NOTE 8. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

During March 2009, the City entered into an agreement through a financial institution to borrow $500,000 for the purchase of vehicles and equipment for the police department. The debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	$ 94,187	$ 16,936	$ 111,123
2011	97,924	13,199	111,123
2012	101,811	9,312	111,123
2013	105,851	5,272	111,123
2014	54,491	1,070	55,561
	$ 454,264	$ 45,789	$ 500,053

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of long-term debt activity of the City for the period ended December 31, 2009:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Notes payable	$ -	$ 3,500,000	$ (45,736)	$ 3,454,264	$ 662,073
Compensated absences	-	224,747	(79,911)	144,836	111,271
Governmental activity Long-term liabilities	$ -	$ 3,724,747	$ (125,647)	$ 3,599,100	$ 773,344

For governmental activities, compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund.

NOTE 9. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2009 is as follows:

Receivable Entity	Payable Entity	Amount
General Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	$ 162,969
General Fund	Non-major governmental funds	9,334
		$ 172,303

All interfund balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

Interfund transfers:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	$ 97,852
General Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	1,123,080
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	600,000
Nonmajor governmental fund	General Fund	596,505
		$ 2,417,437

NOTE 9. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (CONTINUED)

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

NOTE 10. OPERATING LEASES

The government leases the office facilities under non-cancelable operating leases. This lease does not require payments until January 1, 2010. The City accrues rent expense in an amount such that the total rent expense under the lease is recognized ratably over the lease term. Rent expense for this lease was $302,783 for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2009.

The future minimum lease payments for this lease are as follows:

Year Ending December 31, 2010	
2010	$ 427,141
2011	476,037
2012	486,860
2013	497,931
2014	509,249
2015-2019	2,342,183
Total	$ 4,739,401

NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The government is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of management and legal counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

The City has entered several public/private contractual partnerships for outsourced services and operations. Through these contracts with private companies, an array of operational services are provided via outsourcing. These contracts are an operating contract for which the City is continually monitoring its outsourcing needs as compared to providing services in-house. Currently, these contracts are approximately $4 million annually. The contracts were originally bid for three annual service periods and run through the year ending December 31, 2011.

The City employed encumbrance accounting during the period; however, there were no encumbrances outstanding at December 31, 2009.

NOTE 12. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The City of Dunwoody offers two Retirement Plan options, both of which are a single employer defined contribution plan established and administered by Dunwoody for all full time employees. At December 31, 2009, there were 52 plan members. The City contributes 6.2% and 10% of each employee's salary into the two plans. Employees are not required to contribute to the Plan. Employees are eligible on the first day of the month following thirty days of employment and are fully vested after twelve months. For the fiscal period ending December 31, 2009, the City's contributions to the Plans were $484,726.

NOTE 13. JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities around the Metropolitan Atlanta Georgia area, is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto, which DeKalb County has paid on behalf of the City of Dunwoody. Membership in ARC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organization structure of ARC. ARC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the ARC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from ARC, 40 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

NOTE 14. HOTEL/MOTEL LODGING TAX

The City has levied a 5% lodging tax. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated 48-13-50 requires that all lodging taxes levied of 5% or more be expended or obligated contractually for the promotion of tourism, conventions, or trade shows. During the period ended December 31, 2009, the City received $1,858,613 in hotel/motel taxes. Of this amount, $735,533, or 40%, was used for the promotion of tourism, conventions, or trade shows.

NOTE 15. MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX

The City has levied an excise tax on the rental of motor vehicles. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated 48-13-93 requires that all motor vehicle excise taxes be expended or obligated contractually, in accordance with the City's ordinance, for the acquisition, construction, renovating, improving, maintenance, and equipping of pedestrian walkways, installation of traffic lights, and street lights associated with public safety facilities or public improvements for sports and recreational facilities. During the period ended December 31, 2009, the City received $97,852 in motor vehicle excise taxes. Of this amount, $97,852, or 100%, was used for these purposes.

NOTE 16. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of losses 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 in the state as part of the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency Property and Liability Insurance Fund, a public entity risk pools currently operating as common risk management and insurance programs for member local governments.

As part of this risk pool, the City is obligated to pay all contributions and assessments as prescribed by the pools, to cooperate with the pool's agents and attorneys, to follow loss reduction procedures established by the funds, and to report as promptly as possible, and in accordance with any coverage descriptions issued, all incidents which could result in the funds being required to pay any claim of loss. The City is also to allow the pool's agents and attorneys to represent the City in investigation, settlement discussions and all levels of litigation arising out of any claim made against the City within the scope of loss protection furnished by the funds.

The funds are to defend and protect the members of the funds against liability or loss as prescribed in the member government contract. This fund is to pay all cost taxed against members in any legal proceeding defended by the members, all interest accruing after entry of judgment, and all expenses incurred for investigation, negotiation or defense.

Settled claims have not exceeded the coverages in the first year of operation.

The City carries commercial insurance for other risks of losses. For insured programs, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage in this first period of operation.

General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 6,816,336	$ 6,816,336	$ 6,500,861	$ (315,475)
Sales taxes	2,382,000	2,382,000	2,635,738	253,738
Franchise taxes	3,725,225	3,725,225	3,085,419	(639,806)
Alcohol excise taxes	1,025,678	1,025,678	1,285,319	259,641
Business taxes	2,130,203	2,130,203	2,158,910	28,707
Licenses and permits	400,000	400,000	439,410	39,410
Charges for services	17,102	288,144	327,366	39,222
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	655,483	655,483
Contributions	7,750	7,750	73,889	66,139
Interest earned	-	-	7,968	7,968
Miscellaneous	2,600	2,600	3,647	1,047
Total revenues	16,506,894	16,777,936	17,174,010	396,074
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government				
Mayor and council	153,283	153,283	141,770	11,513
City manager	237,139	237,139	237,232	(93)
City clerk	208,699	208,699	150,813	57,886
General administration	1,163,520	1,163,520	1,023,487	140,033
Finance	2,204,098	2,204,098	2,187,061	17,037
Law	250,000	330,000	327,894	2,106
Contingency	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Total general government	4,316,739	4,396,739	4,068,257	328,482
Judicial	271,947	191,947	192,007	(60)
Public safety	5,078,499	5,078,499	4,809,283	269,216
Public works	1,833,931	1,833,931	1,733,315	100,616
Community development	1,813,500	1,813,500	1,724,838	88,662
Debt service:				
Interest	80,000	80,000	30,451	49,549
Total debt service	80,000	80,000	30,451	49,549
Total expenditures	13,394,616	13,394,616	12,558,151	836,465
Excess of revenues over expenditures	3,112,278	3,383,320	4,615,859	1,232,539

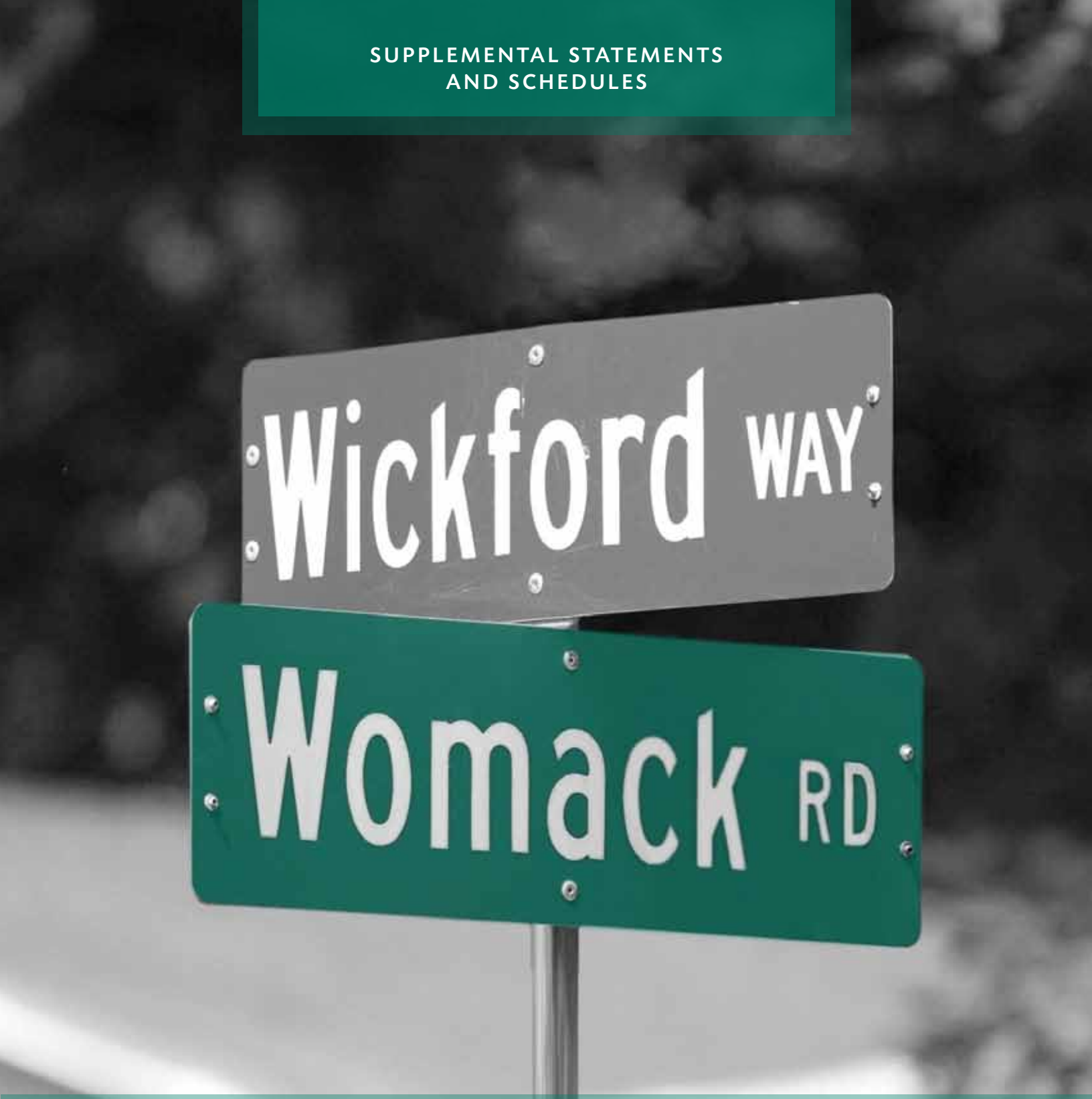
Continued

General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
For the year ended December 31, 2009

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	$ 1,671,042	$ 1,400,000	$ 1,220,932	$ (179,068)
Transfers out	(1,194,235)	(1,194,235)	(1,196,505)	(2,270)
Total other financing sources (uses)	476,807	205,765	24,427	(181,338)
Net change in fund balance (budgetary basis)	$ 3,589,085	$ 3,589,085	4,640,286	$ 1,051,201
	Less expenditures for accrued rent		(302,783)	
	Less expenditures for leasehold improvements		(668,646)	
	Less expenditures for accrued salaries		(294,231)	
	Net change in fund balance (GAAP basis)		$ 3,374,626	

Hotel/Motel Tax Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual (GAAP Basis)
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Budget			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ -	$ 1,566,667	$ 1,858,613	$ 291,946
Interest	-	-	975	975
Total revenues	-	1,566,667	1,859,588	292,921
Expenditures:				
General government	-	626,667	735,533	(108,866)
Total expenditures	-	626,667	735,533	(108,866)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	940,000	1,124,055	184,055
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	-	(940,000)	(1,123,080)	(183,080)
Total other financing uses	-	(940,000)	(1,123,080)	(183,080)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	975	975
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ 975	$ 975



WOMACK ROAD

Womack Road is named for the Womack family, whose homeplace was where Georgia Perimeter College is today. Two Womack men, Lester and Elmer, served in the army in France during World War I where stories say they never left each other's side. The Womacks once owned 104 acres. Vermack Road was once called Martin Road after the Martin family that lived along it, about where Dunwoody High School is. The name was later changed to Vermack, which is a combination of Womack and Vernon from Mount Vernon. The Womack name lives on with many who still call Dunwoody home.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Fund – To account for the revenues and expenditures related to the excise taxes collected on motor vehicles.

Debt Service Fund – To account for the debt service expenditures of the City.

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2009

	Special Revenue Fund		
	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Government Funds
ASSETS			
Cash	$ -	$ 540,944	$ 540,944
Taxes receivable	9,334	-	9,334
Total assets	9,334	540,944	550,278
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
LIABILITIES			
Due to other funds	9,334	-	9,334
Total liabilities	9,334	-	9,334
FUND BALANCES			
Fund balances:			
Assigned to:			
Debt service	-	540,944	540,944
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 9,334	$ 540,944	$ 550,278

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Special Revenue Fund		
	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ 97,852	$ -	$ 97,852
Total revenues	97,852	-	97,852
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Debt service			
Principal	-	45,736	45,736
Interest	-	9,825	9,825
Total expenditures	-	55,561	55,561
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	97,852	(55,561)	42,291
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	-	596,505	596,505
Transfers out	(97,852)	-	(97,852)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(97,852)	596,505	498,653
Net change in fund balances	-	540,944	540,944
FUND BALANCES, beginning of year	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES, end of year	$ -	$ 540,944	$ 540,944

Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual (GAAP Basis)
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Budget		Actual	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 97,852	$ 57,852
Total revenues	40,000	40,000	97,852	57,852
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	-	-	(97,852)	(97,852)
Total other financing uses	-	-	(97,852)	(97,852)
Net change in fund balances	40,000	40,000	-	(40,000)
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ (40,000)

Debt Service Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual (GAAP Basis)
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Budget			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Expenditures:				
Capital outlay				
Principal	$ 55,135	$ 110,270	$ 45,736	$ 64,534
Interest	11,190	22,380	9,825	12,555
Total expenditures	66,325	132,650	55,561	77,089
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	596,505	596,505	596,505	-
Total other financing sources	596,505	596,505	596,505	-
Net change in fund balances	530,180	463,855	540,944	(77,089)
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 530,180	$ 463,855	$ 540,944	$ (77,089)

Capital Projects Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual (GAAP Basis)
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Budget			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Expenditures:				
General government	$ -	$ 912,000	$ 528,504	$ 383,496
Public safety	2,588,000	2,588,000	2,553,833	34,167
Public works	-	600,000	70,473	529,527
Total expenditures	2,588,000	4,100,000	3,152,810	947,190
Other financing sources:				
Issuance of long-term debt	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-
Transfers in	-	600,000	600,000	-
Total other financing sources	3,500,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	-
Net change in fund balances	912,000	-	947,190	(947,190)
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 912,000	$ -	$ 947,190	$ (947,190)

Agency Fund

Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals and other agencies.

Municipal Court Fund – To account for the collection of cash appearance bonds by the Municipal Court.

Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities
Agency Fund
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

	Balance December 1, 2008	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31, 2009
MUNICIPAL COURT FUND				
Assets:				
Cash	$ -	$ 1,159,165	$ 848,199	$ 310,966
Liabilities:				
Due to others	$ -	$ 1,159,165	$ 848,199	$ 310,966

Component Unit

Dunwoody Convention and Visitors Bureau – To account for the revenue and the expenditures of promoting tourism within the City as funded by Hotel/Motel tax revenue.

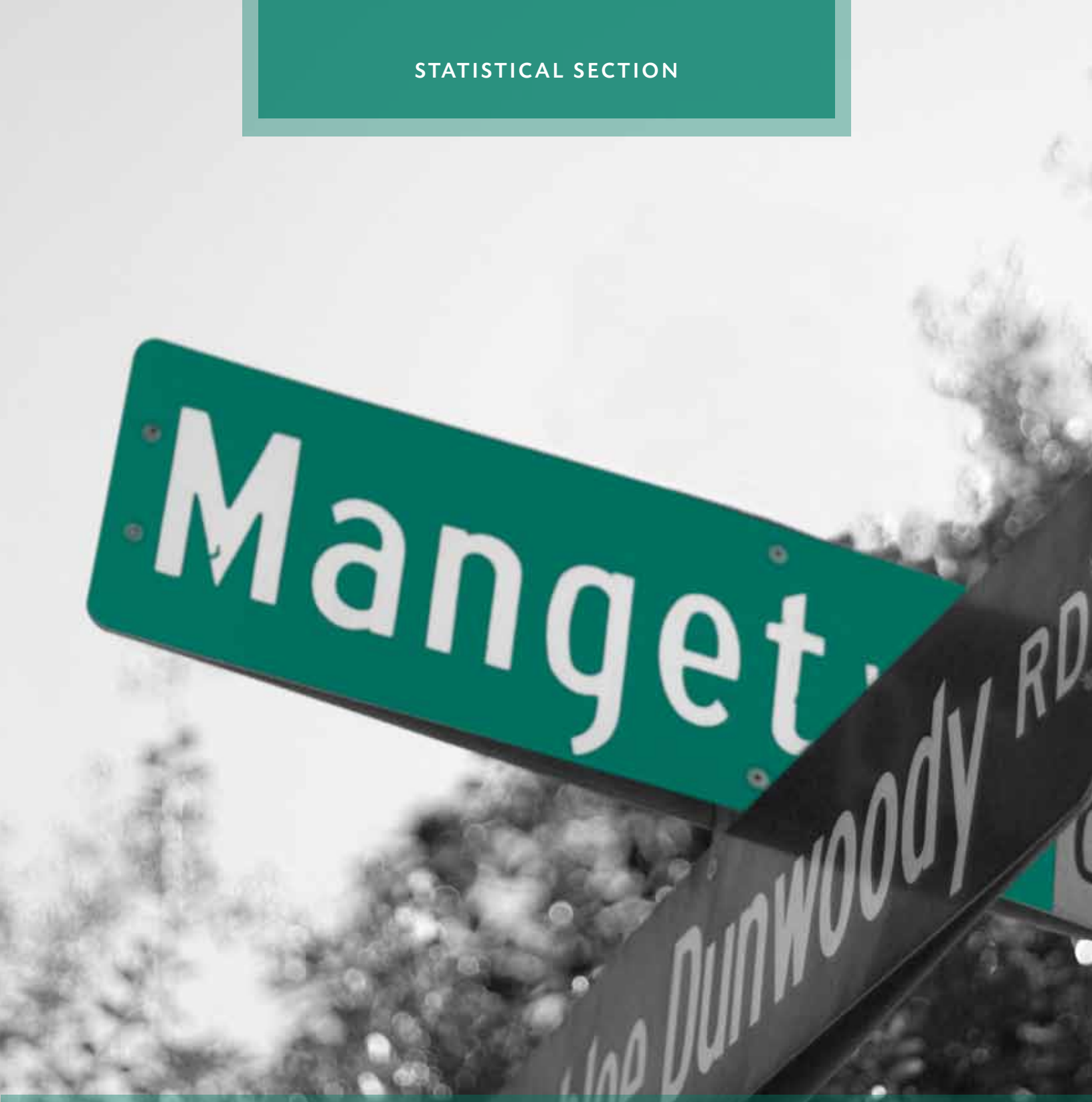
Balance Sheet
Component Unit - Dunwoody Convention and Visitors Bureau
December 31, 2009

ASSETS	
Cash	$ 214,688
Total assets	214,688
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	188
Total liabilities	188
FUND BALANCE	
Restricted for promotion of tourism	214,500
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 214,688

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Component Unit - Dunwoody Convention and Visitors Bureau
For the thirteen months ended December 31, 2009

REVENUES	
Intergovernmental revenues	$ 248,000
Interest	573
Total revenues	248,573
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government	34,073
Total expenditures	34,073
Excess of revenues over expenditures	214,500
Net change in fund balances	214,500
FUND BALANCES, beginning of period	-
FUND BALANCES, end of period	$ 214,500

STATISTICAL SECTION



MANGET WAY

Manget Way and Manget Court, off Chamblee Dunwoody Road, are named for Manget Davis. He and his wife, Elizabeth Davis, were important in the Dunwoody community, and Elizabeth was principal of the Dunwoody School for many years. They bought their 50 acres of land originally from Calhoun Spruill. When they sold part of their land to a subdivision developer named Herbert Bryan, he named the streets, including Nerine Circle, after his wife. This was the first subdivision of Dunwoody.

Statistical Section

This part of the City of Dunwoody's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Page

Financial Trends **48**

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity **54**

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, property tax.

Debt Capacity **59**

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information **61**

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Operating Information **63**

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial report. The City's first period of operation is the fiscal period ended 2009; therefore, data prior to 2009 is not available.

Net Assets by Component
Current Period
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2009
Governmental activities:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	$ 41,895,527
Restricted for HOST outlays	2,637,621
Unrestricted	1,265,017
Total governmental activities net assets	45,798,165
Business-type activities:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,343,089
Unrestricted	1,044,752
Total business-type activities net assets	3,387,841
Primary government:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	44,238,616
Restricted for HOST outlays	2,637,621
Unrestricted	2,309,769
Total primary government net assets	$ 49,186,006

Changes in Net Assets
Current Period
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2009
Expenses	
Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 4,804,898
Judicial	197,718
Public safety	5,981,437
Public works	2,809,840
Community development	1,724,838
Interest on long-term debt	128,581
Total governmental activities expenses	15,647,312
Business-type activities:	
Stormwater	408,449
Total business-type activities expenses:	408,449
Total primary government expenses	$ 16,055,761
Program revenues	
Governmental activities:	
Charges for services:	
General government	$ 20,498
Judicial	655,483
Public safety	14,025
Public works	294,860
Community development	439,410
Operating grants and contributions	73,889
Total governmental activities program revenues	1,498,165
Business-type activities:	
Charges for services	
Stormwater	1,259,683
Total business-type activities program revenues	1,259,683
Net (expense) revenue:	
Governmental activities	(14,149,147)
Business-type activities	851,234
Total primary government net (expense) revenue	$ (13,297,913)

continued

Changes in Net Assets
Current Period
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2009
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets	
Governmental activities:	
Taxes:	
Property taxes	$ 6,528,839
Sales taxes	2,635,738
Hotel/Motel taxes	1,858,613
Franchise taxes	3,085,419
Business taxes	2,158,910
Alcohol & excise taxes	1,383,171
Unrestricted investment earnings	8,943
Miscellaneous revenues	1,630
Special item - donation of infrastructure at incorporation	42,286,049
Total governmental activities	59,947,312
Business-type activities:	
Special item - donation of infrastructure at incorporation	2,536,607
Total business-type activities	2,536,607
Total primary government net (expense) revenue	62,483,919
Change in Net Assets	
Governmental activities	45,798,165
Business-type activities	3,387,841
Total primary government	$ 49,186,006

Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source

Current Period

(accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Taxes	Sales Taxes	Hotel/Motel Taxes	Franchise Taxes	Business Taxes	Alcohol & Excise Taxes	Total
2009	$ 6,528,839	$ 2,635,738	$ 1,858,613	$ 3,085,419	$ 2,158,910	$ 1,383,171	$ 17,650,690

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Current Period
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2009
General Fund	
Nonspendable	$ 135,373
Spendable:	
Restricted for HOST	2,637,621
Unassigned	601,632
Total general fund	3,374,626
All Other Governmental Funds	
Restricted:	
Capital projects	755,934
Assigned:	
Promotion of tourism	975
Capital projects	191,256
Debt service	540,944
Total all other governmental funds	$ 1,489,109

Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds
Current Period
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2009
Revenues	
Taxes	$ 17,622,712
Licenses and permits	439,410
Charges for services	327,366
Fines and forfeitures	655,483
Contributions	73,889
Interest earned	8,943
Miscellaneous	3,647
Total revenues	19,131,450
Expenditures	
Current:	
General government	6,345,057
Judicial	194,533
Public safety	7,613,487
Public works	1,803,788
Community development	1,724,838
Debt service:	
Principal	45,736
Interest	40,276
Total expenditures	17,767,715
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,363,735
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Issuance of long term debt	3,500,000
Transfers in	2,417,437
Transfers out	(2,417,437)
Total other financing sources (uses)	3,500,000
Net change in fund balances	$ 4,863,735
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	0.6%

General Governmental Tax Revenues by Source
Current Period
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Taxes	Sales Taxes	Hotel/Motel Taxes	Franchise Taxes	Business Taxes	Alcohol & Excise Taxes	Total
2009	$ 6,500,861	$ 2,635,738	$ 1,858,613	$ 3,085,419	$ 2,158,910	$ 1,383,171	$ 17,622,712

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Current Period

Calendar Year	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Industrial Property	Personal Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
2009	$ 1,705,668,325	$ 1,311,612,849	$ 2,170,120	$ 161,248,291	$ 3,180,699,585	2.740	$ 7,951,748,963	40%

Source: DeKalb County Tax Commissioner

Property Tax Rates
Direct and Overlapping Governments
Current Period
(rate per $1,000 of assessed value)

		DeKalb County							
Calendar Year	Dunwoody	Operating Millage	Debt Service Millage	Fire District Millage	Hospital Millage	Total County Millage	Total School District Millage	State	Total Direct & Overlapping Rates
2009	2.740	8.000	1.940	2.460	0.960	13.360	22.980	0.250	39.330

Source: DeKalb County Tax Commissioner

Note: As set forth in the City's charter, the millage rate cannot exceed 3.04 mills unless a higher limit is approved through a referendum by a majority of qualified voters of the City

Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Period

Taxpayer	2009		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
PERIMETER MALL LLC	$ 71,498,626	1	2.25 %
RB TERRACES LLC	60,914,842	2	1.92 %
KOGER RAVINIA LLC	36,000,000	3	1.13 %
GLL PERIMETER PLACE LP	29,452,962	4	0.93 %
BROADSTONE AT DUNWOODY LLC	27,003,148	5	0.85 %
JEFFERSON AT PERIMETER LP	22,528,462	6	0.71 %
FAIRFIELD PERIMETER LLC	22,307,400	7	0.70 %
MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE	22,020,800	8	0.69 %
PERIMETER ATLANTA SC LLC	20,059,966	9	0.63 %
METROPOLITAN III	18,800,000	10	0.59 %
Totals	$ 330,586,206		10.39 %

Source: DeKalb County Tax Commissioner

Note: 2009 is the first year the City levied property taxes

Property Tax Levies and Collections
Current Period

Fiscal Period Ended December 31,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2009	$ 6,482,227	$ 6,040,785	93.2 %	$ N/A	$ 6,040,785	93.2 %

Source: DeKalb County Tax Commissioner

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Current Period

	Governmental Activities		
Fiscal Period Ended December 31,	Notes Payable	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
2009	$ 3,500,000	0.14 %	$ 80.79

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
As of December 31, 2009

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
DeKalb County	$ 345,347,000	11.81 %	$ 40,771,667
Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority	200,881,000	11.81 %	23,716,011
Total overlapping debt	$ 546,228,000		$ 64,487,678

Source: Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages and debt outstanding obtained from DeKalb County's Finance Department

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government

(1) The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the County's taxable assessed value that is within the City's boundaries and dividing it by the County's total taxable assessed value

Demographic and Economic Statistics
Current Period

Fiscal Period	Population (1)	Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands) (1)	Per Capita Personal Income (1)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (2)	Rate (1)
2009	43,322	$ 2,437,036	$ 56,254	38.4	5,798	10.1 %

(1) Source: US Census Bureau - American Factfinder

(2) Source: DeKalb County Schools

Note: Population, per capita and personal income are estimates based on past regional trends

Principal Employers
Current Period

Employer	2009		
	Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment (2)
SIX CONTINENTS HOTELS	967	1	3.89 %
MACY'S CORPORATE	785	2	3.16
T MOBILE	767	3	3.09
WALDEN SECURITY	606	4	2.44
PHILIPS HEALTHCARE	492	5	1.98
UHS OF PEACHFORD LP	453	6	1.82
AUTOTRADER COM INC	435	7	1.75
COMPUTER GENERATED SOLUTIONS	420	8	1.69
MACY'S #20	412	9	1.66
ER SOLUTIONS INC	400	10	1.61
Totals	5,737		23.09 %

(1) Source: 2009 individual employers' business license filings

(2) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function

Current Period

Function	2009
General government	3
Judicial	1
Public safety	48
Total	52

Source: City of Dunwoody Human Resources Department

Note: Indicators are not available for the Public Works and Community Development functions

Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Current Period

Function/Program	2009
Police	
Stations (1)	1
Patrol Units	40
Patrol Zones	3
Public Works	
Streets (miles)	185
Traffic Signals	78
Source: Various City departments	
(1) Reflects building operating lease	
Note: Indicators are not available for the General Government, Judical and Community Development functions	

Operating Indicators by Function
For the Seven Months Ended December 31, 2009

Function	2009
Police	
Arrests	1,287
Incidents	3,834
Citations	6,318
Public Works	
Potholes repaired	423
Storm drains cleaned/repaired	321
Municipal Court	
Citations processed	8,475
Clients successfully completing probation	297
Community Development	
Permits issued	1,110
Inspections completed	6,012
Sources: Various government departments	
Note: Indicators are not available for the general government function	
Municipal Court processed citations issued by DeKalb County for the first part of the year	

