

STATES OF GUERNSEY

**ADVISORY AND FINANCE
COMMITTEE**

**CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE**

2004

NOVEMBER 2003

The President
States of Guernsey
Royal Court House
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2PB

8 November 2003

Dear Sir

During September 2003, I wrote to all States Members and States Committees highlighting the Advisory and Finance Committee's concerns about the considerable amount of capital expenditure plans that were in the process of being prepared. The Committee's concerns were also included in its letter of comment on the Board of Health's policy letter on its Site Development Plan. The Committee's concerns had previously been included in numerous Budget Reports and Policy and Resource Plans.

The letter to States Members concluded that "the overall picture presented is that capital expenditure is increasing and, subject to continued healthy operating surpluses, can be sustained at a reasonable level, but that not all of the capital expenditure plans put forward by Committees are achievable within their proposed timeframe".

The letter to all States Committees requested them to "look again at their capital expenditure plans and priorities and report back to the Committee by the end of September 2003 to enable the Committee to report back to the States, probably as part of the 2004 Budget".

The replies from committees were duly received and the Strategic Property Plan updated accordingly. In general, committees expressed their support for the need to prioritise capital expenditure and several listed their own capital expenditure plans in priority order and indicated that some projects could be delayed by a year or two. However, the Committee is very disappointed to report that the aggregate requests from committees did not reduce in value as was clearly required. Instead they actually increased by some £50 million from those submitted earlier this year.

The Committee is also taking this opportunity to address the amendment approved as part of the States debate on the Education Council's Site Development Plan directing the Committee to report back "on the effect of borrowing some or all of the money required to fund the Council's Plan, taking into account the construction industry economic model currently being prepared by the Board of Industry and the prevailing economic circumstances."

This Budget Supplement is primarily concerned with capital expenditure. However, it must be remembered that funds for capital expenditure come from the States annual operating surpluses. Therefore any increases in revenue expenditure, including those resulting from a capital project, will reduce the funds available for capital.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this Budget Supplement to be distributed along with the 2004 Budget Report.

Yours faithfully

L C Morgan
President
Advisory and Finance Committee

The States Capital Expenditure Programme

Introduction

1. The demand among States committees for resources in recent years has increased at a rate that has given rise to considerable concern for the States future financial position. In particular demands for capital expenditure have been at unprecedented levels. There are several reasons for this, including past delays, increasing expectations and levels of demand and changing standards. As the Committee has said previously, the challenge for the States is to match the competing demands of committees to adequately maintain their existing assets, acquire and enhance the properties used in the delivery of their services, avoid as far as possible further overheating the local construction industry and stay within the Island's ability to fund the capital programme. This can only be achieved if committees show restraint in their plans.
2. Although the Committee is concerned about excessive demands for capital expenditure, it remains determined to ensure that a sustainable level of capital expenditure, in particular maintenance of existing properties, is carried out. The Committee has therefore supported the increased capital expenditure of the past few years, in particular on the States priority areas of housing, health, education and infrastructure. The amount of capital allocations approved by the States in the past five years can be summarised as follows:

	Transfers to Capital Reserve £m	Individual Committee Allocations £m
1999	21.1	24.5
2000	13.9	31.6
2001	19.0	21.3
2002	23.0	17.6
2003	15.0	16.0

3. In addition to the above, the Capital Reserve has been credited with interest of an average of £5 million per year. As capital funds are used up this interest will, of course, reduce.
4. However, allocation of funding is just one aspect of capital expenditure. In the past, committees, for a variety of reasons, have not always spent the capital available. As a result, the balance on the Capital Reserve rose to over £100 million by the beginning of 2003. However, with the increasing use of coordinated development programmes and project management, projects (and therefore expenditure) have tended to proceed more quickly. As a result, the balance on the Capital Reserve has halved. If this trend continues, by the end of 2004 the Capital Reserve will have been exhausted.
5. In releasing this funding it is worth reflecting on what the Island will have achieved. Although individual States members may have differing opinions as to the areas of priority, in the first decade of the 21st Century the public infrastructure of the Island will have been greatly enhanced with significant improvements in many areas including Health, Education, Housing, Roads,

Sewer Network, Airport, Harbours, Waste Disposal, Recreational Facilities, Courts and Prison.

6. As has been set out on many previous occasions, the amount of capital requests from individual committees is far in excess of previous demands and continues to grow. As part of the 2003 Policy and Resource Planning process the total expenditure on construction projects requested by committees over the period 2003 to 2012 was in excess of £670 million. This figure excludes requests for non-construction projects such as ICT, vehicle, plant and equipment etc.
7. In September 2003, the Committee wrote to all States Committees asking them to refine and update their capital plans, and as far as possible, to prioritise their requirements. As a result of this consultation process a detailed list of Committee requests for future expenditure on construction projects has been prepared. It is emphasised that these are requests and that not all of them will, or even should, be carried out in the timescales indicated.
8. The appendices to this report set out the year-end balance and recent movements on the Capital Reserve, the actual capital expenditure by General Revenue committees and a summary of committee requests for future funding.
9. The information provided on committee requests relates to expenditure (both capital and revenue) in relation to construction (new build and refurbishment). This level of expenditure has not been approved and not all of it can, or even should, be carried out, at least in the timescales indicated. The purpose of these schedules is to provide an updated view of individual committee requests and to highlight the need for prioritisation and restraint. As has been the case in recent policy letters, Budget and Policy and Resource Plans, the specific costs of individual construction projects have not been provided to prevent potential contractors inflating prices by setting their tenders at, or above, budget.

Strategic Property Plan

10. In the past few years, individual property plans have been prepared by a number of committees, including the major Site Development Plans of the Board of Health and Education Council. It is these individual committee plans that need to be integrated into a States Strategic Property Plan. Considerable work and progress has already been made in developing the Plan (in particular on collating and in some areas prioritising committees' requests for expenditure), however, it is a substantial task.
11. The Strategic Property Plan is far more than an aggregation of individual committee's requests for future funding. When completed, it is envisaged that the Plan will provide a comprehensive database including: a definitive register of all States owned properties, their value, their present and future usage (or, if appropriate, disposal timescale), their present condition and planned and costed future maintenance schedule.
12. The Committee, through its Strategic Property Unit and working closely with staff in other committees, has already commissioned a comprehensive

property condition survey, the results of which will be a major step in the realisation of the Plan.

13. One of the major benefits of developing a comprehensive Strategic Property Planning approach across the States would be the ability to give as much certainty as possible to individual departments and committees in planning their own development programmes, particularly for the major ongoing ones.
14. In the Development Plans for Education and Health, the concept of obtaining States endorsement for “planning purposes only” was used. In doing so the individual committees have an idea of the amount of money that would be made available to them over a period of time, but in doing so having to take due regard of the States overall financial position and demands from other committees. In developing such major capital programmes the individual committees must also build into their planning the ability to lengthen the planning timescales, or in certain circumstances, suspend the programme until funding is available. Even in this worse case scenario, the work on planning the capital programme has at least been completed rather than addressing individual projects in an ad hoc and uncoordinated way.
15. During 2003, the States noted that the Board of Health and the Education Council were, for planning purposes only, working on the basis that they would receive £95m by the end of 2006.

Review of the Machinery of Government

16. One of the detailed tasks of the new structure of government is to implement a mechanism and supporting administrative processes for prioritising, scrutinising, authorising and delivering capital projects in an efficient and effective manner to ensure that the Island’s infrastructure is maintained and, where possible, enhanced in an appropriate, affordable and sustainable manner.
17. There is no doubt that establishing a structure of government with fewer individual departments, having a single department responsible for advising the States on the allocation of resources (Treasury and Resources Department), and the establishment of the Policy Council are major steps in enabling the States to achieve this goal. However, this new government structure will need to be supported by careful and consistent planning (including estimates of capital and revenue expenditure) and a realistic approach to the prioritisation and timing of individual projects on a responsible corporate basis.

Private Sector Activity

18. Although the majority of this report is concerned with the public sector, part of the reason why construction costs have risen so sharply on the Island in recent years has been the very high levels of private sector construction work.
19. With the exception of a modest amount of voluntary and charity sector building, the majority of this activity has been carried out by businesses who are confident in the Island’s future and wish to continue to invest in business

premises, offices, shops etc. Such investment is being carried out because the businesses concerned believe that they will generate extra future profits which will more than cover the capital expenditure. Although this may not be the case in every single instance, it is probable that for the majority such investment will prove worthwhile. Of course, an excessive public sector capital programme will further increase local construction costs and make any further private sector investment more difficult to attract.

20. In the past, with the exception of zoning, the States has adopted a policy of non-interference with the private sector. At least in theory, this long established policy could be reviewed. However, there must be significant doubts about how successful such a policy would be and could well undermine business confidence in the Island and lead to the message “Guernsey is closed for business” being promulgated. This would be extremely damaging not only to new businesses but also undermine the confidence of the existing ones.
21. The Committee therefore accepts that, in reality, the only practical way that the States can reduce the pressure on local construction prices is by carrying out its own capital programme in a controlled and sustainable manner.

Capital Expenditure: States Financial Procedures

22. As a general rule, States Trading Undertakings, such as the Water Board, Dairy, Harbours and Airports etc. fund their capital requirements from their own operating surpluses. General Revenue committees (and from May 2004 departments) fund capital expenditure from either their individual Capital Allocations or from the Capital Reserve. However, although the funding for capital expenditure may come from different revenue sources, the impact on the local construction industry is the same.
23. An important part of the annual Policy and Resource Planning process is the setting of new capital allocations for individual committees. Committees are then required to formulate a capital budget based on their total capital allocation as part of the annual Budget process.
24. Since 2002 individual committee capital allocations have been set at a level which has enabled them to fund their ongoing replacements and minor capital projects. Capital expenditure of this type is then usually approved by the Advisory and Finance Committee using its delegated financial authority. The Committee then reports on the use of its authority as part of the annual Budget and Policy and Resource Planning processes.
25. Funding of major capital projects, including Site Development Plans, is made available to committees via the Capital Reserve. As set out in the 2003 Policy and Resource Plan “it is emphasised that the purpose of the Capital Reserve is to provide a means of funding future capital projects within a controlled and prioritised strategic framework. It does not represent a reserve that can be raided by individual committees at will. To do so would be completely contrary to the sentiments expressed by the States when the Board of Industry’s report on the Construction Industry and the States Capital Spending Programme was considered.”

26. In addition to the above, under the States Financial Procedures, General Revenue committees, subject to the approval of the Advisory and Finance Committee, are able to transfer their unspent balances to their capital allocations to fund specific capital projects.
27. It is emphasised that whether funding is provided via the Capital Reserve or via individual capital allocations, the source of the funding is the same, i.e. from annual operating surpluses. Therefore any fall in income or increase in revenue expenditure (including those associated with capital projects) will decrease the amount of funding available for future capital projects.

Housing Capital Funding

28. Capital funding for States housing initiatives has perhaps been subject to more changes in recent years than any other single area. The Housing Authority, with the full support of the Advisory and Finance Committee and the States, has taken significant steps to reduce the demand for States capital funding in particular by using the Guernsey Housing Association as the major provider of social housing. Under these arrangements, the States is funding no more than 75% of the capital cost of any development project.
29. Furthermore, the net rental income from States house tenants is retained within the States Houses Fund and, together with annual capital allocations, is used to fund the Authority's new build and refurbishment programmes as well as day to day maintenance of States houses.
30. The interest earned on the balances on the States Houses and States Housing Association Funds is also available for funding housing projects. These Funds could, with the Advisory and Finance Committee's agreement, borrow from the States Treasury or even commercially.
31. The Housing Authority is to be commended for taking such a flexible and innovative approach.

Capital Expenditure and Borrowing

32. As set out in previous Policy and Resource Plans, one of the financial policies agreed by the States is that "there is a general presumption against raising monies to fund capital expenditure by way of borrowing. Such borrowing would not be ruled out, however, in exceptional circumstances".
33. One area where borrowing had been identified as a potential source of funding was for those major capital projects with an associated income stream sufficient to repay any borrowing and related interest. However, for the major capital projects of Health and Education, because of the absence of an income stream, direct States funding is the most appropriate and lowest cost option.

Authority to Borrow

34. Notwithstanding the above general policy against borrowing, since 1956 the Advisory and Finance Committee has had delegated authority from the States to authorise borrowing "for such purposes, up to such amounts, at such rates

of interest and on such conditions” as it deemed fit. Similar powers are included within the Treasury and Resources Department’s mandate.

35. Furthermore, specific powers to borrow have also been granted for specific purposes. For example, recent Budget Reports and Policy and Resource Plans have included reference to the private sector loan facility obtained for the Housing Development and Loan Fund (see below).
36. The above comments primarily relate to borrowing from third parties, however, one aspect of borrowing that has been occasionally used is borrowing from the States Treasury. This is the funding method that was recommended for the Energy from Waste facility, the Water Board and the Guernsey Gambling Control Commission. In all of these cases the loans were all repayable over a defined period with interest accruing.

Recent Experience of Borrowing from the Private Sector

37. In July 2001 the Committee obtained a £25m borrowing facility from a local bank specifically for the Housing Development and Loan Fund (“HDLF”). The maximum amount drawn on that facility so far has been £11m, although this has now been reduced to £5m and may reduce further in the future.
38. In order to obtain this facility the Committee sought tenders from a number of appropriate local banks. In carrying out this exercise it was noted that there was a relatively wide spread of quotes both in respect of interest rates (ranging from base rate plus 0.12% to base rate plus 0.375%) and associated arrangement fees (ranging from £15,000 to £62,500).
39. In carrying out this exercise the Committee took advice from specialist consultants not only on the eventual tenders received but also on the general approach to seeking third party funding. In summary, matters to be considered when borrowing, other than how to service and repay the loan, include:
 - Interest rate: fixed and variable
 - Associated administration costs, arrangements fees etc.
 - Length and flexibility of term of loan
 - Currency of loan
 - Lender(s).
40. This latter point is an area with a number of possible variations. Due to the nature and the size of the loan for the Housing Development and Loan Fund a single lender was selected. However, it would be possible for larger loans to be sourced from more than one lender, either acting separately or as a consortium.
41. For larger issues, probably over £100 million, funding could be raised by an issue of bonds. Such an issue could be open to the public and /or institutions and possibly traded using the Channel Islands Stock Exchange. The Exchange is a Limited By Guarantee Company (“LBG”) based in Guernsey and is internationally recognised.

42. Although in the past issues have been made to the public, these tend to be relatively expensive to administer in the long term. This is why the loans issued in the 1930s and 1940s by the Water Board to fund the construction of the St. Saviour's Reservoir were recently redeemed. However, an appropriately designed public issue remains an option for the future.
43. Although the facility obtained for the HDLF was from the private sector, the States did not seek to obtain a "credit rating" from any of the various international bodies commonly used by financial institutions and government bodies. However, if the States were to seek future borrowing such an approach (which would have an ongoing cost and administrative commitment) may be needed.
44. It is also important to note that prior to this private sector arrangement (and in fact also afterwards) the HDLF borrowed from the States Treasury (and paid interest for that borrowing at the States Treasurer's rate). It is an important principle that, in general, the lender of first resort for States entities should be the States Treasury (i.e. internal borrowings) and that any third party borrowing should be carried out via the States Treasury, or at the very least, with its cooperation and sanction.

The Effects of Borrowing

45. Borrowing enables an entity, be it a private individual, a company or a government, to spend money it does not otherwise have, or to keep the money it does have for other purposes. There is, of course, an almost endless list of opportunities to spend money that has been borrowed.
46. However, what is certain is that there is a cost to borrowing. Any lender will seek to reduce their risk, retrieve their money and make a profit. This needs to be funded, and in the case of a government, the cost of servicing and repaying the loan will almost inevitably fall on the general taxpayer. Even with the current low rates of interest a £100 million loan would probably attract interest of over £3.5 million per year. However, as is generally expected, if interest rates rise, this amount would be higher. Furthermore, since the borrowing will need to be repaid, further money of say £5 million for every £100m will need to be found from general revenues to do this if the loan is over 20 years. It is possible that over £10 million would need to be found each year for every £100 million borrowed.
47. Broad economic theory (and many governments have from time to time subscribed to this view) proposes that borrowing short term to stimulate an economy will lead to increased activity and thereby to a reduced individual tax burden. However, Guernsey has an economy which, especially in the area of construction, is if anything overheated. Any borrowing undertaken to fund increased building activity would further overheat the local construction industry and further inflate costs.
48. Although savings could be made by accelerating a specific capital programme through streamlined processes, there must be concern as to the overall impact on general tender prices and inflation as well as the ability of the construction

industry to cope. These are the concerns set out in the Board of Industry's report on the local construction industry.

49. Furthermore, given that there is no direct income stream generated from such public sector projects as schools, interest payments and loan repayments would need to be funded from general revenue. As a result the amount of money available to fund ongoing general revenue expenditure, other capital projects (and to appropriate to Reserves) would be significantly reduced.

50. In view of the ongoing costs associated with borrowing, and the further overheating of the local construction industry that would ensue, the Committee concludes that there is no case for borrowing to fund acceleration in the construction of new schools and other non-income generating public assets.

Conclusion

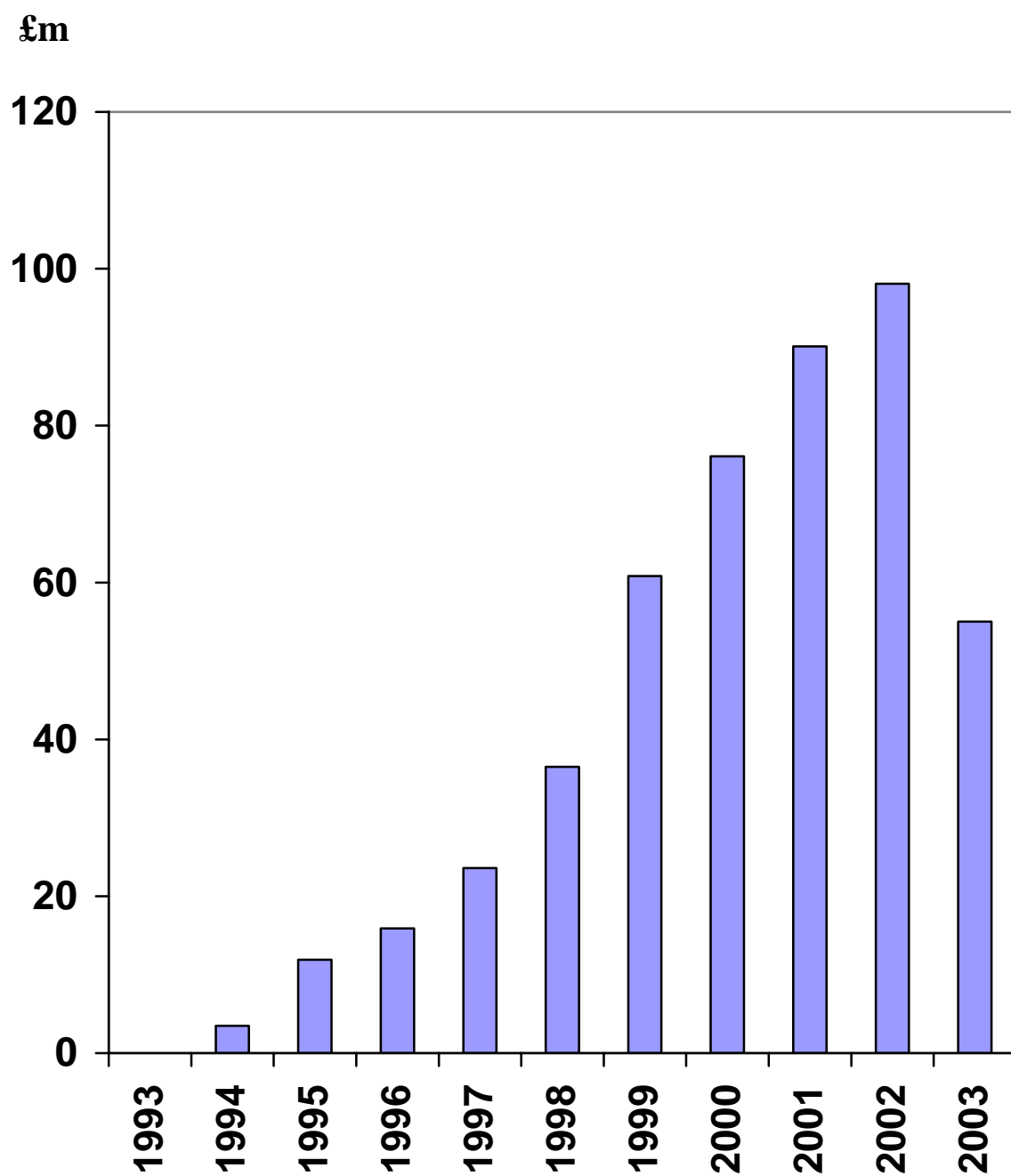
51. For many years the States has been in a fortunate and enviable financial position, partly due to the fact that the present States has no debt to service or repay.

52. Furthermore, the present high degree of economic activity and resultant tax revenues has enabled the States to proceed with increased revenue expenditure and a capital expenditure programme which over the next few years will see improvements in a number of areas including, Health, Education, Housing, Roads, Leisure facilities, Court Buildings, Airport Terminal, Waste Disposal, Roads and sewer networks.

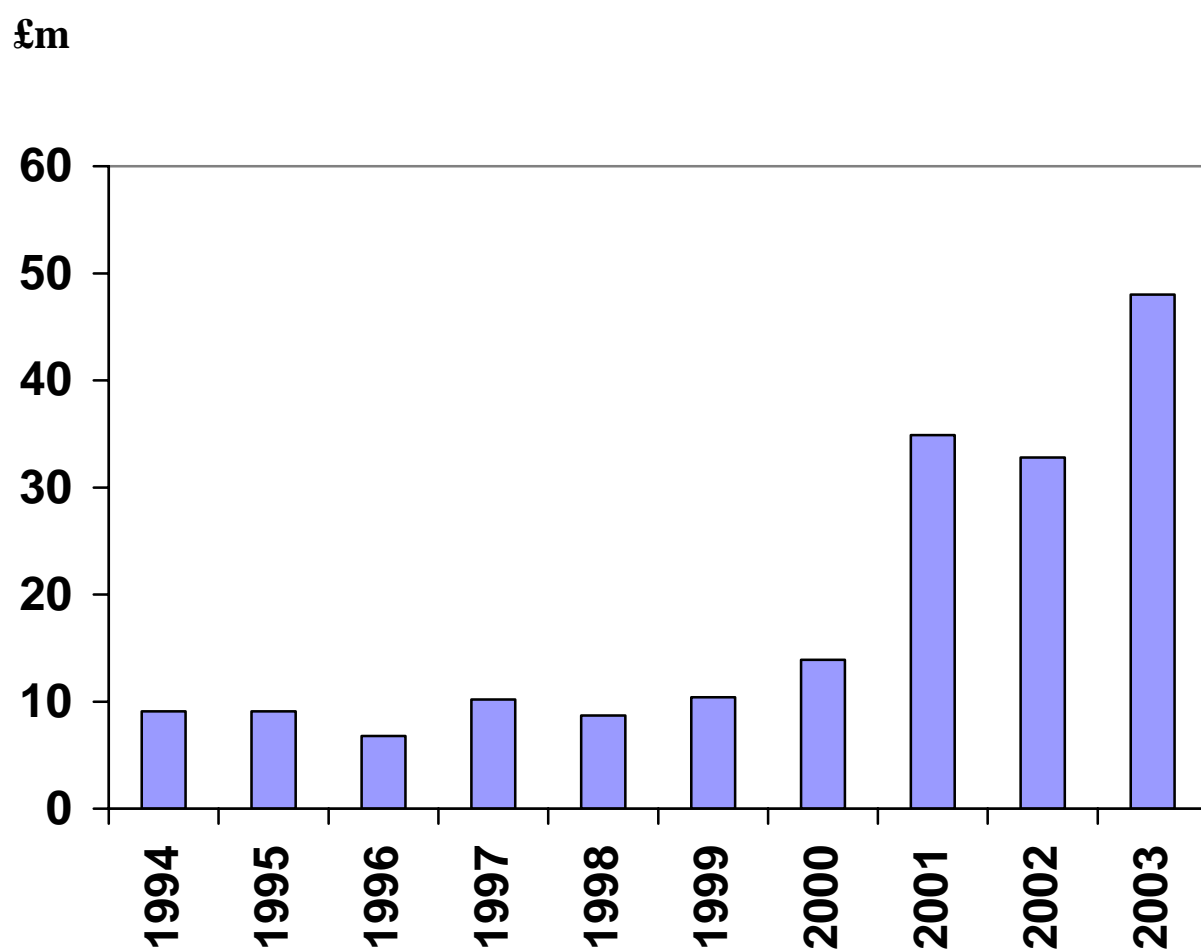
53. Notwithstanding this increase in capital expenditure, and as has been acknowledged on a number of occasions in recent years, there is still a need to carry out some catch up expenditure on maintenance.

54. The challenge for the States, as it is for all governments, is to maintain and improve capital infrastructure in an affordable and sustainable manner. The Committee believes this can be done, but only if individual committees show restraint in their capital and revenue spending.

Year-end balance Capital Reserve



Capital Expenditure by General Revenue Committees



Movements on Capital Reserve: 1998 to 30 September 2003

The movements on the Capital Reserve for the period 31 December 1998 to September 2003 can be summarised as follows:

	£m
Balance as at 31 December 1998	36.5
Total Appropriations: 1999 Budget to 2003 Policy Plan	92.0
Interest credited: 1999 to 2003 (an average of £5m per year)	<u>25.0</u>
	153.5

Allocations approved by the States:

Education: Site Development Plan	20.1
Forest Special Needs School	13.9
Board of Health: Site Development Plan	5.3
Mignot Memorial Hospital	3.5
States Analyst Laboratory	3.5
St. Martin's Community Centre	1.2
Beau Sejour Redevelopment	9.0
Footes Lane Grandstand	0.6
Energy From Waste Plant: investigations	2.5
Courts Refurbishment and extension	17.5
Prison Extension	6.5
St. Barnabas Church	2.9
St Peter Port Parking	0.8
New Buses	3.2
Road Traffic Signals	1.7
ICT- Project E-Pact	<u>3.0</u>
	<u>(95.2)</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2003	<u>58.3</u>

REQUESTS BY STATES COMMITTEES FOR FUNDING OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

GENERAL REVENUE	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
States of Alderney	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Board of Administration	5.9	6.8	13.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.8
Board of Health	12.4	22.9	19.0	10.0	5.4	18.4	10.0	10.0	20.0	128.1
Burnt Lane Committees	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Children Board	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Education Council	8.9	26.7	19.6	17.4	24.3	9.3	10.8	7.2	5.6	129.8
Heritage Committee	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Committee for Home Affairs	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Housing Authority	17.5	24.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	196.5
Public Thoroughfares Committee	10.3	13.9	7.7	17.7	27.7	17.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	118.1
Recreation Committee	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Tourist Board	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Traffic Committee	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
TOTAL	66.7	100.3	83.3	69.5	79.6	67.6	50.7	47.1	55.5	620.3
TRADING ENTITIES	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Airport	5.5	11.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1
Harbours	0.4	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Freight facilities at St Sampsons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	60.0
Water Board	0.9	2.3	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	3.1	23.0
TOTAL	6.8	17.2	15.0	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	63.1	115.6
GRAND TOTAL	73.5	117.5	98.3	72.0	82.3	70.9	53.4	49.4	118.6	735.9

The above figures do not include :

- (1) The purchase of land and property needed to progress some of the proposed projects (estimated at £15m).
- (2) Additional/routine replacement of equipment.
- (3) Additional Revenue running costs arising from the proposed projects.
- (4) Annual planned revenue maintenance on properties.
- (5) Capital projects already approved and in progress at 30 September 2003.

New / Major Building Projects

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
States of Alderney									
Alderney Sewage treatment plant									
Board of Administration									
Inert Waste Management									
Waste Management Plan									
Torrey Canyon quarry									
Mont Cuet Gas extraction system									
Guelles Road site - office accommodation									
Heritage storage accommodation									
Alderney Airport - terminal building									
Board of Health									
Fourth Theatre									
SPLD Properties									
PEH Phase 6b									
PEH Phase V									
Barn alterations									
Les Cotils development									
Staff Accommodation									
Nursing Home									
PEH Additional cruciform block									
Child development centre									
Allan Grut Ward redevelopment									
PEH 1930's buildings reconstruction									
King Edward VII Hospital redevelopment									
Burnt Lane Committees									
Slaughterhouse									
Sea Fisheries Ice Plant									
Children Board									
Swissville site development plan									
Family Centres									
Education Council									
North Site Special Needs									
College of Further Education Phase A									
Grammar School Sixth Form Centre									
Les Beaucamps Phase A									
North Site Secondary									
Oakvale Conversion to EBD Centre									
College of Further Education Phase B									
La Mare de Carteret Primary									
Les Beaucamps Phase B									
St Sampsons									
La Mare de Carteret Secondary									
College of Further Education Phase C									
College of Further Education Phase D									

New / Major Building Projects(continued)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Heritage Committee									
Asterix permanent exhibition									
Fort Richmond redevelopment									
Housing Authority									
States Houses Additional (50 units per annum)									
Guernsey Housing Association (100 units per annum)									
Committee for Home Affairs									
Police Headquarters extension									
Police Secure Garage facility									
Public Thoroughfares Committee									
Foul Water Network Extension Plan									
Surface Water Separation									
Fort George Pumping Station									
Creux Mahie sewage									
Sewage Treatment Plant									
Recreation Committee									
2nd Artificial Turf Pitch									
Delancey Park tennis courts									
KGV Indoor Cricket Wicket									
Beau Sejour Bowling Green relocation									
Delancey Park works									
Netball facilities									
Boathouse storage									
Skate Park (Joint initiative)									
GRUFC Clubhouse (Joint Initiative)									
Tourist Board									
Victor Hugo Centre									
Traffic Committee									
Traffic Management Schemes									
TOTAL NEW / MAJOR BUILDING PROJECTS	47.8	85.4	72.2	59.4	63.8	58.3	41.4	37.8	46.2

Repairs / renovations / upgrade of Existing Facilities

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
States of Alderney									
Alderney Harbour commercial quay									
Alderney Court building repairs									
Alderney Harbour freight shed									
Le Vallee sewer replacement									
Island Hall Annex									
Harbour office rebuilding									
Board of Administration									
Coastal Defence									
Saumarez Park restoration									
Public Conveniences upgrade									
Bulwer Avenue roof repairs									
Fermain kiosk upgrade									
Priaulx Library repairs									
Board of Health									
Newington Place refurbishment									
Burnt Lane Committees									
Home Farm redevelopment									
Education Council									
EDP 3 Non-State schools									
EDP 2 Renovations and upgrades									
Heritage Committee									
Candie Museum roof repairs									
Housing Authority									
States Houses repairs									
States Houses refurbishment									
Residential Homes refurbishment									
Committee for Home Affairs									
Prison fencing upgrade									
Public Thoroughfares Committee									
Road repairs									
Sewer rehabilitation									
Bellegreve Pumping Station									
Fountain Vinery Pumping Station									
Vazon Pumping Station									
Grand Bouet Foul sewer									
Recreation Committee									
La Vallette bathing pools									
Beau Sejour Outdoor changing areas									
TOTAL REPAIRS / RENOVATIONS	18.9	14.9	11.1	10.1	15.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
GRAND TOTAL	66.7	100.3	83.3	69.5	79.6	67.6	50.7	47.1	55.5

IN THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

ON THE 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2003

The States resolved as follows concerning
Billet d'État No. XXVI dated 14th November, 2003

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

THE REFORM (AMENDMENT No. 2) (GUERNSEY) LAW, 2003

To approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Reform (Amendment No. 2) (Guernsey) Law, 2003”, and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble Petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.

K. H. TOUGH
HER MAJESTY’S GREFFIER