I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2024 (SECOND) Regular Session VOTING RECORD

| | | 5,000 | | Guam Co | ive Session Hall ngress Building October 7, 2024 |
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JOAQUIN P. JAITAGUE Clerk of the legislature

I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2024 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 249-37 (COR)

As amended; further amended by the Committee on Environment, Revenue and Taxation, Labor, Procurement, and Statistics, Research, and Planning; and further amended on the Floor.

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| Introduced | . 1 | by: | |
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Sabina Flores Perez Therese M. Terlaje Chris Barnett

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW § 1203.1 TO ARTICLE 2 OF CHAPTER 1, TITLE 5, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED; AND A NEW § 45112 TO ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 45, TITLE 10, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ALLOWING THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND PLANS GUAM COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND THE GUAM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO HIRE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ATTORNEYS FOR THEIR EXCLUSIVE USE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that both the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) and the Guam Coastal Management Program (GCMP) of the Bureau of Statistics and Plans (BSP) are predominantly federally-funded entities that are permitted to utilize federal funds to hire full-time attorneys to address legal issues pertaining to environmental law. *I Liheslatura* further finds that in general, Guam is experiencing a shortage of lawyers in public service, which hinders the Office of the Attorney General's (OAG)

ability to assign legal counsel focused on addressing the specific and oftentimes

complex needs of individual government agencies. There are instances where

appointed Assistant Attorneys General may be reassigned from one agency to another, creating a costly and inefficient dynamic of unresolved matters requiring an agency to retain substitute legal counsel.

I Liheslatura further finds that authorizing certain government agencies to hire in-house legal counsel, on a full-time basis, serves the public interest on two (2) fronts: cost-effectiveness and efficiency. Firstly, hiring in-house legal counsel on a full-time basis cost less than contracting private legal firms to address an agency's legal matters on a case-by-case basis. Secondly, in-house counsel provides consistency in an agency's day-to-day operations and a specialized, legal understanding and awareness of the policies that govern it and the policies it enforces.

I Liheslatura further finds that GEPA and the Bureau of Statistics and Plans GCMP are mandated to adhere to critical and nuanced environmental protection and management statutes that require its legal counsel to possess an institutional understanding of the agencies' governing policies and programs. With the rapid updating of environmental policies prompted by the international call to sustain the earth's resources, GEPA and the Bureau of Statistics and Plans GCMP are faced with authoritative decisions vital to our island's way of life. As the Pacific islands inhabit spaces at the frontlines of climate change, availing these agencies with consistent legal expertise on a full-time basis will help ensure Guam is prepared for what changes may come.

I Liheslatura further finds that environmental law attorneys:

(1) work on novel, cutting-edge legal issues that impact how Guam EPA and the GCMP of the Bureau of Statistics and Plans carry out their mission. Through their work in counseling agency program offices and litigators and prosecutors at both the Office of the Attorney General of Guam and the U.S. Attorney's office in litigating legal issues of first impression in

federal and Guam courts, attorneys have a major role in shaping federal environmental law;

- (2) are given extraordinary responsibility throughout their careers. Individual attorneys are often responsible for providing legal advice on environmental programs affecting public health and the environment across the island; and
- (3) are highly proficient in particular areas of general or environmental law. Environmental law attorneys are generally responsible for providing all types of legal support, including legal advice on not only the agencies' policy development process, rulemaking, and legislation, but also on contracts, grants, managing property and money, protecting Guam EPA's/GCMP's intellectual property, advising on eDiscovery, records, information issues, working with Guam EPA's/GCMP's employees, and litigation support. As a result, environmental law attorneys have an opportunity to use and perfect a wide array of lawyering skills, including brief and memo writing, client relationship skills, and legislative and regulatory drafting.

I Liheslatura further finds that Guam law provides two (2) mechanisms for hiring and retaining environmental law attorneys based on the merit system. These are hiring the attorneys as classified employees based on the merit system, the other is as independent contracts through the procurement process (Requests for Proposals).

I Liheslatura further finds that Public Law 28-187 amended the classified employment law that allowed government of Guam agencies to hire classified employees on a limited-term basis. The intent of the law was to provide these employees, who were competitively hired, to avail themselves of Civil Service Commission protection (grievance and adverse action appeal rights). Although it is

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