

SAV. CM. 01-1987

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City of Savannah ANNUAL REPORT July 1988



Ruth George
1988

On The Cover

City Hall

The gold dome atop Savannah's City Hall was unveiled on April 23, 1987 and officially presented to its owners, the citizens of Savannah.

The gold leafing project began in the fall of 1986, and took several months to complete. Total cost of the project was approximately \$230,000...funded in large part by a local donor who prefers to remain anonymous.

Only \$25,000 of the total cost was actually used for the gold. The rest of the cost went toward other materials, the specialized talents of the O'Neil steeplejack family (who actually did the work), and extensive repair work required before the actual leafing could begin.

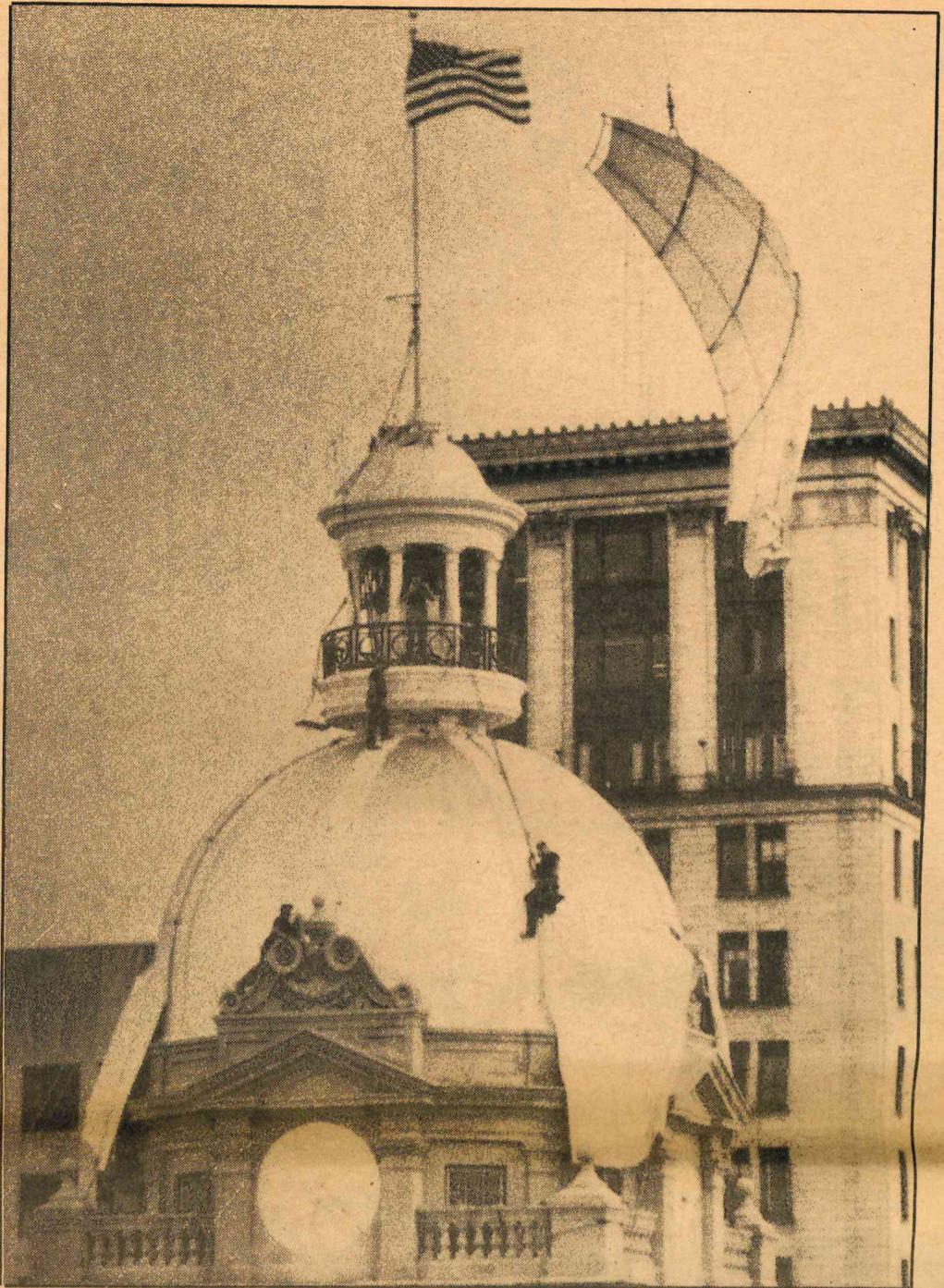
A little more than four pounds of 23-karat gold were required to completely cover the dome and cupola. The precious metal was applied in 2-inch squares, called gold leafing, which are tissue paper thin. They were applied one sheet at a time.

The dome and cupola atop City Hall, built in 1905, had originally been bronze. Over the years, it had weathered and deteriorated and had even been painted in attempts to preserve it. Now, with a minimum of upkeep (a good cleaning every five years or so), the beauty of the gold dome is expected to last for many decades.

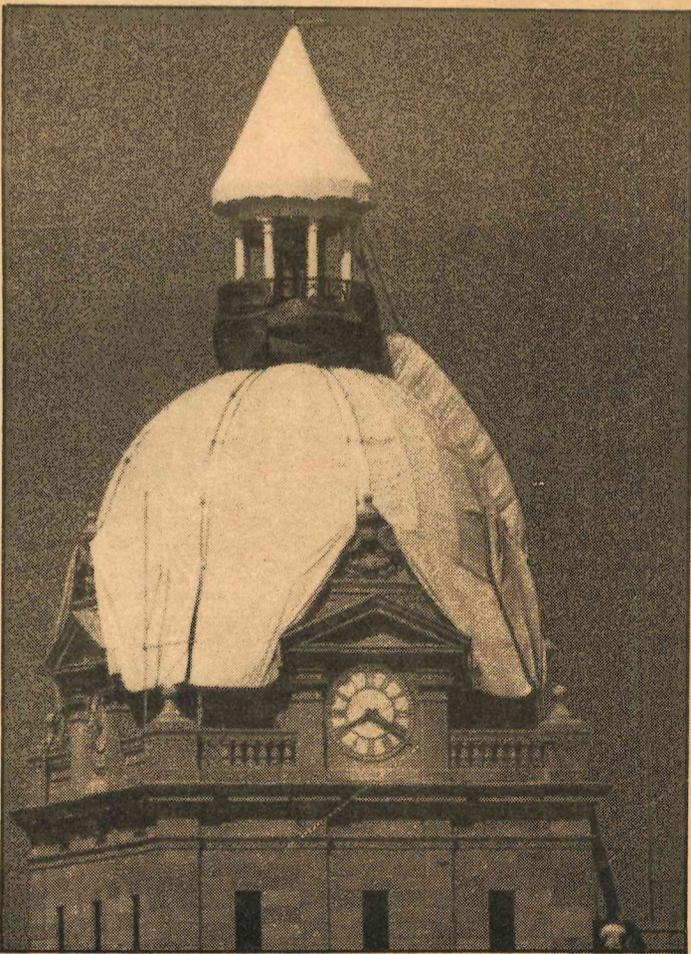
Architect: Albert Swanke, a Georgia native who now has offices in New Orleans. He is also the architect who designed the renovation work on the Statue of Liberty project. Swanke donated his services for this project.

Engineer: Gus Bell, of the Hussey, Gay, Bell and DeYoung Engineering firm here in Savannah. His services, and his firm's, were also donated to this project.

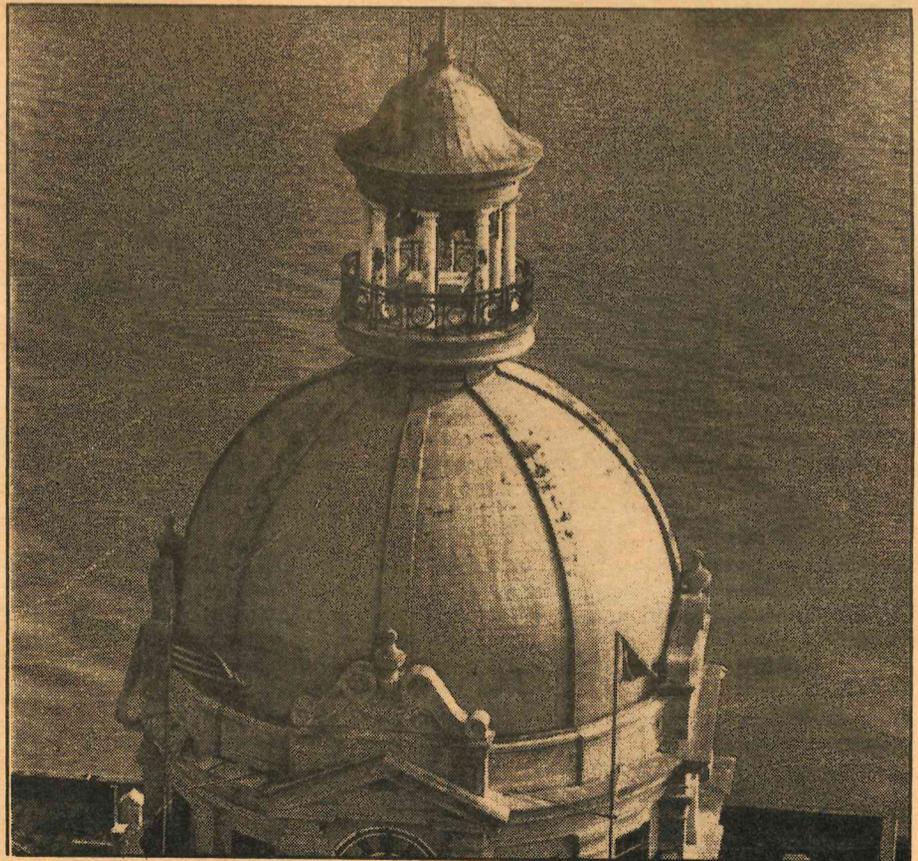
Artwork: The artwork on the cover of this Annual Report was designed and rendered by Ruth George. Ms. George is the Arts Specialist for the City of Savannah's Leisure Services Bureau, and teaches arts classes in various media. She is an active member of the Savannah Artists' Guild and the Savannah Art Association.



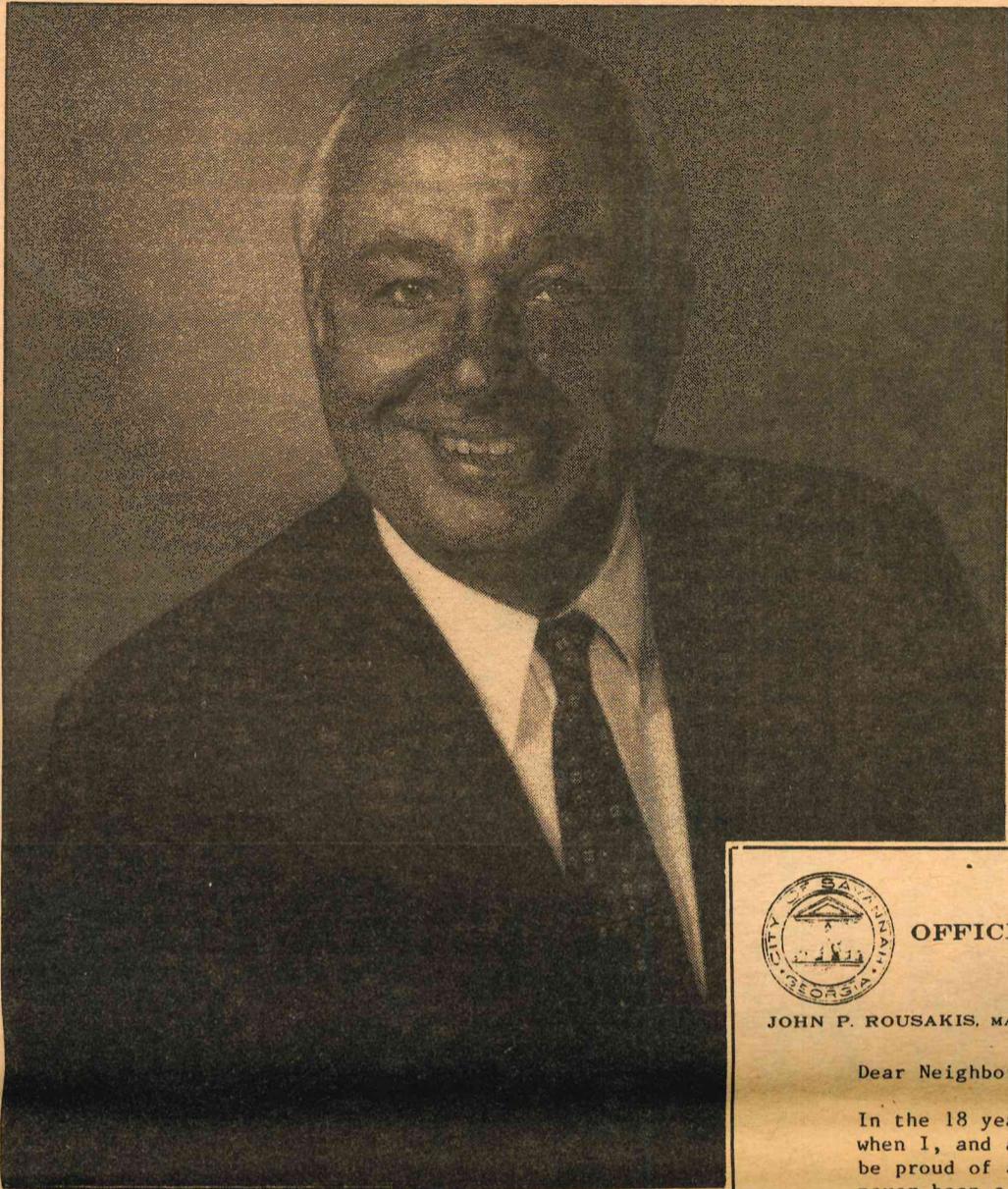
The gold dome unveiling on April 23, 1987



Canvas panels covered the dome for several months while gold leaf was applied



City Hall dome before restoration project



Mayor John P. Rousakis

Mayor's Message



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR - CITY OF SAVANNAH

JOHN P. ROUSAKIS, MAYOR

July, 1988

Dear Neighbor/Friend/Savannahian,

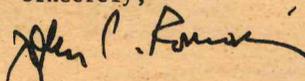
In the 18 years I've been Mayor, there has never been a time when I, and all of us as Savannahians, have had so much to be proud of and excited about as we do right now. There's never been a time when we've had so much to look forward to as we do today.

These eighteen years, I, and all of us together, have had a vision ... not of what Savannah is, but of what Savannah can be; not of what this City might or should be, but a vision of what Savannah will be. We've had this vision for our City because we have refused to accept the image of Savannah as a sleepy little Southern town which resists change and progress.

- My vision for this City has been a community in which all of our neighborhoods are safe and clean.
- My vision for this City has been a community which continues to enjoy a sound economy, and which promotes, attracts, and maintains even more new business, industry, and economic development.
- My vision for this City has been a community of residents who continue to care about each other and help one another when it's needed -- as we always have -- and who live together in cooperation, trust, and respect.

We have come a long way, by pooling our people, our ideas, and our resources, toward making this vision for our City a reality. Savannah is truly a "world-class" City ... a model and goal for other cities to strive toward. And, by continuing to work together, as we have in the past, there will be an even greater reason for pride and excitement in what we have accomplished. With everyone's effort, our fondest visions ... for our City, for ourselves, and for our children ... will no longer be a goal toward which we must strive -- they will be our way of life.

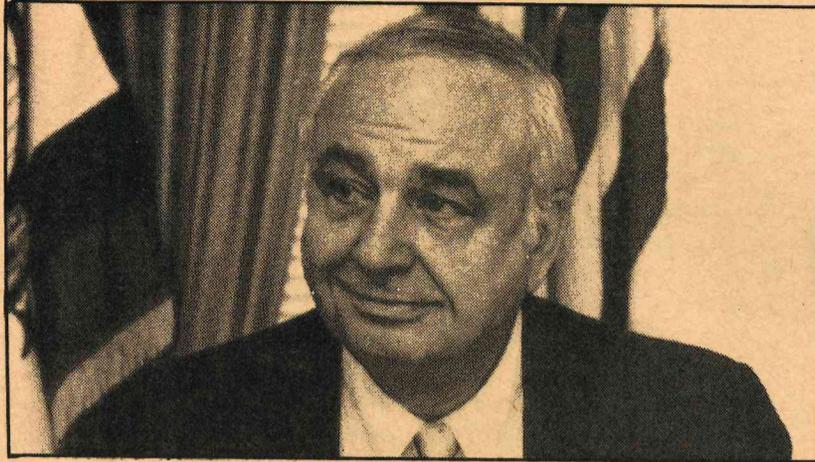
Sincerely,


John P. Rousakis
Mayor

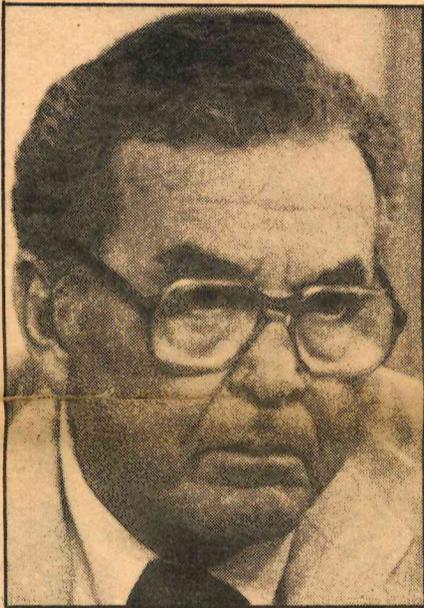
Savannah City Council

Savannah City Council consists of a Mayor and eight Aldermen. The Mayor and two of the Aldermen are elected at-large and six of the Aldermen are elected by districts. Council members serve concurrent terms. The Council meets bi-weekly on Thursday afternoons at 2 p.m. in Council Chambers on the second floor of City Hall.

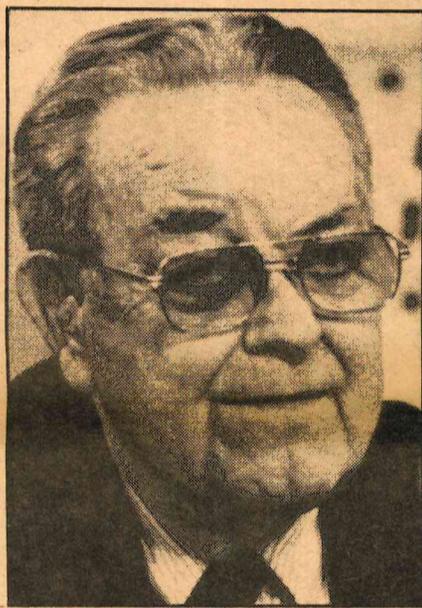
City Council



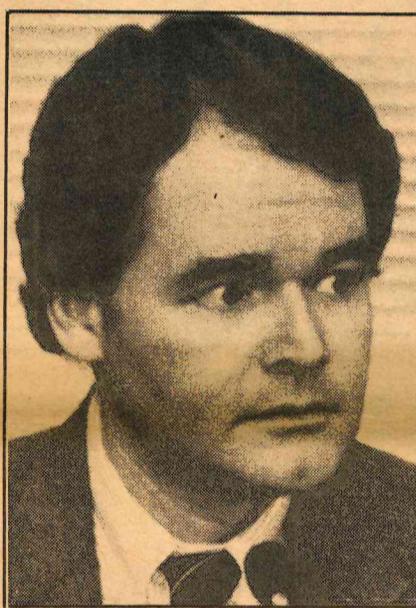
Mayor John Rousakis – Mr. Rousakis' administration as Mayor of Savannah began with his election in 1970; he is presently serving in his fifth term of office.



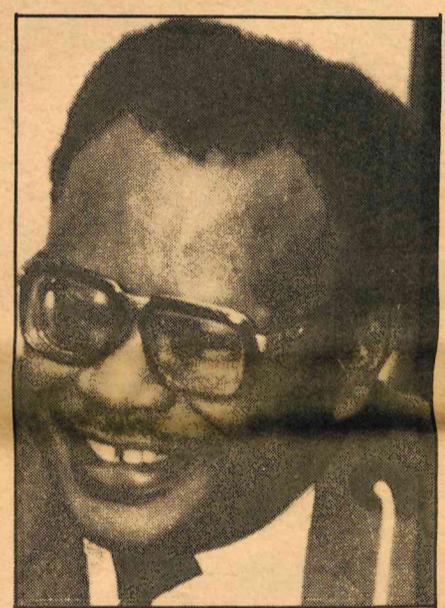
Leo E. Center, Mayor Pro-Tem – Mr. Center is now serving in his fifth term as an at-large Alderman on City Council since his first election in 1970. He was elected Mayor Pro-Tem in 1983.



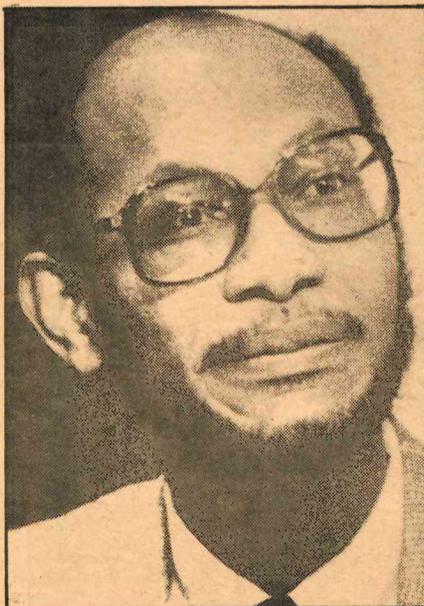
Harley C. Morrison, Chairman – Now in his fifth term as District 3 Alderman, Mr. Morrison was elected to City Council in 1970.



Brooks Stillwell, Alderman – In 1974, Brooks Stillwell was elected as the youngest Alderman in Savannah's history. In 1986, he was elected to an at-large seat for his fourth term on City Council.



Robert E. Robinson, Vice-Chairman – First elected to City Council in 1982, Mr. Robert Robinson was elected to a second term as the District 5 Alderman in 1986.



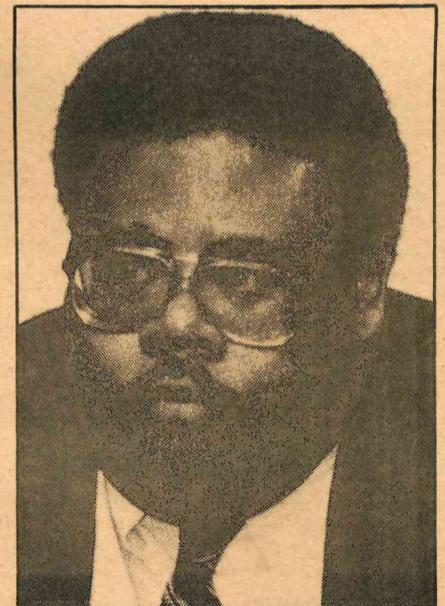
Otis S. Johnson, Alderman – Now serving his second term on City Council since his election in 1982, Dr. Johnson represents District 2.



Elizabeth M. Sheehan, Alderman – Mrs. Sheehan's first term as District 4 Alderman began with her election in 1986.



George A. Zettler, Alderman – Mr. Zettler was elected to the City Council by voters in District 6 in 1982, then re-elected to that post in 1986.



Floyd Adams, Vice-Chairman – Mr. Adams is now serving his second term as District I Alderman since his election to council in 1982.



CITY OF SAVANNAH - Office of the City Manager
 P.O. Box 1027 • Savannah, Georgia 31402 • 912-235-1000

July 1988

Mayor and Aldermen
 City of Savannah
 Savannah, Georgia

Dear Council Members:

The City of Savannah, like all cities, operates a monopoly under which our citizens must either use our product or do without. If our citizens are dissatisfied, they can complain to management; they can even change management at election time. But they cannot switch to another provider. It is for this reason that we take the management of this City very seriously and consider each and every resident of Savannah to be an important 'customer' and a stockholder of this community.

The attached report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of the various bureaus and departments of the City government under the budget and program of work, authorized by you, for budget year 1987 and this year to date. These accomplishments include:

- the reduction in the Part I crime rate in the City by 13% in 1987;
- the completion, dedication, and operation of Savannah's Resource Recovery facility, one of the most economically and environmentally sound solid waste disposal facilities in the world;
- completion of an extensive and comprehensive study of housing conditions in the downtown area, on which will be based a far-reaching program to update existing stock;
- the opening of the Allen E. Paulson softball complex, one of the finest facilities in the southeast - a facility which has already made a measurable impact on our tourist economy;
- the establishment of a Public Information Office to improve communications between the City government and the citizens it serves;
- participation in the unprecedented community-wide effort to address the social problems of our at-risk youth and obtain a \$10 million grant from the Annie Casey Foundation.

These and other achievements are described in this annual report which, for the first time this year, is being distributed to all the citizens of this City. After reading this report, I think you, and they, will agree that these departments are doing an outstanding job in meeting program objectives and that the heads of these departments, and their staffs, are serving the citizens of Savannah with great dedication and commitment.

Sincerely,

Arthur A. Mendonsa
 Arthur A. Mendonsa
 City Manager

Savannah's City Government

Savannah's City government operates under a council-manager system, and has since 1954. Under this system, City Council is the policy making body; it determines the programs the City will provide, levies taxes and enacts legislation to formalize the programs and policies it has established.

The City Manager is appointed by the City Council. He is the chief executive officer, and head of the administrative branch of the City government. He is responsible to the Mayor and Aldermen for implementing the programs and policies they adopt. He recommends the annual budget and work program, and advises the Council on policy and legislative matters.

Prior to 1954, the City of Savannah operated under the weak-mayor form of government. Under this system, there was no chief executive officer, and in 1953, the City ended its fiscal year with an operating deficit of \$1.2 million. The poor financial condition of the City, a long history of financial troubles, years of neglect and deferred maintenance, combined with other consequences of mismanagement caused the citizens of Savannah to restructure the City government. In a referendum held on March 8, 1951, the citizens voted to replace the weak-mayor system. The council-manager charter was enacted in 1953 and the new system went into effect in 1954.

Today, the City of Savannah is in sound financial condition, and has been for the past 20 years. Equipment is repaired/replaced on schedule; the City's infrastructure system and public facilities are being maintained, improved and expanded. A modern personnel system is in place and the City is active in providing human service programs for citizens, and in encouraging, promoting and providing for the economic development of this community.

Management and Finance:
 Oversees the day-to-day business dealings of the City, including the annual budget, revenues, purchasing, personnel, data processing and the ongoing maintenance of City buildings, facilities and properties.

Public Development:
 Oversees all human services, economic development and physical improvement programs administered by the City for the betterment of the community.

Facilities Maintenance:
 Providing, maintaining and improving services to Savannah's citizens, including water, sewerage, streets, paving, drainage and all public facilities of the City.

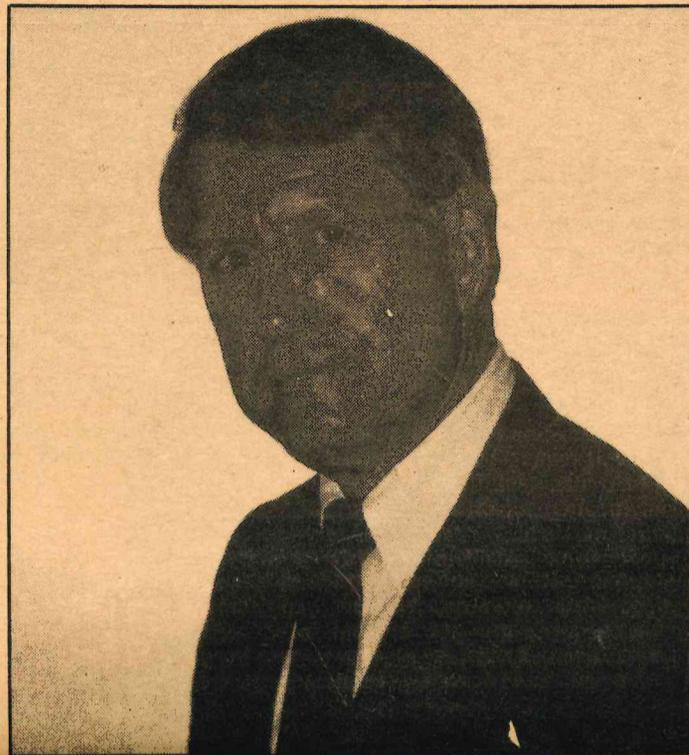
Sanitation:
 Providing cleanliness..from residential and commercial trash collection, to street sweeping, litter control, Resource Recovery and recycling.

Police Department:
 Providing for a safer City by preventing crime, apprehending violators, maintaining public order and controlling traffic through enforcement of traffic laws.

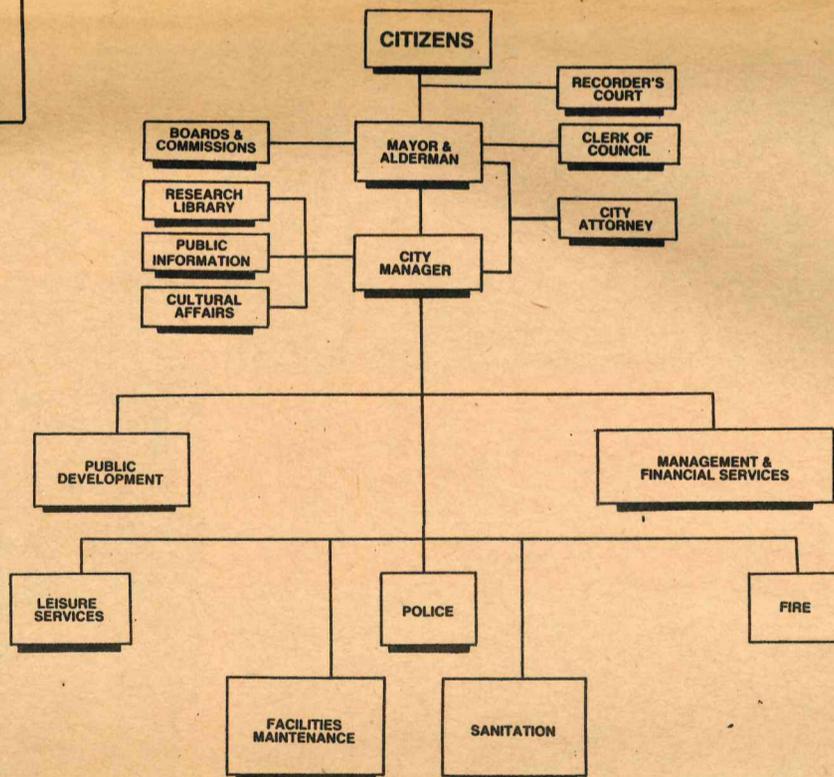
Fire Department:
 One of the most highly trained departments in the state, providing fire protection throughout the City...with emphasis on fire prevention.

Leisure Services:
 Providing leisure time programs and facilities for all the citizens of this community, regardless of race, religion, age or handicapped condition.

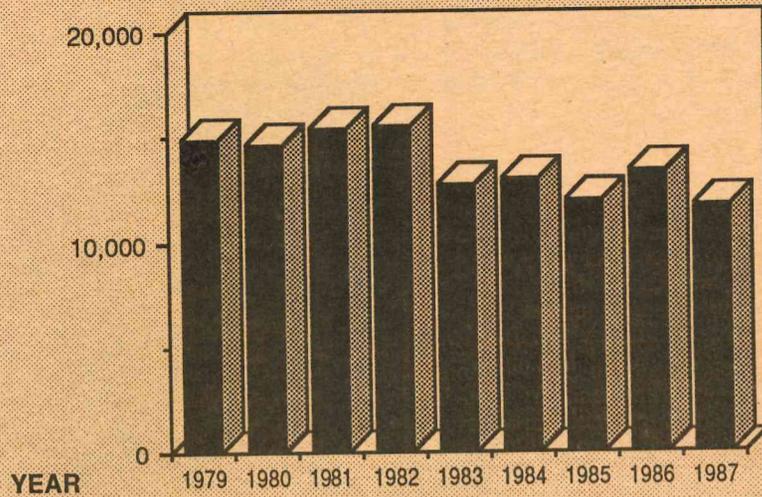
City Organization



Arthur A. Mendonsa



PART 1 CRIMES



Safe, Clean Neighborhoods

Police Department

The subject of safety in our City has been a much discussed, hotly debated topic in Savannah for the last decade, and especially during the past several years. Crime is a valid concern, nationally, regionally, on the state level, and here in this City. However, despite what's been written and said, and despite Savannah's increasing population, this City is a safer place to live now than it was a decade ago.

Part 1 Crimes

Category	1986	1987	% Decreased
Homicide	29	22	24
Rape	102	58	42
Robbery	679	603	11
Aggravated Assault	393	353	10
Burglary	3609	3363	7
Larceny	8148	6898	15
Auto Theft	426	402	6
TOTAL PART 1:	13,386	11,699	13%

YEAR	PART 1 CRIMES REPORTED
1979	14,868
1980	14,654
1981	15,369
1982	15,589
1983	12,727
1984	12,943
1985	11,995
1986	13,386
1987	11,699

The City's Part I crime rate* was lower in 1987 than it has been in more than 10 years, thanks to the continuing and targeted efforts of the Savannah Police Department. There was a 13 percent reduction in the Part I rate compared to 1986. Each of the seven major crime categories reflect decreases: Violent crimes, down by 13.9 percent; Property crimes, down by 12.5 percent in 1987.

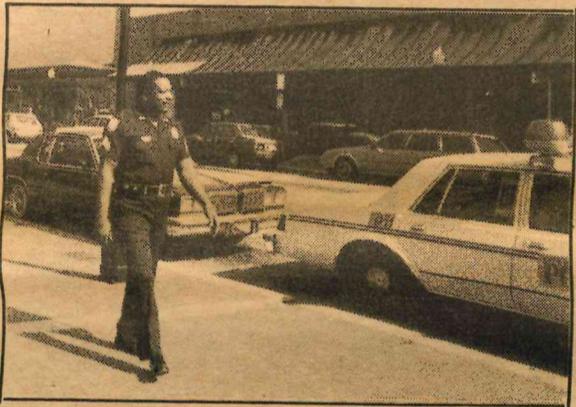
*Part I crimes is a term used in law enforcement which refers to violent and serious property-related criminal offenses; these include murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft and aggravated assault.



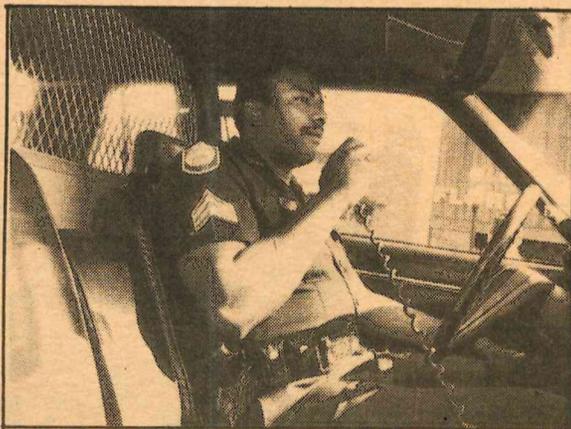
The first of several police mini-stations was opened in 1986 in the Hitch Village public housing neighborhood. Two more mini-stations have opened this year...one in Yamacraw Village, and the other in the Fellwood Homes neighborhood.



Ribbon-cutting ceremonies were held February 12, 1988 to officially open the Downtown Police Mini-station. It is located on Broughton Street, but is designed to increase police presence throughout the downtown business, retail and residential sections of the City.



Three new police officers have been assigned permanent duty to the downtown mini-station...in addition to the two officers who are permanently assigned to walking patrol on Broughton Street. Savannah City Council allocated \$84,000 in new program costs to establish this visibility program in the downtown area.



Officers are assigned specific times within each shift to park and walk through their assigned target areas.

A new patrol car? Not exactly. This miniature patrol car, nicknamed "P.C.," is a radio-controlled robot which was donated to the Savannah Police Department. P.C., who is able to converse with the children, and answer questions, is being used by the S.P.D. to teach students about safety.

Safe, Clean Neighborhoods

Police Department

The actual crime rate in a city, and the residents' perception of their safety, are unfortunately not always the same thing. The Savannah Police Department recognizes this fact; and, improving the public's sense of safety, through increased police visibility, has become a major priority for the S.P.D. Police visibility is one reason for establishing the mini-stations, as well as crime deterrence through increased police presence...especially in those areas of the City which have been shown to have more of a crime problem than others. Our public housing neighborhoods fall into this category.

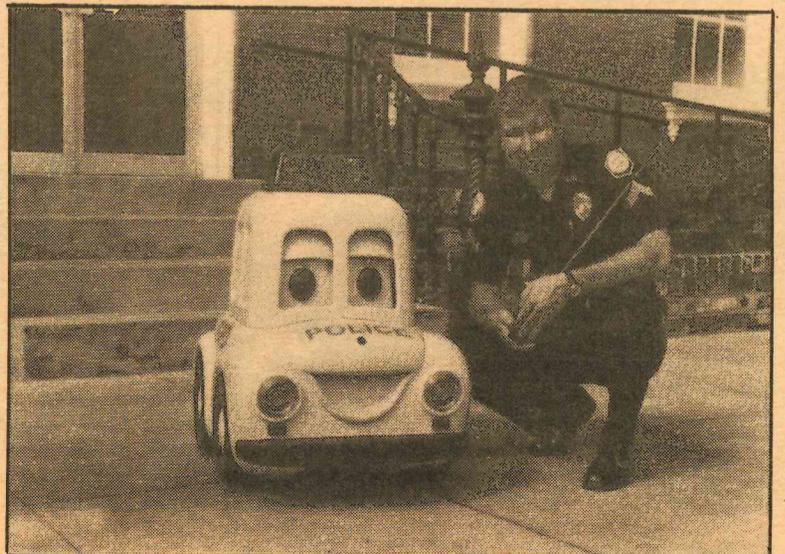
Another reason for establishing these mini-stations, in these specific neighborhoods, is crime prevention. In addition to the usual police functions, the stations are home base for a number of outreach programs, including programs for youth, crime prevention and deterrence, "Say No to Drugs" programs, job placement seminars and safety.

The areas which have the most crime also have the highest number of victims, and, the county-wide Victim Assistance program has recently become involved with the mini-stations, bringing assistance into the neighborhoods which need it most. Other service providers have expressed interest in becoming involved with "site" programs at the mini-stations, including SAFE Shelter, dealing with domestic violence problems, and the Neighbor-to-Neighbor Justice program.

The Savannah Police Department has also begun implementation of a City-wide visibility program to include all patrol zones and residential areas in the City. Officers are frequenting target areas, such as parks, commercial zones and pedestrian traffic areas. The "beat" structure for patrol officers was redesigned late in 1987, and implemented in January of 1988...with strong emphasis on citizen involvement through Neighborhood Watch and other programs.

Solving crimes and the apprehension of offenders are, of course, priorities, but the Savannah Police Department continues to emphasize crime prevention. This is evident in the number and variety of outreach programs offered to the public and administered by the S.P.D.

City police last year conducted programs in which almost 10,000 Savannahians participated. These programs included shoplifting seminars for merchants and retail salespersons, robbery prevention seminars, home security surveys, self-protection courses, Neighborhood Watch and youth programs.



Safe, Clean Neighborhoods

Fire Department

The Savannah Fire Department is one of the most skillful, highly trained fire departments, not only in the state, but in the Southeast. This trend of excellence continued in 1987, and so far this year, with further declines in the number of fires occurring annually. And, many property owners in the City actually got reductions in their fire insurance rates in 1987, as a result of the accomplishments of the S.F.D. After an extensive review of the Department's function in 1986, the City's insurance class was upgraded from Class 3 to Class 2. The new rating became effective in February of 1987.

Education and training make good firefighters even better, and both continue to be top priorities for the Savannah Fire Department. Professional training during 1987 averaged 227.9 hours per firefighter...an average which far exceeds the minimum requirement set by the State of Georgia. The Minimum Standards Council requires that every firefighter receive at least 120 hours of training each year, in order to maintain his certification.

Savannah firefighters train in a variety of subjects, including the handling of hazardous materials, protective equipment, C.P.R., lifesaving, first aid and new techniques in firefighting.

So important is training, in fact, that Savannah's Fire Chief and other department officials have been meeting with representatives of Armstrong State College to discuss the possibility of establishing a firefighting curriculum. When this college course work is established, local firefighters will be able to obtain an Associate Degree in Fire Science.

The joint Fire Department and Board of Education "Learn Not To Burn" program continues to broaden its appeal...and effectiveness...reaching more than 10,000 school children in 1987 alone. This program, now in its sixth year, has educated tens of thousands of youngsters, kindergarten through fifth grade, on the causes of fires and how to prevent them.

The Department's Home Inspection program is designed to spot problem areas before they cause a fire, and in 1987, S.F.D. conducted more than 8,200 such inspections. Of that number, almost 500 defects or potential fire hazards were found; property owners were advised, and the situation corrected. Also, in '87, the Department began a study of smoke alarm usage in targeted areas...especially in the downtown, historic and Victorian areas where so many buildings are old, wooden structures.

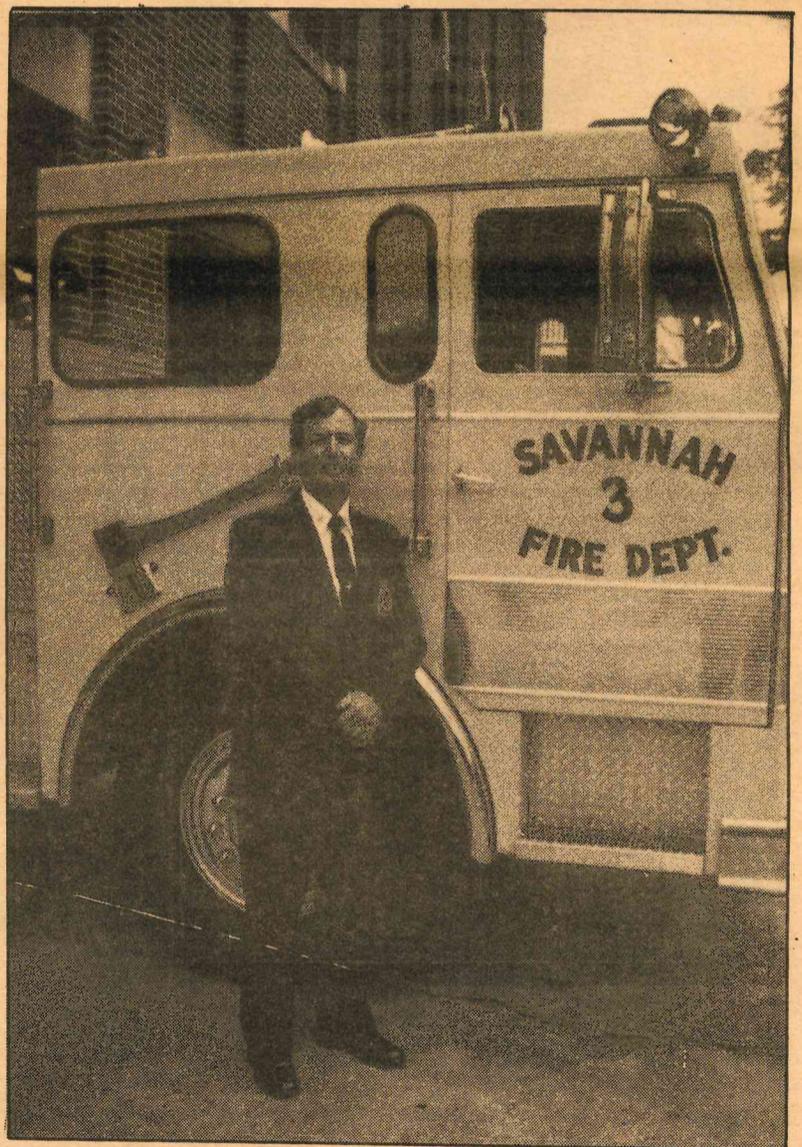


A "Learn Not To Burn" class, for kindergartners through fifth graders, taught by the Savannah Fire Department.

The Savannah Fire Department's free blood pressure screening program provided almost 3,500 screenings for Savannahians in 1987 - all of them free of charge to the public. Any readings which are outside "normal" parameters are carefully explained to the individual, who is then referred to the Community Cardiovascular Council.



Station #3, headquarters for the Savannah Fire Department, located at the corner of Abercorn and Oglethorpe. There are nine stations throughout the City, making all areas readily and quickly accessible. Response time by the department, on the average, is less than three minutes.



Joseph E. Hobby began work on January 4, 1988 as the City's new fire chief, succeeding Chief John M. Schroder who retired on July 1, 1987. Hobby was selected from more than 100 applicants from throughout the country on the basis of experience, leadership and professional skills. He is a graduate with honors of Rollins College, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Fire Safety Administration.

Housing

During 1987, the City, through its Bureau of Public Development, conducted an extensive study of housing conditions in the inner-city, where most of Savannah's economically disadvantaged residents live. The results of that comprehensive, door-to-door survey are being studied, and will be the basis for a far-reaching, long-range strategy to improve the City's housing stock, and the quality of life for our residents.

Preliminary findings of that study, completed late in the summer of 1987, indicate that previous estimates on the extent of poverty and substandard housing may have been too low. Current estimates as to how much of Savannah's housing is substandard are as high as 30 percent. Re-

gardless of the statistic, too many low income families are living in overcrowded and substandard housing, and are spending more than they can afford on housing costs...some as much as 60 percent of their income.

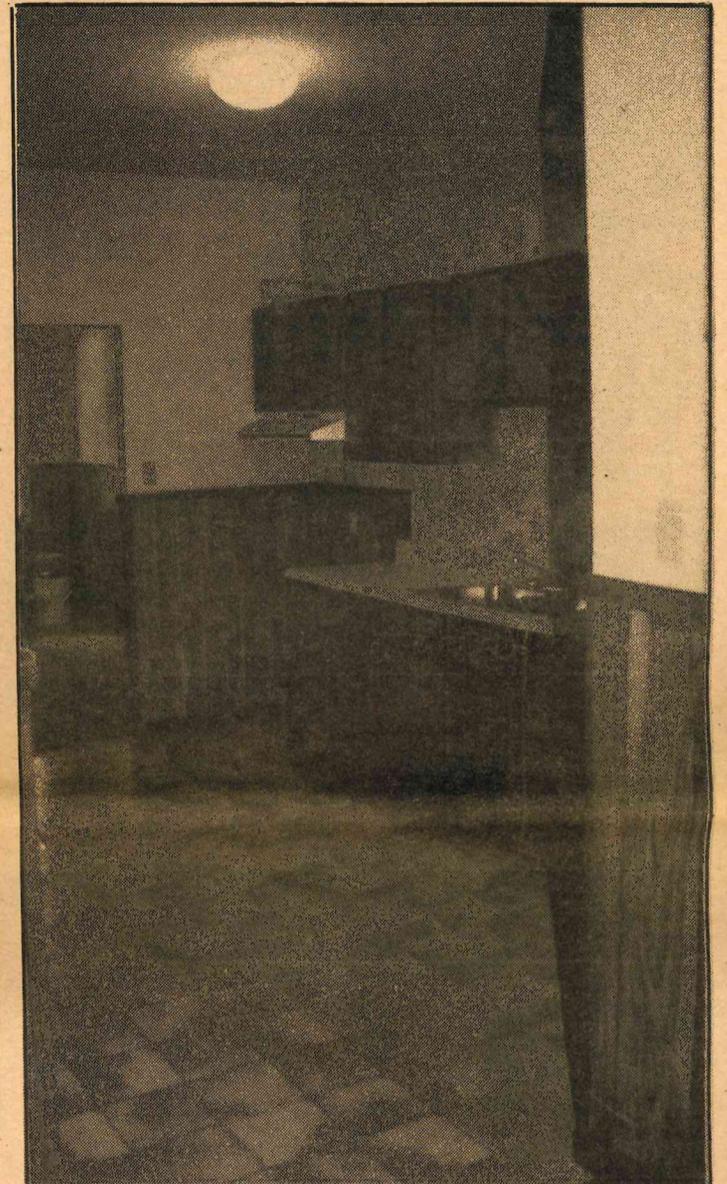
During the past 10 years, more than 1,000 housing units have been revitalized with funding from, or administered by the City. Although funding is limited, and federal cutbacks are forthcoming, the City administers several types of grant and loan programs for the rehabilitation of substandard housing.

More information can be obtained by contacting the City's Department of Community, Housing and Economic Development at 235-4152.

Safe, Clean Neighborhoods



Before

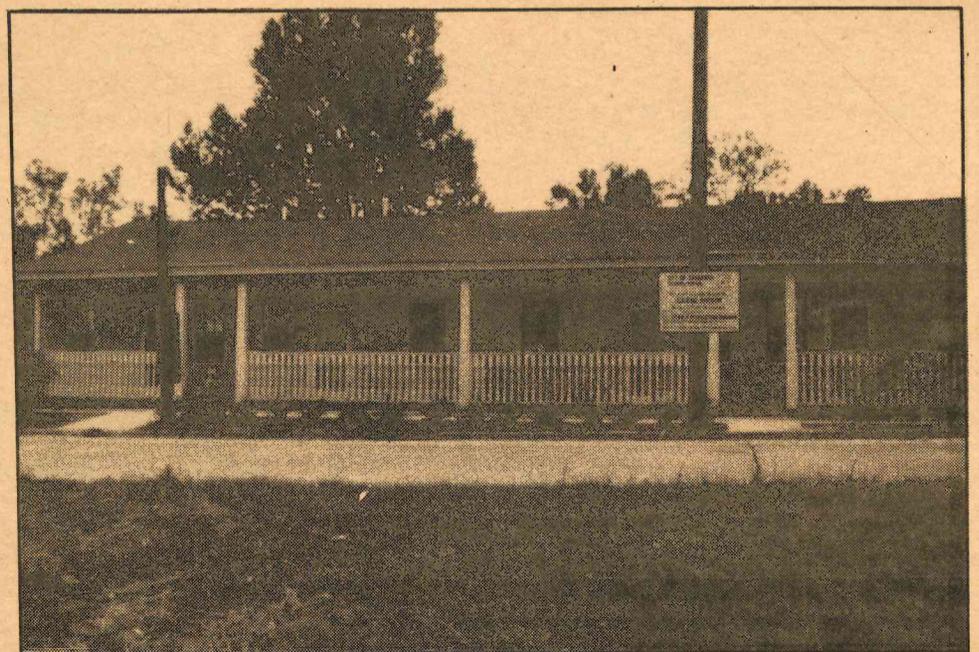


After

Housing Rehabilitation projects through various programs administered by the City.



Before



After

Safe, Clean Neighborhoods



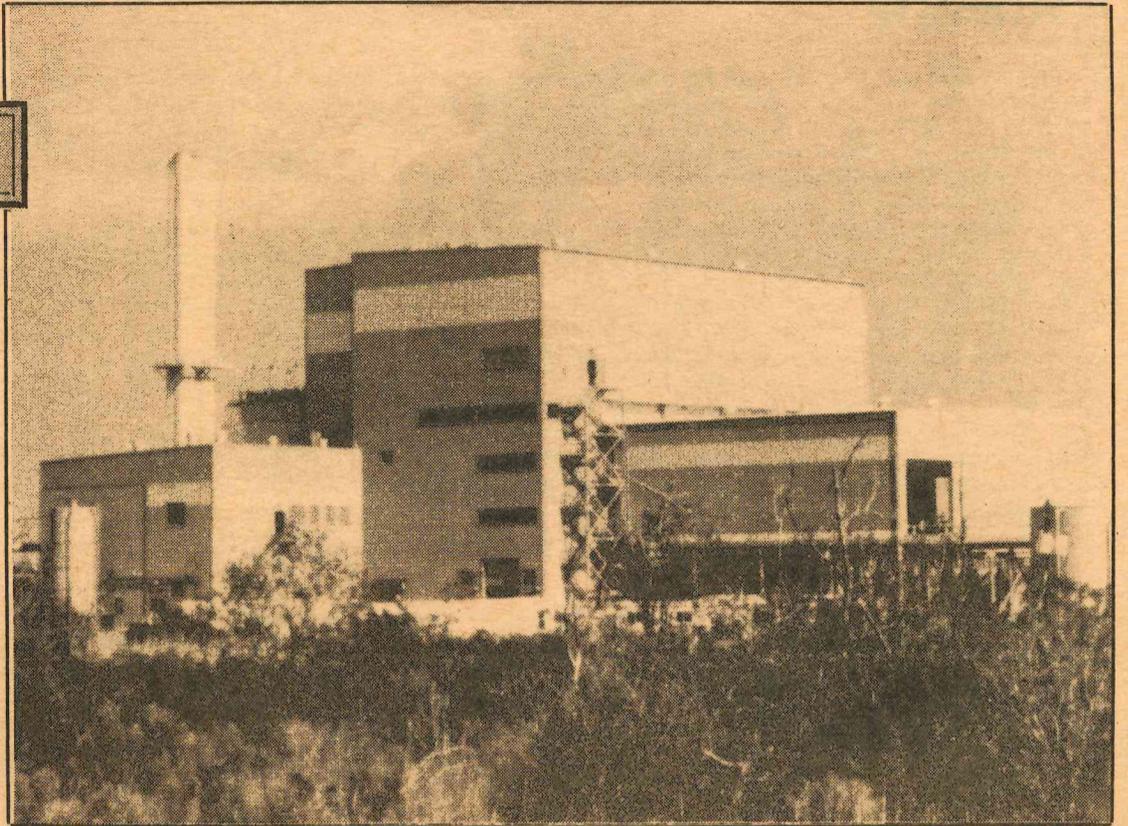
Roughly 500 miles of streets are swept each week throughout the City, and weekly spot checks are made to ensure that cleanliness levels are being maintained.

Sanitation

The City of Savannah's Sanitation Bureau employs 250 workers, who are charged with the important and difficult task of providing and maintaining a clean, healthy, environmentally sound and pleasant atmosphere...for our citizens, and for those who visit our City.

Residential garbage collection is provided on a twice-a-week basis and trash collection on a once-a-week basis, for more than 50,000 residents. Almost 5½ million garbage collections and more than 2½ million trash collections were made throughout the City in 1987.

The City's Sanitation Bureau is also responsible for the sweeping of our streets, and this is done systematically, on a scheduled, neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis. Schedules range from twice weekly to once per month, depending on the area's pattern of litter and leaf accumulation.



With the Savannah Resource Recovery Facility, we will reduce our waste disposal costs by 75 to 90 percent over the next 20 years, and we will extend the life of our landfill by almost a century.

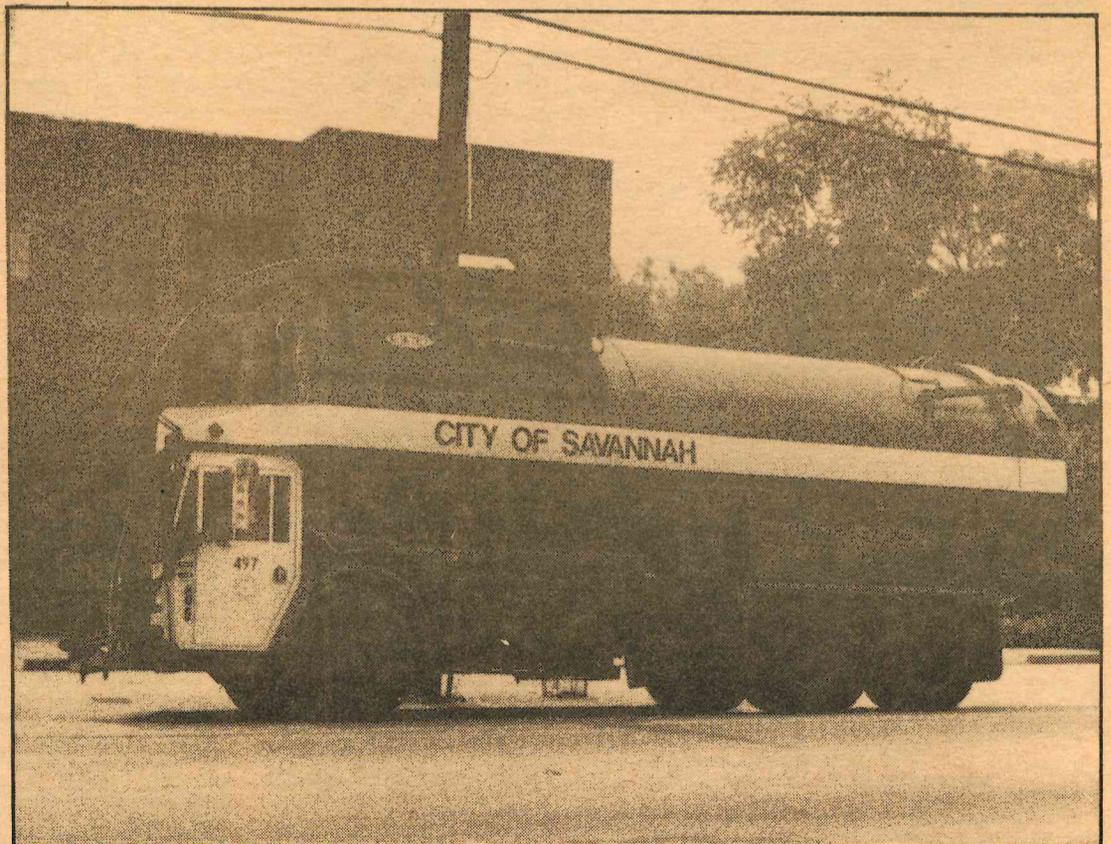
Resource Recovery

Following six years of planning and two years of construction, Savannah's Resource Recovery Facility was completed in the spring of 1987; dedication ceremonies were held and the facility became operational in June.

The facility, the first of its kind in the state, and, one of only about 40 like it in the world, is located on seven acres near the Kemira plant (formerly American Cyanamid). Chatham County produces up to

one million pounds of solid waste per day and the Resource Recovery Facility has the capacity to handle it; it processes up to 500 tons of solid waste each day.

Resource Recovery is the most innovative and environmentally sound method of solid waste disposal yet developed, from both an air and water quality standpoint. Savannah's facility utilizes state-of-the-art pollution controls, and emission rates are well below all applicable standards.



A Crane Carrier, 47-cubic yard, integrated front-end loader. Two of these haulers were acquired in 1987 and one in 1988, effectively reducing time spent on commercial trash routes by 15 percent.



In April of this year, the Neighborhood Services Department, in close association with the Downtown Neighborhood Association, organized several clean-ups of the downtown area. Lots of people had lots of fun, while improving their community at the same time.

Safe, Clean Neighborhoods

Neighborhood Services

In 1987, the City's Sanitation Bureau was restructured, and the Neighborhood Services Department was formed. What were formerly the Street Cleaning and Clean Environment departments are now encompassed into Neighborhood Services. Operations and administration have been streamlined for effectiveness and efficiency, and the department has taken on a whole new strategy, with primary emphasis on **community outreach and involvement**. All divisions in the new department are charged with involving citizens and neighborhood clubs and organizations in their programs, and in the important task of keeping our City clean.

The Neighborhood Services Department not only encourages, but actively participates in the organization of citizen groups which want to take a more active role in the upkeep of our City. Planned activities and community meetings are sponsored by the department; community improvement projects for the neighborhood are planned and implemented.

In addition to organizing and coordinating clean-up groups and activities, Neighborhood Services offers informational services, such as landscape design and gardening techniques; assists with publicity for clean-up activities; and makes presentations to civic clubs and schools on how to get involved. The department's outreach program in the schools reached more than 2,000 students in 1987.

The department has recently begun the "Loan-a-Tool" program...so that nobody has any excuse anymore not to pitch in and help keep our community clean! Through this program, interested groups or individuals can borrow the tools they need to clean up their neighborhoods, including brooms, rakes, shovels, trash bags and other equipment.

Neighborhood Services is also participating in the establishment of a community recycling center, with groundbreaking scheduled for later this year. The recycling center, the space for which was donated by Goodwill Industries, will be located on Sallie Mood Drive and will handle cans and other aluminum products, bottles, glass, newspapers and other recyclable products.

In September of 1987, Neighborhood Services kicked-off the Community Pride Project. Activities included the distribution of literature about the department, the City's sanitation code and information on how to get help in organizing a clean community neighborhood group. New groups are being added on a regular basis.

For more information concerning any of the programs offered, interested citizens can contact the City's Neighborhood Services Department at 235-4224.



Clean Gene and Clean Dean, two local celebrities with Neighborhood Services' outreach program.

Park and Tree



The historic fountain in Forsyth Park is one of this City's trademarks...and, it's been an attraction since before the Civil War. It has been photographed more often, and has become the subject of more artwork, than any other landmark in our City. It, more than any other monument, is the symbol of historic Savannah. The fountain has been the backdrop for countless festivals, weddings and numerous motion pictures; it has survived the Civil War, hurricanes, ice storms, tornadoes and vandalism; but it has not been able to withstand the ravages of time. The Forsyth fountain pre-dates the Statue of Liberty, and, like its younger sister, it has developed an urgent need for renovation and repair. It has been in such precarious condition, in fact, both structurally and mechanically, that experts recommended that the fountain be dismantled until it can be repaired.



On May 10, 1988, the Forsyth Fountain was dismantled...very carefully...and shipped to Robinson Ironworks of Alabama. There it will undergo the most extensive renovation since it was built, more than 130 years ago. In fact, past maintenance on the fountain has been piecemeal and cosmetic. Total cost of the restoration effort is almost \$190,000. City Council allocated half the amount in the 1988 budget; the remainder will be raised by private contributions.



Madison Square on Bull Street at Macon, was completed in 1987, using private funds, with landscaping by the City's Park and Tree Department. This project was a major renovation, including the installation of new walkways, sod, shrubbery and plants and an irrigation system. Dedication ceremonies were held November 20, 1987.

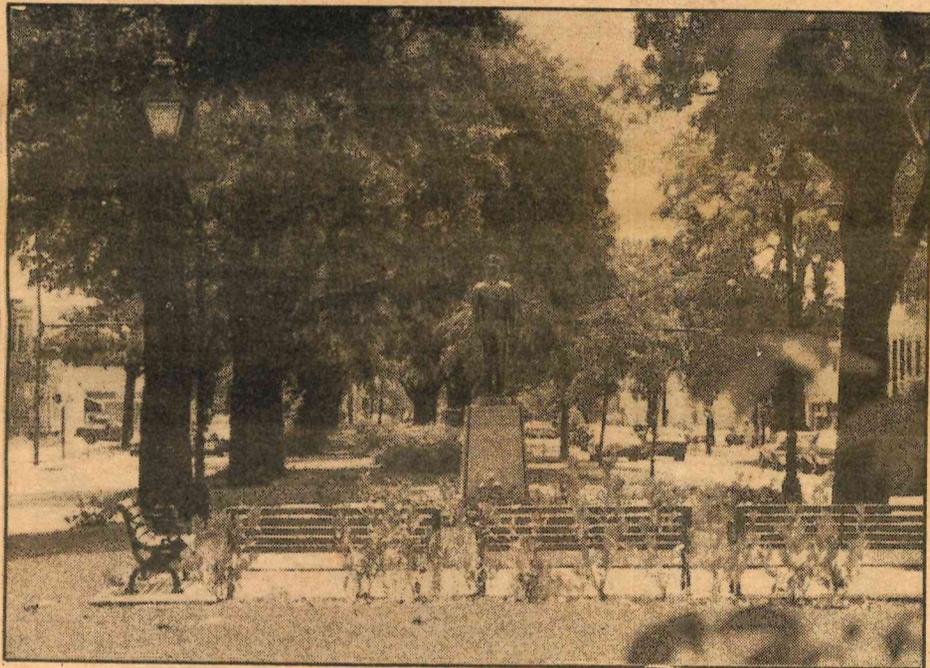
When General James Oglethorpe laid out the City of Savannah in 1733, our downtown squares started out as a practicality – an effective and organized way to assemble a city. Now, 2½ centuries later, our parks and squares are one of the most charming aspects of our City, and an attraction for history buffs and tourists from around the world.

The City's Park and Tree Department, part of our Facilities Maintenance Bureau, is responsible for not only the care and maintenance of our parks and squares, but also for the restoration and improvement of these facilities, as they need it. That's not to mention all the other greenery and publicly-owned properties...throughout the City...that the department maintains, including medians, rights-of-way, fountains and statuary. In 1988, the Park and Tree Department will operate under an annual budget of more than \$2 million.

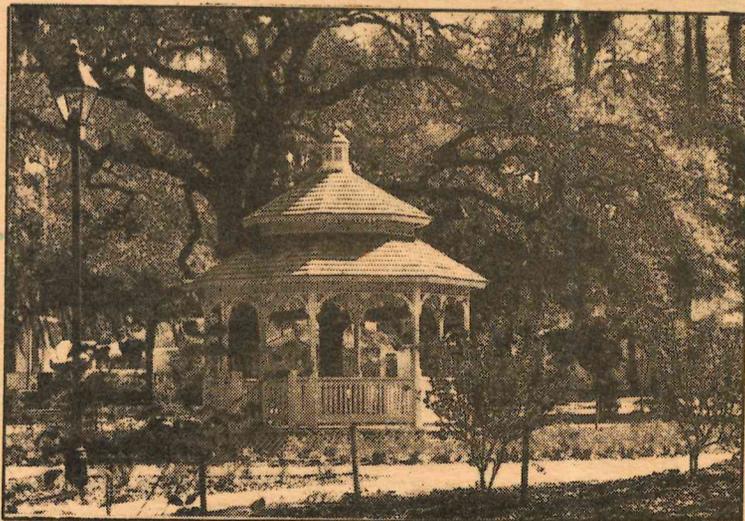
One of the major recent accomplishments of the Park and Tree Department has been the completion of the City's computerized tree inventory. This inventory, along with the Master Street Tree Plan, completed in 1987 and submitted for approval, are the hallmarks of a well-managed urban forestry program. Savannah's Tree Plan is already being used as a model by other cities in the Southeast.

The City maintains more than 72,000 trees within the City limits; each and every one of those trees is logged into a computer, with 37 bits of information recorded on each one. Information recorded includes height, diameter, age, location, species and any needed maintenance. In our cemeteries alone, the City owns more than \$12 million-worth of trees!

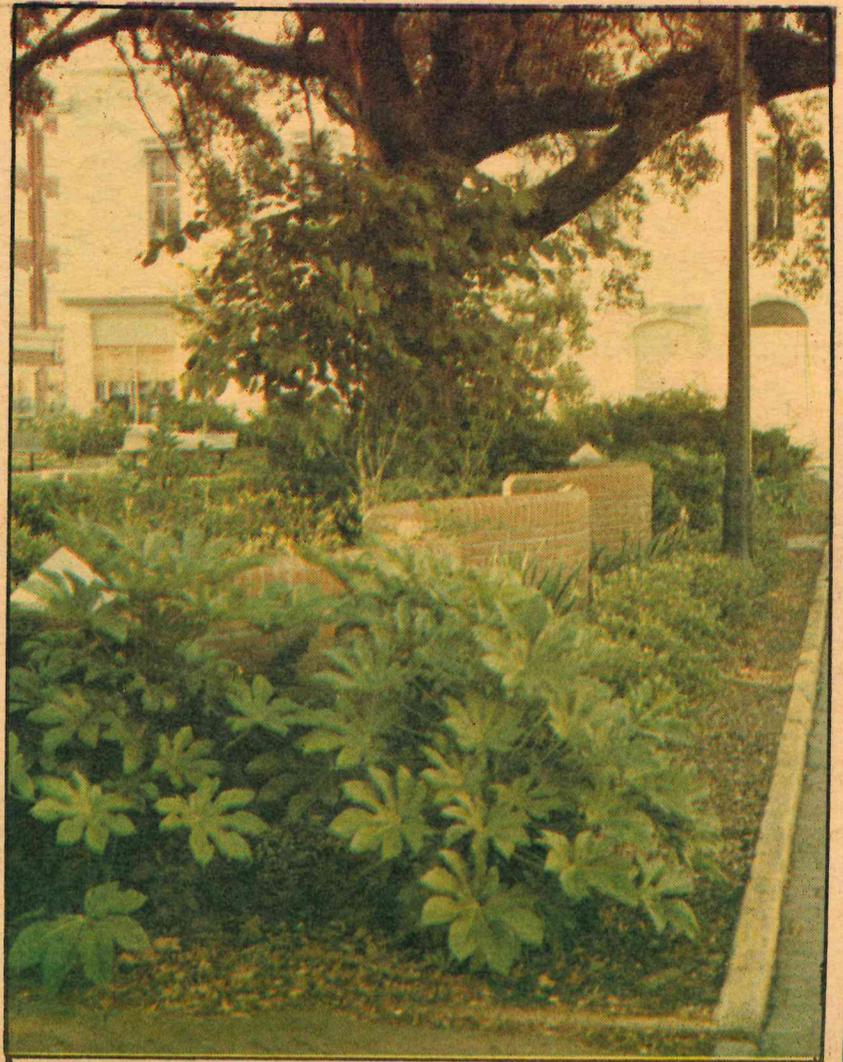
In March of 1987, City Council passed a new ordinance which requires pet owners, who exercise their animals in certain public places, to remove the evidence of their pet's visit...and, to have a device or implement in their possession to perform such removal. The City's pet ordinance, or...“pooper-scooper” law, as it has come to be called, went into effect in the spring. It has met with little opposition, and, a fair amount of success in keeping our parks and squares in “mint” (forgive the pun) condition.



Phase II of the Oglethorpe median project was completed in 1987.



The in-house renovation work at Myers Park was completed in 1987, and the renewed facility, located at West Victory Drive and Burroughs, was dedicated in May.



Telfair Square on Barnard Street at President, was officially dedicated and presented to the public in January of this year. The complete renovation of this square represents a \$150,000 investment by the City of Savannah, and is a unique adaptation of one of Savannah's most historic squares. The Telfair Square is one of Savannah's four original squares, and that fact is reflected in its design.



To make compliance with the City's pet ordinance as easy as possible, the City's Park and Tree Department installed two pet waste receptacles in each square. These were installed in such a way as to keep landscaping and beauty intact.

Sound Economy

The City of Savannah has two primary objectives. The budget for 1987, and the budget for this program year, reflect those priorities. They are:

- improving and maintaining the livability of this community...not just in a few "showcase" neighborhoods, but in all neighborhoods throughout the City;
- providing for and improving the economic health and stability of this community and its citizens.

These goals are becoming increasingly more difficult to obtain. As needs increase, we face cutbacks in funding to meet those needs. Nevertheless, the City continues to keep current with its service and facilities program, and to support programs aimed at increasing community growth and development; and, the City continues its commitment to stimulating and preparing for this growth through the provision of services and facilities which will attract new investments.

Services and Facilities

Drainage

In 1987, a one mill drainage contingency was appropriated to fund high priority drainage projects, and, to be used as a start toward long-term funding for drainage improvements. The results of a drainage study, completed in 1987, show that these improvements will cost this community between \$30-40 million, and that they will take close to twenty years to complete, if we continue to fund them on this "pay as you go" plan.

This year, an additional mill has been allocated to the Drainage Improvement Reserve Fund. The City has begun the implementation of a major \$35-million drainage improvement project which will ensure that all areas of the City are capable of handling a ten-year storm. Design work is underway, in preparation for major construction to begin in 1989.

Streets and Roads

In 1970, within the present city limits of Savannah, there were more than 120 miles of unpaved streets. Beginning that year, the City initiated an aggressive street paving program funded with Community Development Block Grant funds, General Obligation bond issues, and funds from property assessments. This program continues today.

In 1987, contracts were let to pave three miles of streets. In 1988, the City will spend two million dollars on projects to pave another three miles of streets.

With the completion of paving begun in 1987, and that scheduled for this budget year, we will have reduced to less than 35 the number of unpaved miles of streets within the City. Under the City's plan, all streets and roads within the City limits will be paved by the year 2000.

Water

The City of Savannah is budgeting more than \$5½ million this year for continued water system improvements and expansions. These projects include scheduled maintenance and improvements on existing facilities, and new construction required for planned and projected growth.

Projected water system expansions will include the recently announced \$600 million development being planned for Hutchinson Island. This project will practically assure the economic future of Savannah's downtown by bringing investors and businesses to Broughton Street, City Market and the northwest quadrant. This development will go a long way toward making Savannah the premiere tourist and convention center of the Southeast...and, most importantly, it will add jobs, people and wealth to our community. Other such projects include construction costs for Phase II of the Chatham Parkway Loop, and acquisition costs for two county wells at Rivers Bend.

And, as an example of meeting existing needs, The City has spent many millions of dollars on upgrading the water



Among the drainage projects slated for 1988, increased culvert capacity will be provided at several road crossings, levees will be constructed, and tide gates replaced.



One of several paving projects currently underway in the City.

system on the southside of the City since the annexation in 1978. Among the benefits, this has resulted in a fire insurance rating of a Class 2, saving some property owners hundreds of dollars a year in insurance premiums.

Sewerage

The City has made an increasing commitment to expansion of the sewerage system. In the past two years, the City has purchased the systems on Dutch Island and in Georgetown. It is currently constructing a sewerage system to serve the Chatham Parkway area, and is expanding the water and sewer system to the west along Dean Forest Road. That system will reach into the Savannah Quarters Development, which encompasses more than 5,000 acres on all four quadrants of Interstate 95 and Interstate 16. During 1988, The City will spend more than \$6 million on sewerage line improvements and expansions, including continued implementation of the pollution abatement project. The Islands Sewerage Transport System is nearing completion, with start-up expected this summer.

Sound Economy

Public Development

Tourism and the convention trade have become major industries in Savannah, and they are vital components of the local economy and job market. More than 6,000 Savannahians are employed in our hospitality industry; and, with the growth of this sector, more jobs will be created and our tax base will be improved.

In 1987, the City continued its participation in the Savannah Economic Development Partnership, and it will continue to do so this program year and beyond. Through this partnership, involving both public and private agencies, economic growth and development is expanding rapidly, to the benefit of the entire community.

As a result of the partnership, and the investment of millions of dollars in public and private funds, Savannah has become a premiere City, and a destination for tourists from around the world.

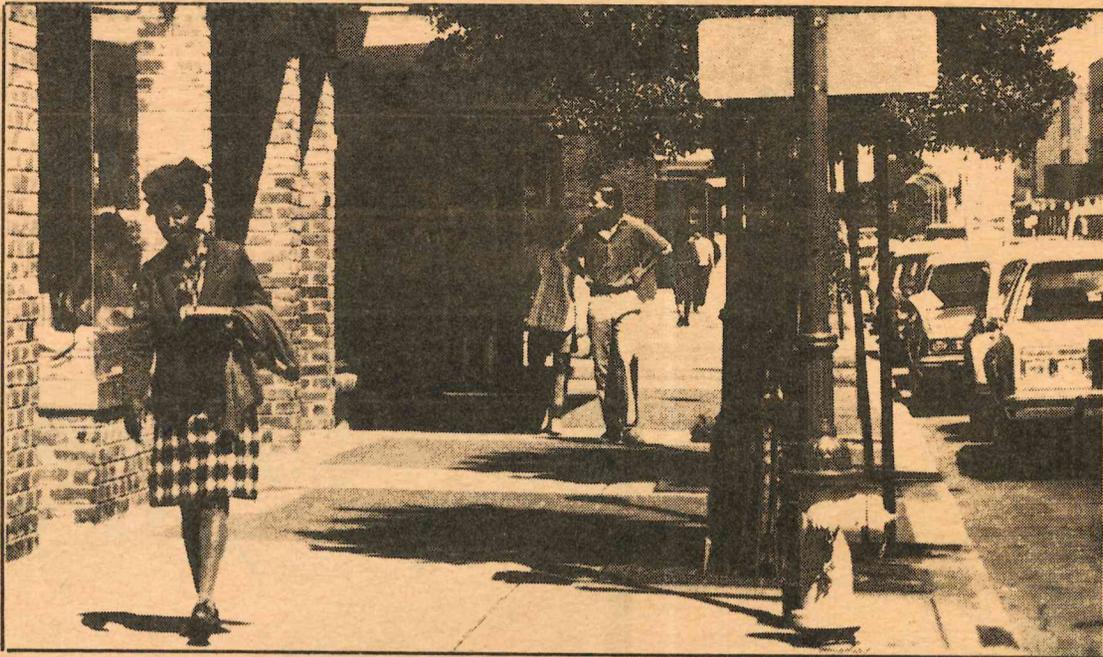
Broughton Street

In 1987, the City completed a \$500,000 revitalization project on Broughton Street, Savannah's downtown retail hub. A new lighting and tree placement program was completed and Downtown Savannah, Inc. was formed with City participation, replacing the Broughton Street Merchants Association.

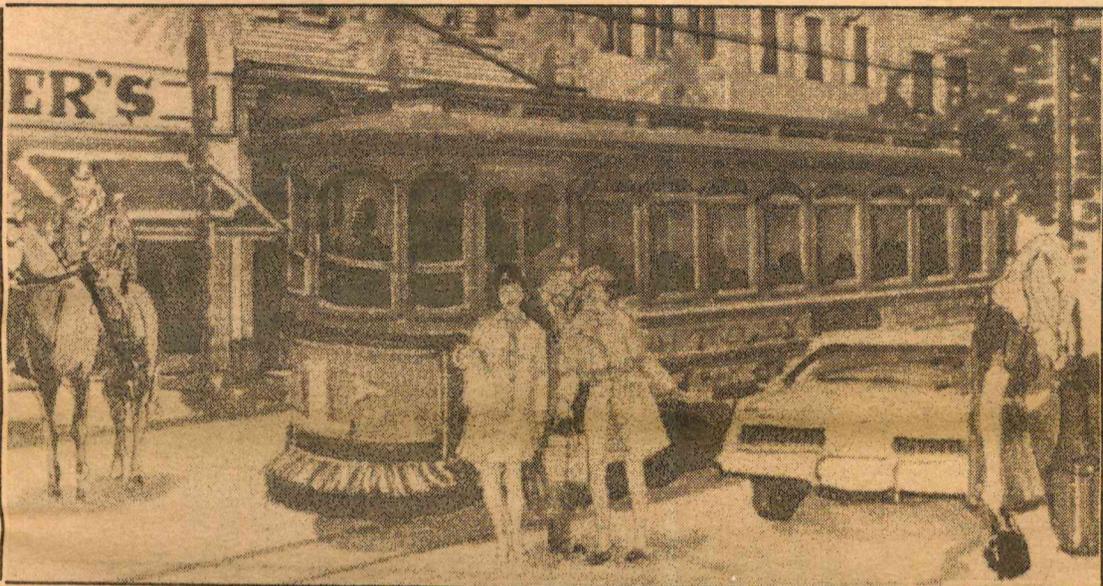
Old City Market

The Old City Market project, despite its initial slow performance, has brought new life to an area of downtown Savannah that had previously been in an advanced state of decay and deterioration. The Old Market area is being transformed into a festival retail market, including food services and retail shops.

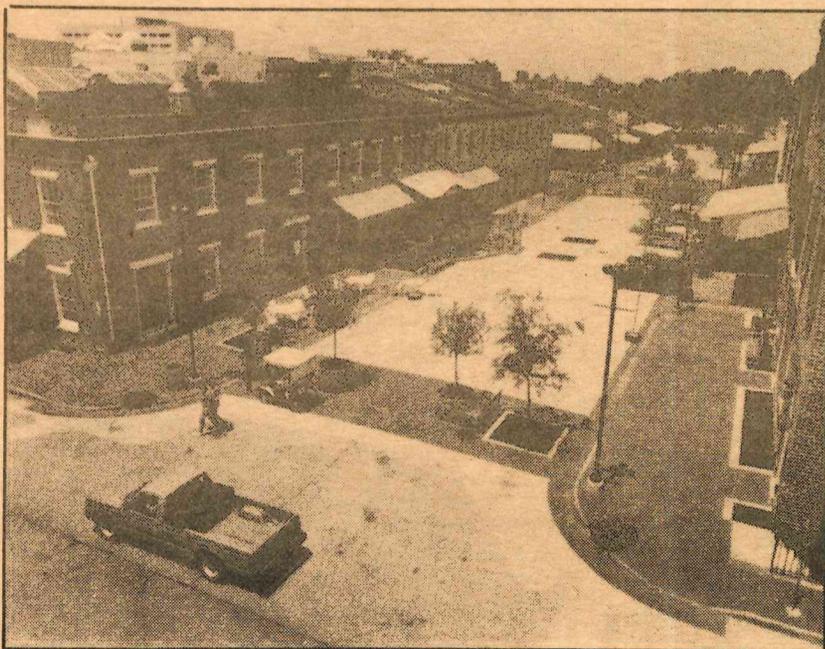
There have been some delays in the development, from a marketing and leasing standpoint, but already the Old City Market project has produced public benefits that far outweigh their cost in public dollars.



Unlike many cities, Savannah's downtown retail area remains vital. Despite the loss of some businesses to the Southside, activity on Broughton Street remains relatively brisk, with occupancy levels at 70 percent.



There is currently underway a project which would restore the buildings and facades on Broughton Street to their original appearance, and, would help recreate the charm of decades-gone-by, including the possible re-introduction of street cars. The project is being headed-up by the Broughton Street Development Partnership. The City of Savannah is participating by assisting with the development of a funding strategy, including the application for UDAG funding.

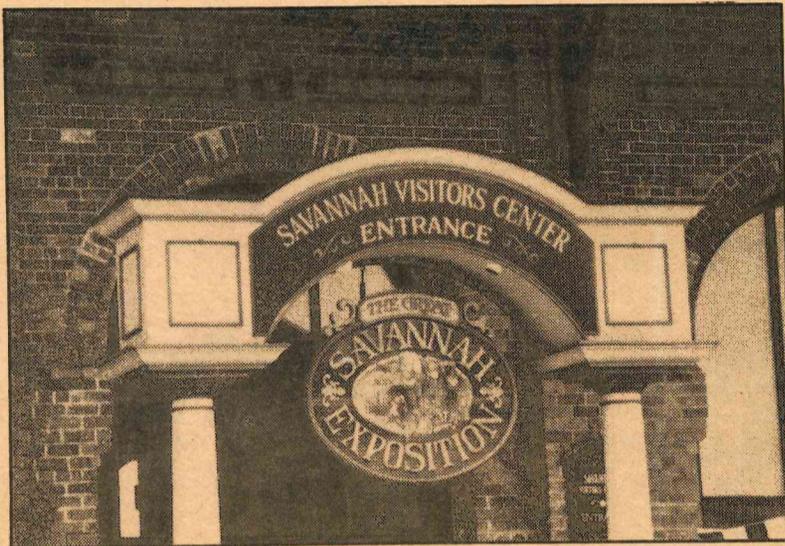


City Market, a four-block area of the City's northwest quadrant, has been restored and revitalized; once vacant buildings are restored and occupied; and, other investments have been attracted into the area.

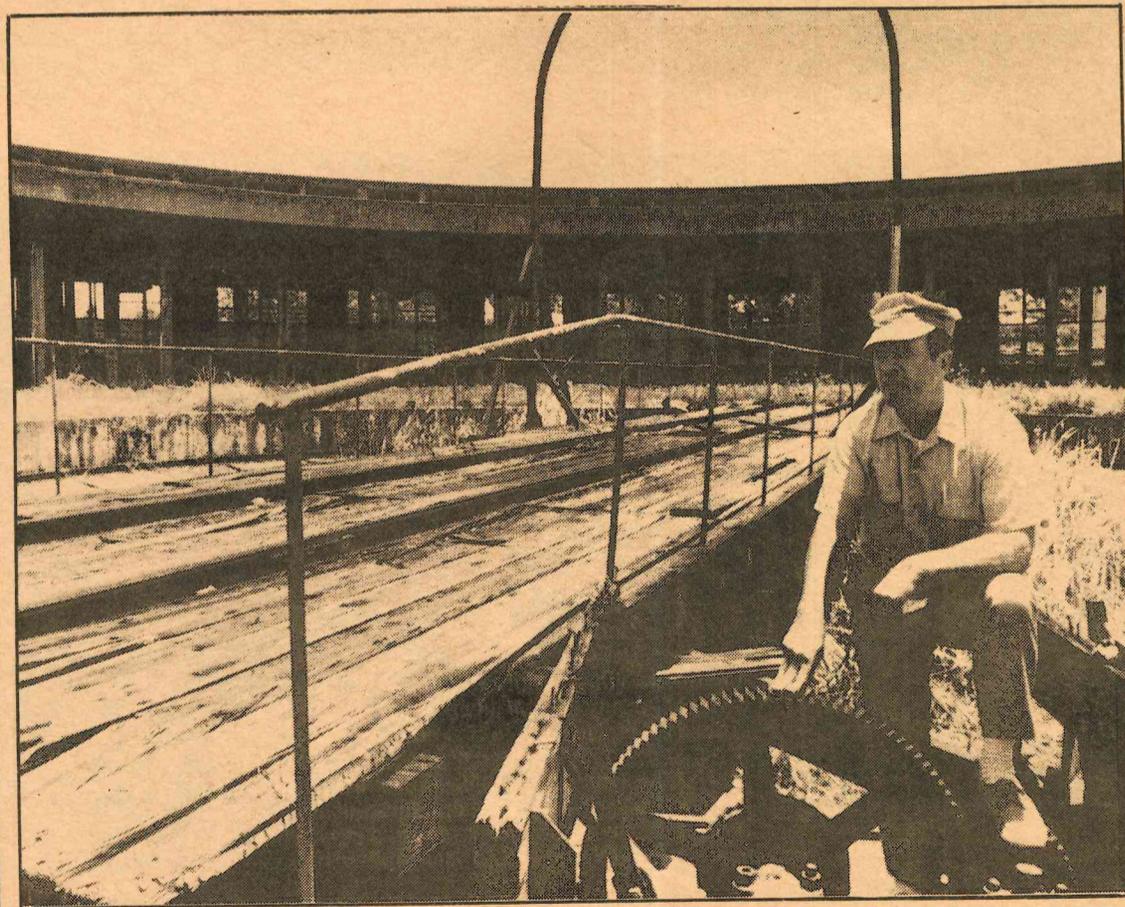
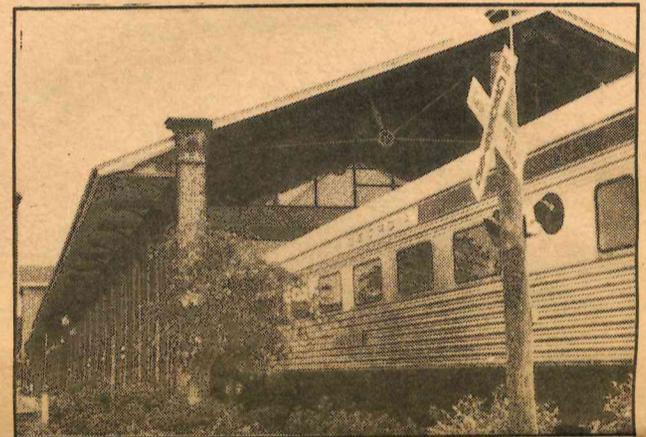
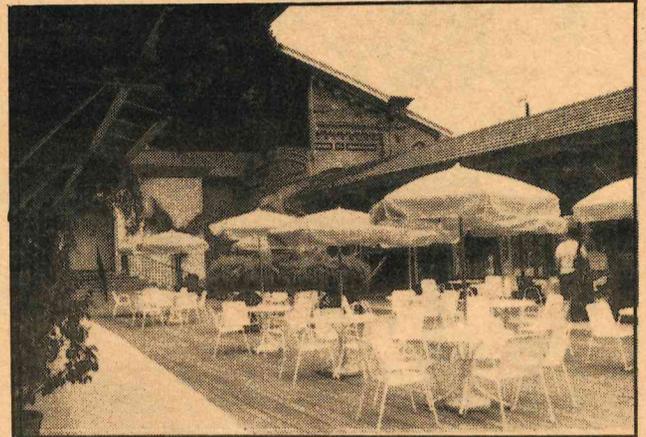


In July 1987, the City of Savannah received a national award from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for its participation in the Old City Market project. The award was made to the City for its use of H.U.D. funding to help revitalize the northwest quadrant in a public/private partnership project.

Sound Economy



The Great Savannah Exposition opened in the Battlefield Park area in 1985. The facility, highlighting the historical significance and flavor of Savannah, has several potential revenue-producing elements, including an exhibition center, restaurant, gift shop, catering and receptions. The City has placed emphasis on making this facility cost effective and self sustaining.



Shut down in 1971, the tracks of the Roundhouse have sat idle to this day. Covered with vines, overgrown with weeds and visited by age, the antebellum buildings have practically deteriorated into ruins. The City, along with community support groups, have sponsored clean ups at the roundhouse on weekends, to clear the facility of debris and dense vegetation, and prepare it for eventual restoration and public use.

Public Development

Great Savannah Exposition

The City assumed management and financial responsibility for the Great Savannah Exposition in mid-1986. At that time, the facility was operating under an annual deficit of \$1.2 million. In the year and a half since the City took over management, that deficit has been reduced by \$300,000 a year. Moreover, additional major deficit reductions are projected for 1988, without sacrificing the quality or integrity of this first-class tourist facility.

New marketing strategies have been developed; physical and operational improvements have been made; and plans are being developed to enhance the museum.

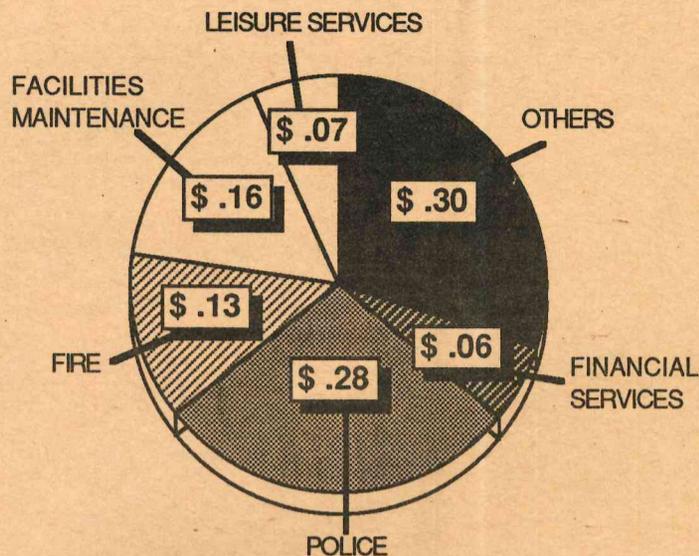
Roundhouse

The historic restoration that has been carried out in the City, through public/private partnership, is acclaimed nationally and internationally. Even so, the City still contains numerous other architecturally and historically significant resources which have gone undeveloped and unrealized. One of the most significant of these is the Old Central of Georgia Railroad yard near West Broad Street.

The Central of Georgia Railroad, established in 1833, was the first railroad chartered in the State of Georgia. The West Broad Street Depot was built in the early 1860's on the site of a major Revolutionary War battle...the Siege of Savannah in 1779.

The City of Savannah's Public Development Bureau is developing revised short-range and long-term plans for the site; some of the options under consideration include the site's use as an outdoor amphitheatre, railroad museum or tourist and shopping facility.

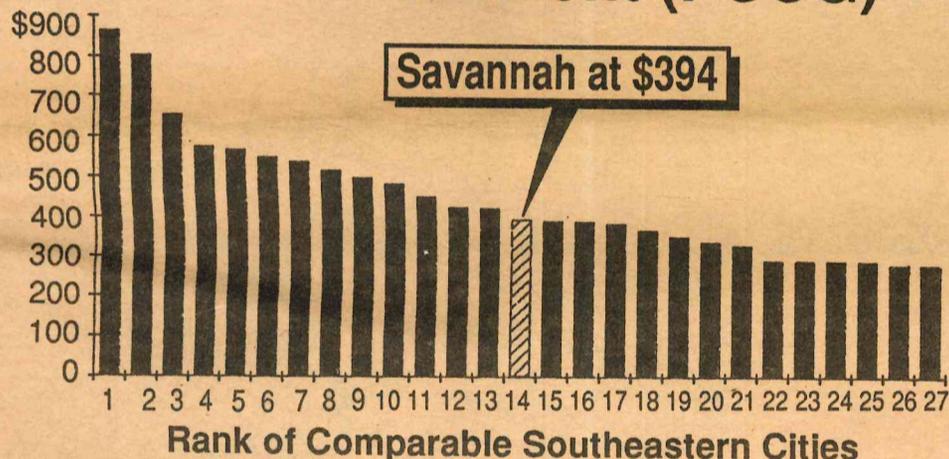
Breakdown of a Dollar



Others include: debt service; contingencies; other CIP's; cultural, social and other; Savannah Exposition and Interfund transfers.

Graph A

Ranking of Per Capita Cost of Government (PCCG)



According to the graph, Savannah's PCCG of \$394 places it \$52 (12%) below the average of \$446. Since the average PCCG can be swayed by extreme values, the median offers a useful means of comparison. The median PCCG is \$394; that is, half of the cities are above this figure, half below. Savannah's PCCG is equivalent to the median.

1	Richmond, Va.	15	Winston-Salem, N.C.
2	Virginia Beach, Va.	16	Huntsville, Ala.
3	Portsmouth, Va.	17	Albany
4	Atlanta	18	Augusta
5	Raleigh, N.C.	18	Macon
6	Charleston, S.C.	20	St. Petersburg, Fla.
7	Chesapeake, Va.	21	Shreveport, La.
8	Orlando, Fla.	22	Mobile, Ala.
9	Knoxville, Tenn.	23	Columbia, S.C.
10	Greensboro, N.C.	24	Lexington-Fayette Co., Ky.
11	Newport News, Va.	25	Jackson, Miss.
12	Durham, N.C.	26	Dekalb County
13	Hollywood, Fla.	27	Columbus
14	Savannah		

Graph B

Sound Economy

Management Services

City government does not exist to make a profit. It does not sell shoes, or hot dogs, or software...But, Savannah's City Government is in the business of providing services, and ensuring the continued economic well-being of the community and its citizens. In order to do that, the City must manage itself in an organized and cost-effective way, and make the wisest and most efficient use of taxpayers' dollars.

The City's Management and Financial Services Bureau is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day business dealings of the City, including revenues, purchases, personnel, data processing, and the ongoing maintenance of City properties. One of the most important functions of the MFBSB is the development, preparation, and administration of the City's annual budget. The budgetary process determines what services the City can provide, at what level, and how funds will be provided to finance these services.

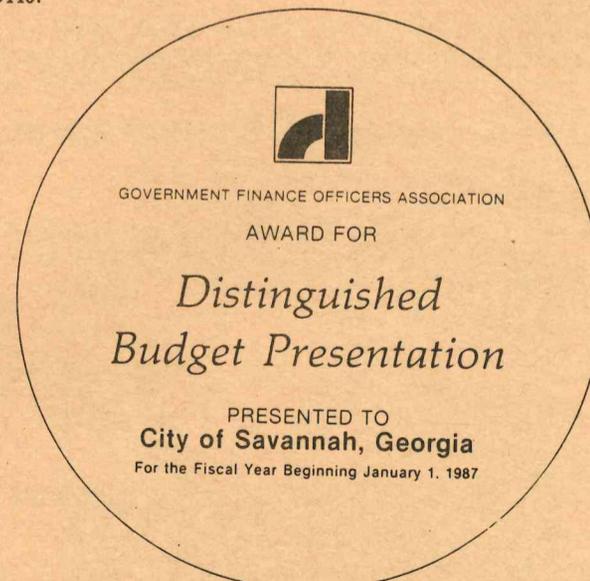
The budget for 1987 was \$96,477,787. Not only did Savannah City government stay within this budget, it also met or exceeded the program objectives established by Council for the year. At the same time, the City's financial condition continued to improve; adequate reserves continue to be maintained to cover health and medical costs for employees, liability claims under the City's self-insurance program, and unforeseen emergencies.

City Council approved, and the City government is currently operating under a total 1988 budget of \$121,837,383, after adjustments for inter-fund transfers. This appropriation reflects the combined budgets of the City's eleven operating funds, in addition to the Vehicle Purchase Fund and the more than \$28.5 million Capital Improvement Projects Fund. This is an increase over projected 1987 spending of \$5,773,876...or...5%. Most of the increase is due to anticipated increases in operating costs; the remainder is related to new program costs and the City's drainage improvement projects.

Graph A reflects the way each tax dollar is spent by the City government in providing essential public services. These figures represent the City's 1988 General Fund, which is the largest fund category.

The per capita cost of City government is the cost, per person served, for running the City and providing services. Comparing Savannah's per capita cost with other cities of similar size in the Southeast is a good way to ensure that services are being delivered economically and efficiently.

Graph B compares the per capita cost of running Savannah's government with the governments of 27 comparable Southeastern cities. These cities were chosen because they are characteristically and demographically similar to Savannah. As you'll see, Savannah spends \$394 per citizen in providing City services. That compares to the average of \$446.



The City of Savannah was presented an award in 1987 for DISTINGUISHED BUDGET PRESENTATION by the Government Finance Officers Association. In fact, the City has won the award three times since 1984.

Traffic Engineering

With the expansion of retail, office and residential developments, especially on Savannah's southside, signal timing and arterial coordination continue to be top priorities for the City's Traffic Engineering Department.

The City of Savannah's computerized closed loop traffic control system became operational in May of 1986. The system includes more than 110 signalized intersections throughout the City, and is the first such system to be used, city-wide, in the country.

In 1987, an independent review of the system was conducted by the Management and Auditing Department to determine if the traffic signal system was providing any relief for local motorists. The auditors conducted time and delay travel reviews on specific, highly-traveled corridors throughout the City to determine average travel times during peak hours. Twenty corridors were included in the study.

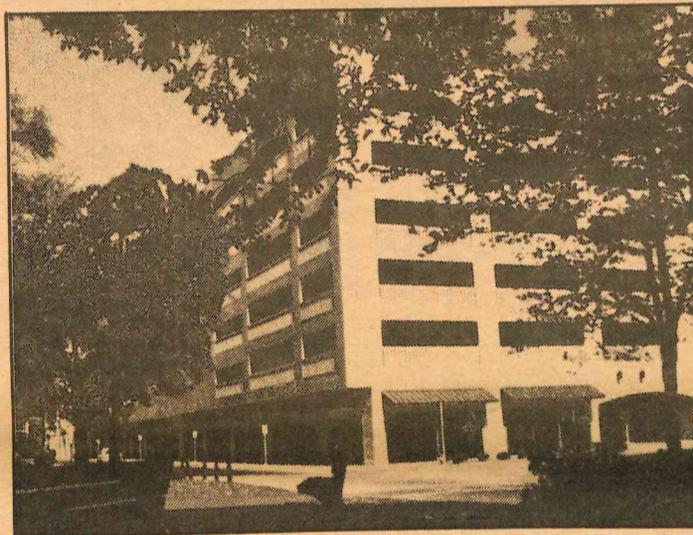
The findings of that study indicate that improvements have been achieved. Auditors conclude that average times are reasonable and within acceptable standards, and that

travel times may be better than the public perceives them to be.

Nevertheless, traffic congestion within the City will not be adequately relieved until major road projects such as Casey Canal, White Bluff and Montgomery Crossroad, are complete. The following are a few examples of intersections in the City which are operating at levels which exceed their capacity:

Abercorn at Mall Boulevard.....	128 percent of capacity
Skidaway at Victory.....	112 percent of capacity
Eisenhower at Hodgson.....	115 percent of capacity
Skidaway at 5-points.....	120 percent of capacity
Mall Boulevard at Hodgson.....	149 percent of capacity

While the City's closed loop system is offering some relief, completion of the major projects will greatly enhance our ability to accommodate Savannah's growing volume of motorists.



The State Street Parking Facility opened in September of 1986 with 454 spaces. Both facilities have state-of-the-art security systems.



The Montgomery Street facility opened in 1987 with 520 spaces. Several payment schedules are available...monthly/weekly/parttime.

Parking

In 1987, the second of the City's two parking facilities opened to the public. The State Street Parking Garage provides spaces for 454 long-term parkers. The Montgomery Street Parking Garages can accommodate 520 parkers. Through these facilities, long-term parking is available to close to 1,000 downtown employees and other long-term parkers, who in the past, had used on-street, metered spaces. Their absence creates almost 4,000 parking opportunities...per day..for shoppers, customers, downtown business clients and other short-term parkers.



The City's Parking Services Division now enforces parking for 2,200 on-street and more than 1,100 off-street spaces. Parking enforcement officers are in constant radio contact and can provide emergency help if it's needed. They are required to be familiar with the City and its points of interest, and are available to tourists and others downtown for information.

Sound Economy

Management Services

The Management and Auditing Department operates as an independent arm of the MFS Bureau, conducting efficiency and cost-effectiveness studies throughout the City government. It makes internal audits of the City operations that collect money, and it identifies changes in work methods and procedures in other City departments that result in cost savings and efficiency improvements. The Management and Auditing Department has cumulatively identified more than \$10 million in savings for the City since 1977.

The City is actively involved in a program to help minority and female-owned small businesses become and remain competitive. Services by the City are aimed at improving their chances for success in a highly competitive marketplace. To this end, the City sponsored two workshops during 1987, designed to promote minority participation in the City's purchasing and construction programs. As a result, there was a 300% increase in awards to minorities over 1986. Another of these workshops was held in January of this year and more are planned for later in 1988.

The Purchasing Department procures all supplies and services used by the City. In order to ensure that tax dollars are being used economically, and that local businesses have an equal opportunity for doing business with the City, all purchases are made through a competitive bid process.

1987 was the best year in recent history for placing City purchases with competitive minority vendors. The dollar volume of \$606,432 spent with minority vendors in 1987 represents a 17.5 percent increase over the previous year. As you can see from the following chart, 36 percent of the purchases available from minority vendors were placed with those vendors.

Purchasing Volume Comparison/

The following table compares total purchasing volume and minority vendor volume for the past four years.

	1984	1985	1986	1987
A. Total Bids/Quotes by Purchasing Dept.	\$6,930,242	\$7,010,351	\$6,408,773	\$9,977,897
B. Less: Purchases available only out-of-town	(\$1,592,688)	(\$996,075)	(\$986,043)	(\$1,042,159)
C. Purchases available locally	\$5,337,554	\$6,014,276	\$5,422,730	\$8,935,738
D. Less: Products not offered by known minority vendors	(\$3,991,605)	(\$4,272,486)	(\$3,422,730)	(\$7,079,364)
E. Purchases available for competition by known minority vendors	\$1,345,949	\$1,741,791	\$1,959,697	\$1,856,374
F. Purchases actually awarded to minority vendors	\$284,570	\$300,792	\$515,937	\$606,432
G. Percent of purchases available from minority vendors actually awarded to minority vendors	21.1%	17.3%	26.3%	32.6%

People Who Care



1987 saw the creation of a new program, CityArts "Weave a Dream." Begun with seed money from the state arts council and matched by City funding, this program allows for hands-on experience by Savannahians who would otherwise not get a chance. Groups can apply to learn a specific craft or discipline...they provide the space, participants, and publicity, and the City provides the arts teacher and the supplies. The Savannah Association for the Blind is one of many groups which has taken advantage of the City's Weave a Dream program. Others include Parent and Child Development Services, Stubbs Tower Golden Age Center, Chatham Group Home, Hope School for the Hearing Impaired, and the Georgia Infirmary.



Each May, the City hosts Arts-on-the-River weekend, a multi-arts festival which has become well-known throughout the Southeast. Arts-on-the-River showcases Savannah's performing and visual arts groups and individual artists.



The Savannah Symphony performs each evening of the 2-day festival. The grand finale features Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture with the cannons at Old Fort Jackson as accompaniment and fireworks over the Savannah River.

Safety, cleanliness, and convenience are usually the services which come to mind when one thinks about City government, and what City government is supposed to do. These and other services, and providing them equitably, efficiently, and economically are an important part of the municipal government's role.

But Savannah's City government goes much farther. A great deal of emphasis is placed on other services, without which our City would be just another place to live...just another "dot on the map,"...instead of the world-class City it has become. These services are called 'human services'...those services which meet needs beyond the physical requirements of our citizens, including cultural, recreational, athletic, and leisure-time services.

Arts and Cultural Affairs

The City of Savannah is actively involved in promoting and funding local arts programs, in efforts to make cultural opportunities available, conveniently and economically, to citizens in all neighborhoods.

In 1983, City Council approved the City's first Comprehensive Arts Plan, a culmination of three years' worth of planning and research by the Savannah Arts Commission, to be administered by the Office of Cultural Affairs.

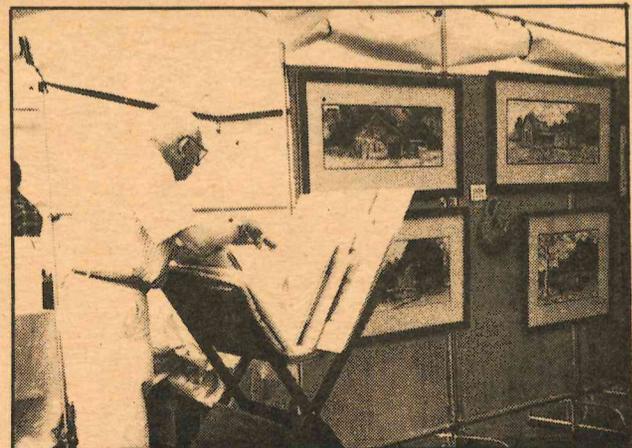
The mission adopted by the Commission is:

- To make cultural arts opportunities accessible to citizens of all City neighborhoods.
- To promote and enhance participatory cultural arts activities for all citizens in the community.
- To inform the public about the cultural arts programs and services available within the community.
- To use the arts to increase the public's knowledge and awareness of public service programs, community problems and neighborhood needs.
- To use the cultural arts to improve and maintain the aesthetic quality of public and private buildings, street scenes, and open spaces within the community.
- To use the cultural arts in promoting economic development with a particular focus on the needs of the downtown business district.

Through an innovative program, the City "purchases" arts programs from local artists and arts agencies and then supplies these services to the public, especially to groups which are not normally exposed to these activities.

In 1979 the City spent \$107,542 on arts services purchased from seven non-profit cultural agencies. In the seven years since that time, this amount has more than tripled, with more than \$420,000 allocated in 1988 for direct arts purchases from 18 agencies.

For more information on these and other programs, or a rundown of upcoming events in Savannah, call: City of Savannah's Artsline: 233-2787.



Highlights of Arts-on-the-River include a juried arts exhibition and an arts and crafts festival. At this year's festival, more than 3,000 pieces of work from around the country were displayed.

People Who Care

Leisure Services

The City of Savannah's Leisure Services Bureau offers year-round athletic and recreational activities, and cultural opportunities to all citizens of the community...and, these services are provided regardless of the individual's age, race, income, level of ability or ability to pay. As this City's population continues to increase, so does the level and quality of services provided by the Leisure Services Bureau. Never has this been more evident than within the past two years, during which major accomplishments have been made.

The Paulsen Complex has been called the "cadillac" of softball facilities, and has already gained the reputation of being one of the finest such facilities in the Southeast. The complex hosted 13 tournaments during its first year of operation - and one, the Air National Guard Tournament generated more than \$600,000 into the local tourist economy.

1988 is also proving to be a big year for the Paulsen facility, with more than 20 tournaments already booked. In September, the ASA Class "A" Open Tournament will attract teams from all over America. Between 80-90 teams are expected for the four-day event.

The Recreation Division served thousands of active participants in all types of organized sports activities, including tennis, basketball, swimming, soccer, volleyball, football, baseball and more.

Total Participation During 1987: Baseball, Basketball, Football, Softball, Volleyball, Swimming Tennis, Golf - 201,171 People!!

The City of Savannah's municipal golf facility, Bacon Park Golf Course, also experienced a banner year in 1987, with more than 61,000 rounds of golf played during the 12-month period. In addition, a record 56 tournaments were held there.

The Savannah Civic Center hosted a variety of events during the year, including sell-out concerts, antique shows, circuses, monster-truck spectaculars, public ice-skating, and of course, professional basketball games. Several trade shows and conventions were held, attracting tens of thousands of delegates to our City.

The Cultural Arts Center operates under the auspices of the City's Leisure Services bureau. The Center's Art-in-the-Park program won the Dorothy Mullen National Arts and Humanities Award for the entire 10-state Southern region. Other services offered by the Cultural Arts Center include arts classes and exhibits, puppetry workshops, theater classes, plays and more. Nearly 3,500 Savannahians enjoyed participation in Center-sponsored events during 1987.

Through close cooperation with other City departments, Leisure Services offers activities for groups and individuals who would not normally have access to those opportunities...such as the elderly, the handicapped and the economically disadvantaged.

The City's nine Golden Age Facilities assist more than 300 of our senior citizens daily, and serve nearly as many daily meals.

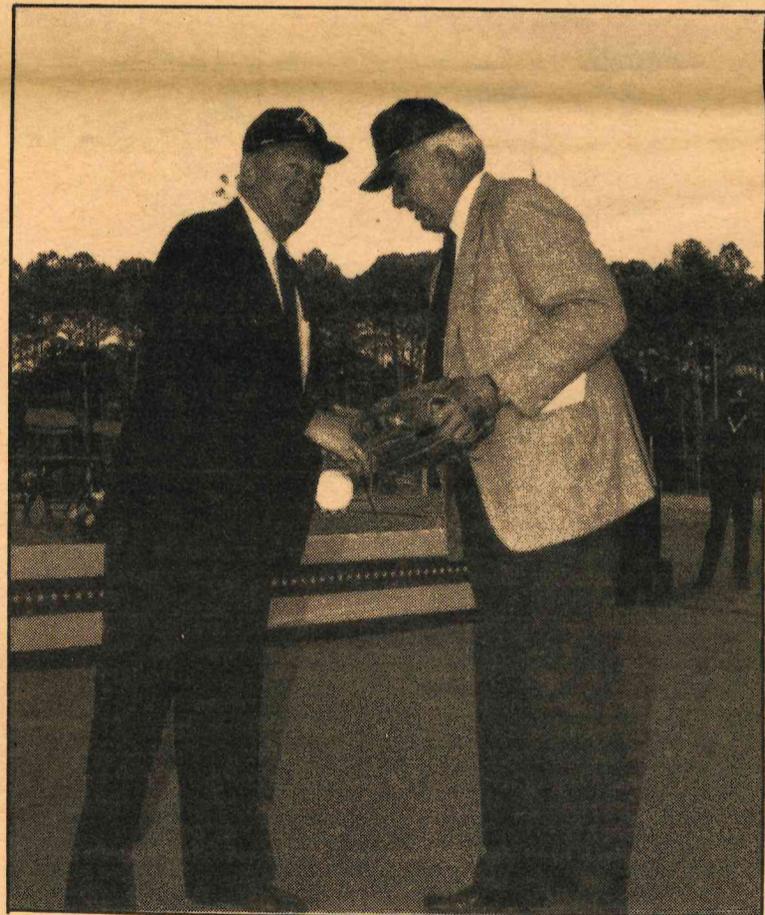
Savannah's Adult Day Care Center, located at 3025 Bull St., has been a "home away from home" for well over a hundred citizens. Enrollment at the center has increased 12 percent over 1986. Transportation is provided daily for participants who need it.

The Leisure Services Therapeutic staff sponsored and assisted in many activities which served the recreational needs of 629 mentally and/or physically disabled citizens of Savannah. Four athletes from the City's Special Olympics program went on to the International Special Olympics Games at Notre Dame University in 1987.

Lincoln Street Center. The old Jenkins Boys Club, recently purchased by the City, has undergone an extensive renovation. Using more than \$200,000 of Community Development Block Grant Funds, toward a total project cost of more than \$300,000, the City began major renovation of the building in 1987. Recently completed, the facility was re-



During 1987, Savannah's \$1.7 million complex was officially dedicated and opened to the public. The Allen E. Paulsen Softball Complex has five lighted playing diamonds with individual electronic scoreboards; multi-purpose central building, including press box; children's playground; spacious parking; and even three coin-operated pitching machines in batting cages! Ribbon-cutting ceremonies were held in April at the beginning of softball season. The complex is named after the Chairman and President of Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation in Savannah, who contributed half the cost of the facility.



Allen E. Paulsen and the Mayor at the dedication of the complex in April 1987.

named the Lincoln Street Recreation Center and dedicated April 8, 1988.

The facility serves primarily the elderly and disabled, but it is also available to neighborhood residents as a recreation center.

Facilities at the Lincoln Street Center include a swimming pool, gymnasium, two large meeting rooms, an arts and crafts room, a kitchen and office space for the staff. All rooms and facilities have been modified to accommodate the disabled and elderly, making the center barrier-free.

People Who Care

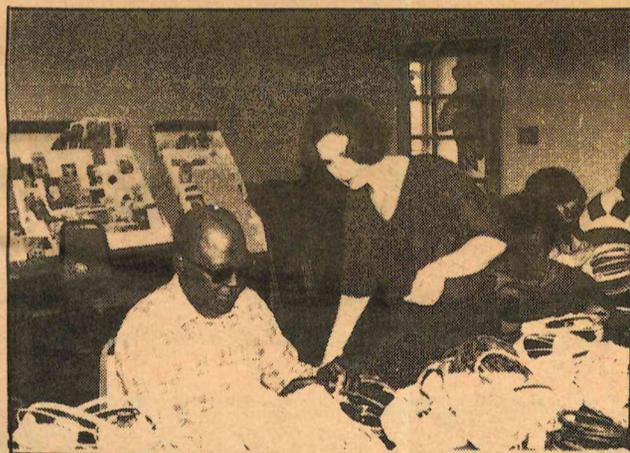
Leisure Services



The City-sponsored Art-in-the-Park program is nationally acclaimed.



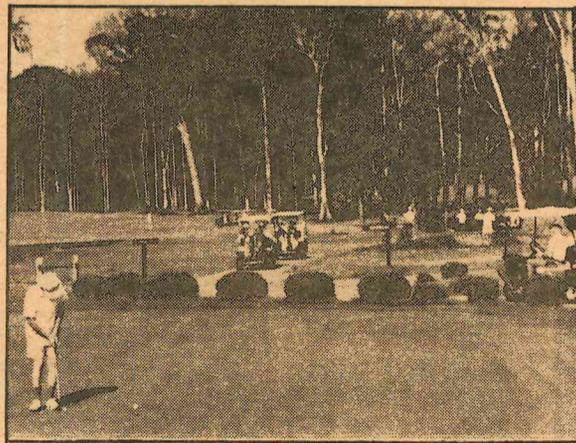
Leisure Services operates nine Golden Age Facilities, serving hundreds of our elderly citizens daily.



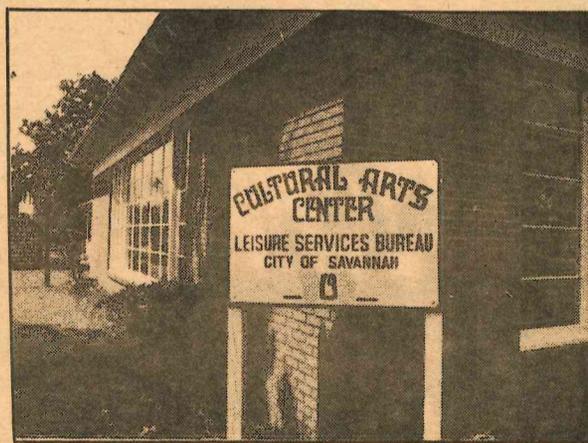
Recreational and cultural activities are provided regardless of the individual's age, income, race, level of ability, or ability to pay.



Scheduled improvements at the Civic Center for 1988 include new seating for the arena and a computerized ticket sales system.



The cart paving project continues at Bacon Park; the putting green has been enlarged.



The City's Cultural Arts Center is located at 107 E. Hall St.

People Who Care

Human Services

The City actively supports many of the human service programs administered by local non-profit agencies, in addition to those programs offered through the City Service. Major funding for these programs is provided, in part, by the City's administration of Community Development Block Grant funds.

Some of the local service providers, which receive funding administered by the City include:

- **Greenbriar Children's Center**, providing daycare services for children of economically disadvantaged families.
- **Savannah Association for the Blind**, providing adult daycare and rehabilitation training for the visually impaired.
- **Homemakers Services Program** (Chatham County Department of Family and Children's Services), providing training and services, in the home, to the elderly and handicapped.
- **Coastal Area Minority Contractors Association**, providing job skills training and construction skills to economically disadvantaged or unemployed workers.

The City is one of this area's largest supporters of the **United Way of the Coastal Empire** through the employee contribution program. The City's 1,800 employees raised \$93,160 during United Way's 1987 campaign, and the goal for 1988 will be even higher. In fact, contributions made by City employees have more than tripled during the past three years.

Another program with which many of our employees are actively involved is the **Red Cross**. Through an organized, City-wide program, blood donations are made on a regular basis. City departments compete with each other to contribute the most; Savannah's Fire Department consistently wins awards from the Red Cross for its support.

City employees have also supported the **March of Dimes**, and, for the past several years, have participated in the March of Dimes Teamwalk.

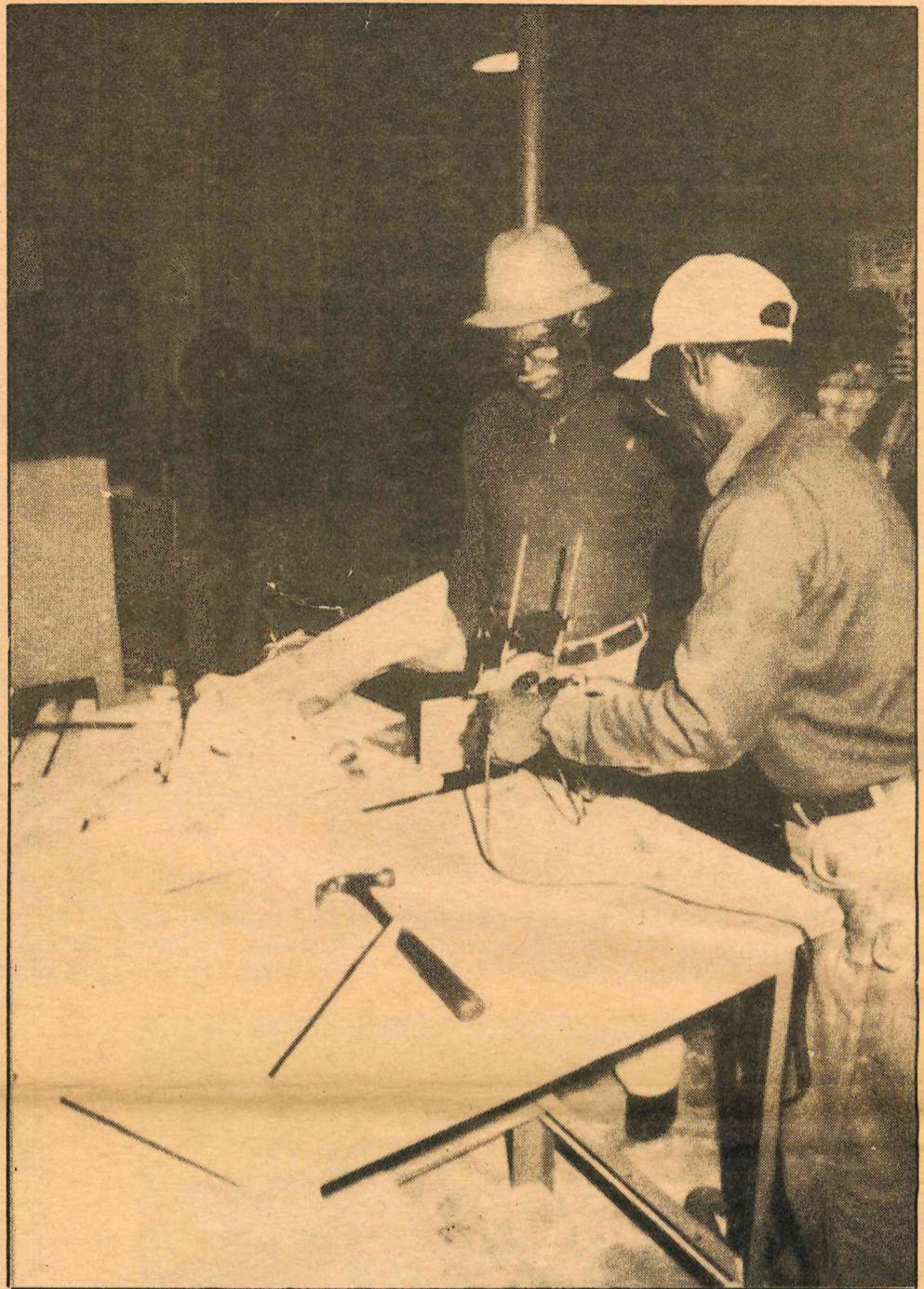
Support is also given to many local human service providers by direct allocations from the City's general fund. The following chart shows which agencies received how much in the way of City funding, for both program years 1987 and 1988.

Social Services —	1987 - 1988
Georgia Advocacy.....	\$8,600 - \$8,600
Hospice.....	\$6,000 - \$6,000
Navy League.....	\$3,000 - \$3,000
Voluntary Action Center.....	\$7,000 - \$7,000
SAFE Shelter.....	\$26,000 - \$26,000
Coastal Food Bank.....	\$17,000 - \$17,000
Rape Crisis Center.....	\$23,000 - \$23,000
International Seamen's House.....	\$7,500 - \$7,500
Senior Citizens' Inc.....	\$37,000 - \$33,000
Social Services Planning.....	\$50,000 - \$50,000
Teen-age Pregnancy Program.....	\$50,000 - \$50,000
Horizon House.....	\$12,000 -
Summer Therapeutic Enrichment Program.....	\$15,000 - \$15,000
Marshlands Foundation.....	\$12,500 -
Neighbor to Neighbor Justice Center.....	\$10,000 -
New Futures Initiative Program.....	\$500,000 -
Total.....	\$274,600 - \$761,100

The increase in social service spending during 1988, is due to the addition this year of the **New Futures Initiative** program, a far-reaching and unprecedented collaborative program to address, and hopefully reduce the problems which face our disadvantaged, at-risk youth.



Daycare services are provided to economically disadvantaged families.



Job-skills training provided by the Coastal Area Minority Contractors Association.



Several programs for the elderly are provided by several local agencies with funding administered by the City.



On March 10, 1988, Savannah learned it was one of five cities in the nation to receive a \$10 million grant from the Annie Casey Foundation.

New Futures

In July of 1987, the Savannah community was invited to become one of ten cities to compete for a \$10 million grant to address the problems of our at-risk youth. The goals were to reduce school dropout rates and improve school performance; prevent youths from becoming unmarried teen-age parents; and reduce the number of youths who are unemployed and not enrolled in a post secondary education program following graduation from high school.

The Savannah community, in an unprecedented collaborative effort, organized a 50-member planning committee to oversee this project. This committee included members of the business community, City and County governments, the School Board, the state, and social service agencies. Citizens, parents and church representatives were also involved. The formation of this committee was the first step in a subsequent 5-month project to draft a proposal for submission to the Annie Casey Foundation on January 15, 1988.

The program that was put together has a \$30 million price tag for the 5-year term of the program. Costs are to be funded by a \$10 million grant from the Casey Foundation; \$10.5 million in new money, provided by the City, the County, the State, and the local school board, each contributing 2-1/2 million dollars; and a \$500,000 commitment in new money from the United Way.

In addition to the grant and the \$10.5 million in new money, another \$10 million in redirected funds and in-kind contributions were committed toward the \$30 million program.

The New Futures program will be implemented through the 15-member Youth Futures Authority, which was created by the General Assembly, and which is representative of local and state governmental and service organizations. The Authority has been actively laying the groundwork for the New Futures programs, which will be implemented in the school system at the beginning of the 1988-89 school year.

City of Savannah Telephone Directory

Savannah's Customer Service Desk.....	235-4200	Jobs Training Program	235-4190
After 5 p.m., Weekends or Holidays.....	235-4241	Leisure Services Bureau.....	235-4295
Local Government Information.....	233-9321	Mayor's Office	235-4045
Airport Commission	964-0514	Park & Tree Service Requests.....	235-4200
Arts Information	233-ARTS	Parking Services	235-4005
Business Licenses.....	235-4040	Police Department	232-4141
City Manager's Office.....	235-4090	Emergency Only	911
Civic Center Box Office.....	234-6666	Recorder's Court	944-4731
Clerk of Council.....	235-4047	Sanitation Bureau.....	234-4221
Fire Department	232-5121	Service Requests	235-4200
Emergency Only	911	After 5 p.m., Weekends or Holidays.....	235-4241
Historic District Board of Review.....	233-9321	Tax Office	235-4035
Housing Authority	233-3053	Delinquent Taxes	235-4040
Inspections and Building Permits.....	235-4170	Water Service Office.....	235-4020
Jobs Line	235-4112	Zoning Appeals.....	236-9523

Public Information

In 1987, the City established, for the first time, an Office of Public Information to improve communications between the City government and the taxpayers it serves, and to keep citizens better informed of what the City government is doing, and why.

A number of new programs have been initiated under the Public Information Office. Among them:

City-Span, a weekly, half-hour informational program is broadcast four times weekly on Cable Channel 7. A variety of timely subjects are discussed, from downtown revitalization, to traffic on the southside, to Forsyth Fountain. Other topics include:

- Downtown Parking
- Savannah's Fire Department
- Housing conditions in the inner-city
- Mayor Rousakis' State-of-the-City Speech, April, 1988
- The City's Park and Tree Department
- Savannah's Resource Recovery Facility
- Savannah Police Department/9-11 Emergency System
- Savannah's New Futures Initiative proposal
- Legislative Forecast for 1988
- Great Savannah Exposition/future plans
- The City's Leisure Services Bureau
- Bacon Park Golf Course

City-Span can be seen every week on Cable Channel 7 at the following times:

- Mondays at 8:00 p.m.
- Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m.
- Thursday at 1:00 p.m.
- Fridays at 3:00 p.m.

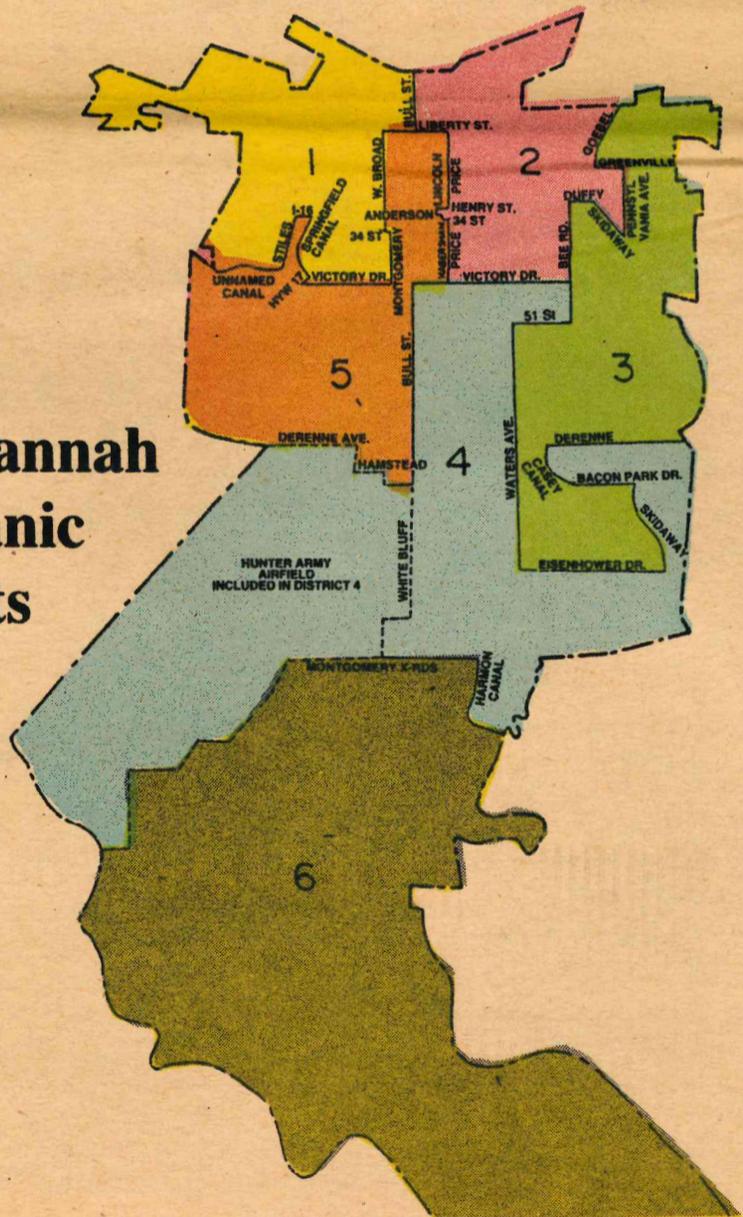
On a limited basis, these programs can be made available to community clubs and organizations. More information, and a complete list of program topics can be obtained by contacting the Office of Public Information.

Later this year, the City will establish a **City Speakers' Bureau**. City officials and staff will be available, upon request, to speak to civic and community groups at their meetings.

The City has begun the publication of Quarterly Reports, issued to Council, the media, and throughout the City Government. The City's **ANNUAL REPORT** was prepared by the Public Information Office and is being distributed, for the first time this year, throughout the county.

Additional reports may be obtained by contacting the Office of Public Information, P.O. Box 1027, Savannah, GA. 31402

City of Savannah Aldermanic Districts



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