I MINA'TRENTAI TRES NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2015 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. <u>20</u> -33 (COR)

Introduced by:	T. C. Ada	7

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLES 9 AND 12 OF CHAPTER 5, TITLE 5 GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL REMEDIES IN GUAM PROCUREMENT LAW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

2 Section 1. § 5425 of Subarticle A (Pre-Litigation Resolution of

3 Controversies) of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual Remedies),

Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is amended to read as

follows:

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§5425. Authority to Resolve Resolution of Protested Solicitations and Awards.

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(a) Right to Protest. Any actual or prospective bidder, offeror, or contractor who may be aggrieved in connection with the method of source selection, solicitation or award of a contract, may protest to the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency. The protest *shall* be submitted in writing within fourteen (14) days after such aggrieved person knows or should know of the facts giving rise thereto. to the protest. A protest made to the office which issued a solicitation *shall* be deemed

1	properly submitted.
2	(1) A person "may be aggrieved", as provided in Subsection
3	(a). if:
4	(A) there are facts sufficient to raise a reasonable
5	apprehension that the method of source selection, the
6	solicitation, or the award of a contract may be contrary to law
7	or regulation; and
8	(B) there is a reasonable likelihood, based on
9	information available at the time of protest during the pre-
10	submission or pre-opening period, that such person would
11	have been in a competitive position to be awarded the
12	contract.
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14	(2) The time limits specified for the resolution of disputes
15	arising under this Section, including any administrative and
16	judicial review provided in this Article 9, are not intended to be
17	jurisdictional, but shall be subject to equitable estoppel.
18	(3) Interested party means a person who is an actual or
19	prospective bidder, offeror, or contractor who is aggrieved in
20	connection with the solicitation or the award of a contract, or by
21	the protest or resolution of it.
22 23	(b) Authority to Resolve Protests. Notwithstanding any other
24	provisions of law. [T]the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of
25	Public Works, the head of a purchasing agency, or a designee of one
26	of these officers shall have the authority, prior to the commencement
27	of an appeal to the Public Auditor or an action in court concerning

the controversy, to settle and resolve a protest of an aggrieved bidder, offeror, or contractor, actual or prospective, concerning the solicitation or award of a contract. This authority *shall* be exercised in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Policy Office, which *shall* assure that interested parties are given notice of and opportunity to participate in any such settlement or resolution. Regulations *shall* establish an objective means by which any time limit established by this Article for the taking of any action, administrative or judicial, *shall* be identified and tolled during any period in which the parties are in good faith engaged to resolve and settle any dispute arising under this Article, provided that the objective means includes, at minimum, a written agreement of the interested parties.

(c) Decision. If the protest is *not* resolved by mutual agreement, the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works, the head of a purchasing agency, or a designee of one of these officers *shall* promptly issue a decision in writing accepting or rejecting the protest, in whole or in part. The decision *shall* include:

(1) state the Government's factual and legal reasons for the action taken decision made to accept or reject, in whole or in part; and

(2) that the decision to reject is a final decision and that inform the protestant of its has the right to administrative and judicial review.

(d) Notice of Decision. A copy of the decision under Subsection

(c) of this Section *shall* be mailed <u>electronically</u> or otherwise furnished immediately to the protestant and any other <u>prospective</u> or <u>interested</u> party intervening <u>actually known to the government</u>.

(e) Failure to Render Timely Decision. If the protestant *does* not receive a decision on the protest as required under Subsection (c) of this Section within forty-five (45) days from the date of the protest, the protestant may make a written request to the office wherein the protest was made to render such a decision on the protest. If no decision as required under Subsection (c) of this Section is made and served upon the protestant within ten (10) days after receipt of such written request, or within such longer period as may be expressly and in writing agreed upon by the parties, then the protest *shall* be deemed rejected. On any appeal from the rejection, the appellant *shall* bear the burden of establishing that there was good and sufficient reason to accept the protest based on evidence that was known to it or should have been known to it at the time the protest was rejected.

(e)(f) Appeal. A decision under Subsection (c) of this Section including a decision thereunder regarding entitlement to costs as provided by Subsection (h) of this Section, may be appealed by the protestant, to the Public Auditor within fifteen (15) days after receipt by the protestant of the notice of decision to reject the protest or within fifteen (15) days after the date the protest is deemed rejected as provided in Subsection (e) of this Section. If for any reason the Public Auditor determines that he must disqualify himself from hearing the appeal, the matter shall be removed to the Superior Court.

which shall hear and determine the matter *de novo* pursuant to \$5480(a).

(f) Finality. A decision of the Public Auditor is final unless a person adversely affected by the decision commences an action in the Superior Court in accordance with Subsection (a) of §5480 of this Chapter.

(g) <u>Automatic Stay.</u> In the event of a timely protest under Subsection (a) of this Section or under Subsection (a) of § 5480 of this Chapter, the Territory government of Guam shall not proceed further with the solicitation, or with the award, or performance of the contract prior to the time allowed to appeal, or the final resolution of such protest, including a final entry of judgment, or the settlement of the protest evidenced by a writing signed by all interested parties, and any such further action is void, unless:

(1) The Chief Procurement Officer or the Director of Public Works, after consultation with and written concurrence of the head of the using or purchasing agency and the Attorney General or designated Deputy Attorney General, then makes a written determination that the award of the contract without delay is necessary to protect substantial interests of the Territory government of Guam; and

(2) Absent a declaration of emergency <u>procurement</u> by the Governor, <u>pursuant to §5215</u>, the protestant has been given at least two (2) days notice (exclusive of territorial holidays); and

(3) If the protest is pending before the Public Auditor or the Court, the Public Auditor or Court has confirmed the validity of such determination, or if no such protest is pending, no protest to the Public Auditor of such determination is filed prior to expiration of the two (2) day period specified in Item (2) of Subsection (g) of this Section;

(4) The two (2) days specified in Item (2) and (3) of this Section *shall* be determined as provided in 1 GCA § 1004.

(h) Entitlement to Costs. In addition to any other relief or remedy granted under Subsection (c) or (e) of this Section or under Subsection (a) of § 5480 of this Chapter, including the remedies provided by Subarticle B of Article 9 of this Chapter, when a protest is sustained, the protestant *shall* be entitled to the reasonable costs incurred in connection with the solicitation and protest, including bid preparation costs, excluding attorney's fees, if:

(1) the protestant should have been awarded the contract under the solicitation but was not; or

(2) there is a reasonable likelihood that the protestant may have been awarded the contract but for the breach of any ethical obligation imposed by Subarticle B of Article 11 of this Chapter or the willful or reckless violation of any applicable procurement law or regulation.

(3) The Public Auditor *shall* have the power to assess reasonable costs including reasonable attorney fees incurred by the government, including its autonomous agencies and public

corporations, or any protestant or interested party against a protestant upon its finding that the any party, including the government, making a the protest, motion or bringing any action was made fraudulently, frivolously or solely with predominant intent to delay or disrupt the procurement process.

(i) Finality. A decision of the Public Auditor is final unless a person adversely affected by the decision commences an appeal in the Superior Court as provided by \$5707(a) of this Chapter and in accordance with the waiver of sovereign immunity conferred by Subsection (a) of \$5480 of this Chapter.

Section 2. §5426 of Subarticle A (Pre-Litigation Resolution of Controversies) of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual Remedies), Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is amended to read as follows:

§ 5426. Authority to Debar or Suspend.

(a) Authority. After reasonable notice to the person involved and reasonable opportunity for that person to be heard, the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency, after consultation with the using agency and the Attorney General, *shall* have authority to debar a person for cause, or to suspend a person for probable cause, from consideration for award of contracts. The debarment *shall not* be for a period of more than two (2) years. The same officer, after consultation with the using agency and the Attorney General, shall have authority to suspend a person from consideration for award of contracts if there is probable cause for debarment. The suspension *shall not* be for a period exceeding three (3) months. The authority to debar or suspend *shall*

be exercised in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Policy Office. (b) Causes for Debarment or Suspension. The causes for debarment or suspension include the following: (1) conviction for commission of a criminal offense as an incident to obtaining or attempting to obtain a private contract or subcontract, or in the performance of such contract or subcontract; (2) conviction under territorial or federal statutes of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, receiving stolen property, or any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty which currently, seriously and directly affects responsibility as a territorial contractor: (3) conviction under federal antitrust statutes arising out of the submission of bids or proposals; (4) violation of contract provisions, as set forth below, of a character which is regarded by the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency to be so serious as to justify debarment action: (A) deliberate failure without good cause to perform in accordance with the specifications or within the time limit provided in the contract; or (B) a recent record of failure to perform or of unsatisfactory

performance in accordance with the terms of one or more

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1	procurement contracts, provided, that failure to perform or
2	unsatisfactory performance caused by acts beyond the control
3	of the contractor shall not be considered to be a basis for
4	debarment; or
5	(C) was a finding of the Donard of Lebes follows to
6	(C) upon a finding of the Department of Labor, failure to
7	pay employees engaged on the contract in violation of Wage
8	Determination law or contract conditions.
9 10	(5) any other cause the Chief Procurement Officer, the
11	Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency
12	determines to be so serious and compelling as to affect
13	responsibility as a territorial contractor, including debarment by
14	another governmental entity for any cause listed in regulations of
15	the Policy Office;
16 17	(6) for violation of the ethical standards set forth in Article
18	11 of this Chapter.
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20	(7) filing a frivolous or fraudulent petition, protest or appeal
21	under § 5425(e), § 5426(f)(e) or of § 5427(e) of this Chapter.
22 23	(c) Decision. The Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of
24	Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency <i>shall</i> issue a written
25	decision to debar or suspend or to reject any petition to do so brought
26	under Subsection (f) of this Section. The decision shall:
27 28	(1) state the reasons for the action taken decision made; and
29 30	(2) inform the debarred or suspended person involved, or any
31	person whose petition is rejected, of its rights to judicial or

administrative review as provided in this Chapter.

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(d) Notice of Decision. A copy of the decision under Subsection (c) of this Section *shall* be mailed or otherwise furnished immediately to the debarred or suspended person and any other party intervening or petitioning, and the head of all governmental bodies or purchasing agencies.

(e) Finality of Decision. A decision under Subsections (c) or (f) of this Section *shall* be final and conclusive, unless fraudulent, or an appeal is taken to the Public Auditor in accordance with § 5706 of this Chapter. Such a decision *shall* be automatically stayed during the pendency of any appeal, but any such appeal *does not* preclude nor require a determination of non-responsibility in any solicitation in which the person charged may participate. The officer issuing such decision *shall* immediately notify all persons, governmental bodies and purchasing agencies of the fact and effect of such appeal.

(f) Any member of the public, including bidder, offeror or contractor as well as any elected official or employee of the government, may petition the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency to take action to debar or suspend pursuant to Subsection (a) of this Section. The petition shall state the facts that the complainant believes to be true that warrant a suspension or debarment pursuant to this §5426. Immediately upon the receipt of such a petition, the person petitioned shall cause An an investigation of each petition shall to be conducted. If the petitioned officer finds insufficient facts to proceed with a debarment or suspension hearing, he shall state the reasons in a

written decision within 60 days of receipt of the petition. If the person petitioned determines that sufficient facts may exist to debar or suspend the individual or company, then he shall hold a hearing as authorized in Subsection (a) promptly and a written report should be made of findings of fact and action taken and issue a decision as required in Subsection (c). If the petitioned officer *does not* issue the written decision required under Subsection (c) of this Section within sixty (60) days after written request by the petitioner for a final decision, then the petitioner may proceed with an appeal to the Public Auditor as if a the petition had been rejected.

Section 3. §5427 of Subarticle A (Pre-Litigation Resolution of

13 Controversies) of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual Remedies),

Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is amended to read as follows:

§ 5427. Authority to Resolve Contract and Breach of Contract Controversies

(a) Applicability. This Section applies to controversies between the Territory government of Guam and a contractor and which arise under, or by virtue of, a procurement contract between them, as evidenced by the written demand of either party to the other for redress of a particularized claim or controversy. This includes without limitation controversies based upon breach of contract, mistake, misrepresentation, or other cause for contract damages, modification or rescission.

(b) Authority. The Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works, the head of a purchasing agency, or a designee of one of these officers is authorized, prior to commencement of an action in a court concerning the controversy, to settle and resolve a controversy described in Subsection (a) of this Section. This authority *shall* be exercised in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Policy Office.

(c) Decision. If such a controversy is *not* resolved by mutual agreement, the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works, the head of a purchasing agency, or the designee of one of these officers *shall* promptly issue a decision in writing. The decision *shall*:

- (1) state the reasons for the action taken decision made; and
- (2) inform the contractor of its rights to judicial or administrative review as provided in this Chapter.

(d) Notice of Decision. A copy of the <u>any</u> decision under Subsection (c) of this Section *shall* be <u>immediately served</u>, mailed, <u>communicated by any electronic or telephonic means used in the ordinary course of business which makes an electronic record of the <u>communication</u>, or otherwise <u>furnished immediately provided</u> to the contractor, and any right of the contractor to appeal shall be tolled by <u>any delay of such notice</u>.</u>

(e) Finality of Decision. The decision reached pursuant to Subsection (c) of this Section shall be final and conclusive, unless fraudulent, or the contractor appeals administratively to the Public Auditor in accordance with § 5706 of this Chapter.

(f) Failure to Render Timely Decision. If the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works, the head of a purchasing agency, or the designee of one of these officers does not

1	issue the written decision required under Subsection (c) of this
2	Section within sixty (60) days after written request for a final
3	decision, or within such longer period as may be agreed upon by the
4	parties, then the contractor may proceed as if an adverse decision had
5	been received. If no decision is issued and no action is taken by the
5	contractor to request a final decision, within two (2) years from the
7	date the contract controversy arose, any claim or action thereon shall
8	be barred.
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Section 4. §5450 of Subarticle B (Solicitations or Awards in Violation of Law) of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual Remedies), Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is amended as follows:

§ 5450. Applicability of this Part.

The provisions of this <u>Subarticle Part only</u> apply where it is determined administratively, or upon administrative or judicial review, that a solicitation or award of a contract is in violation of law and are in addition to any other remedy or relief allowed by law or equity.

Section 5. §5452 of Subarticle B (Solicitations or Awards in Violation of Law) of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual Remedies), Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated is amended to read as follows:

- § 5452. Remedies After an Award.
- (a) If after an award it is determined that a solicitation or award of a contract is in violation of law, then:

(1)(a) if the person awarded the contract has *not* acted fraudulently or in bad faith:

(A)(1) the contract may be ratified and affirmed, provided it

1	is determined that doing so is in the best interests of the Territory;
2	or
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4	(B)(2) the contract may be terminated and the person
5	awarded the contract shall be compensated for the actual expenses
6	reasonably incurred under the contract, plus a reasonable profit,
7	prior to the termination.
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9	(2)(b) if the person awarded the contract has acted fraudulently or
10	in bad faith:
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12	(A)(1) the contract may be declared null and void; or
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14	(B)(2) the contract may be ratified and affirmed if such
15	action is in the best interests of the Territory, without prejudice to
16	the Territory's rights to such damages as may be appropriate.
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18	(c) In either case, the determination to ratify or affirm the
19	contract shall be made without regard to the interests of the person
20	awarded the contractor.
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22	(b) This Section shall be read as being in addition to and not in
23	conflict with, or repealing 4 GCA § 4137 (Prohibitions on the
24	Activities of Government Employees).
25 26	Section 6. §5480 of Subarticle D (Waiver of Sovereign Immunity;
27	Limitations on Actions) of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual
28	Remedies), Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is
29 30	amended to read as follows:
31	§ 5480. Waiver of Sovereign Immunity by Grant of Jurisdiction
32	in Connection with Contracts Controversies Arising Under Part A
33	of this Article.
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35	(a) Solicitation and Award of Contracts. The Superior Court of

Guam shall have jurisdiction over an action between the Territory government of Guam and a bidder, offeror, or contractor, either actual or prospective, to determine whether a solicitation or award of a contract is in accordance with the statutes, regulations, and terms and conditions of the solicitation review any administrative decision or determination arising under §5425 of this Chapter, after appeal to the Public Auditor or to determine de novo in the event of disqualification of the Public Auditor whether a solicitation or award of a contract is in accordance with the statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the solicitation. The Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction in actions at law or in equity, and whether the actions are for monetary damages relief allowed under §5425 or for injunctive, declaratory, or other equitable relief, and whether the matter is procedural or substantive in nature.

(b) Debarment or Suspension. The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction over an action between the Territory and a person who is subject to a suspension or debarment proceeding, to review any decision of the Public Auditor brought pursuant to § 5705 of this Chapter to determine whether concerning the debarment or suspension or rejection of a petition to debar or suspend, is in accordance with the statutes §5426 and §5705 of this Chapter and relevant statutes and regulations or to determine de novo in the event of disqualification of the Public Auditor whether a debarment or suspension is in accordance with § 5426 and § 5705 of this Chapter and relevant statutes and regulations. The Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction, in actions at law or in equity, and whether the

actions are for <u>injunctive</u>, declaratory, or other equitable relief.

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(c) In addition to other relief and remedies, the Superior Court shall have jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief in any action brought under Subsections (a), or (b) or (c) of this Section. Actions Under Contract or for Breach of Contract. The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction over an action between the government of Guam Territory and a contractor, brought after review of the Public Auditor in accordance with § 5706 of this Chapter or brought de novo in the event of disqualification of the Public Auditor, for any cause of action which arises under, or by virtue of, the contract, whether the action is at law or equity, whether the action is on contract or for breach of contract, and whether the action is for monetary damages or injunctive, declaratory or other equitable relief.

(d) Limited Finality for Administrative Determinations. In any judicial action under this Section, factual or legal determinations by employees, agents or other persons appointed by the Territory government of Guam shall have no finality and shall not be conclusive, notwithstanding any contract provision, or regulation, except to the extent provided in §§ 5245, 5705 and 5706 and in Article 12 of this Chapter. The Superior Court of Guam shall have jurisdiction to determine de novo any factual or legal issue in the event of disqualification of the Public Auditor.

(e) For purposes of this Section a "prospective" bidder, contractor or offeror is one who will actually submit a bid, contract or otherwise offer his services if, in the actions permitted by this Section, such person would prevail. Exhaustion of Administrative

Remedies. No action shall be brought under any provision of this Section until all administrative remedies provided in this Chapter under Part A of Article 9 and Article 12 have been exhausted.

(f) All actions permitted by this Article shall be conducted as provided in the Government Claims Act. Form of Review Under §5480(a). All appeals permitted by Subsection (a) of this Section shall be treated as special proceedings for expeditious review of the administrative decision below unless good cause is shown that it should proceed as a civil action.

(g) Expedited Review of Appeals Under § 5480(a). Except as to criminal cases and such other cases of compelling importance as determined by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, proceedings before the Superior Court, as authorized by Subsection (a) of this Section, and appeals therefrom, take precedence over all cases and shall be assigned for hearing and trial or for argument at the earliest practicable date and expedited in every way. The times for responsive pleadings and for hearings in these proceedings shall be set by the judge of the Court with the object of securing a decision as to these matters at the earliest possible time.

Section 7. §5481 of Subarticle D (Waiver of Sovereign Immunity; Limitations on Actions) of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual Remedies), Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 5481. Time Limitations on Actions.

(a) Protested Solicitations and Awards. Any action under

§5480(a) of this Chapter *shall* be initiated within fourteen (14) days after receipt of a final administrative decision.

(b) Debarments and Suspensions for Cause. Any action under § 5480(b) of this Chapter *shall* be commenced within six (6) months after receipt of the decision of the Policy Office under § 5651 of this Chapter, or the decision of the Procurement Appeals Board Public Auditor under § 5707 5705 of this Chapter, whichever is applicable.

(c) Actions Under Contracts or for Breach of Contract. Any action commenced under §5480(c) of this Chapter *shall* be commenced within twelve (12) months after the date of the Procurement Appeals Board Public Auditor's decision.

(d) The limitations on actions provided by this Section are tolled during the pendency of any proceeding brought pursuant to § 5485 of this Chapter."

Section 8. §5485(a) of Subarticle E (Procurement Data) of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual Remedies), Chapter 5 Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) On complaint by any member of the public, the Superior Court has jurisdiction to enjoin a governmental body from withholding procurement data and to order the production of any government data improperly withheld from the complainant. In such a case, the court *shall* determine the matter *de novo*, and may examine the contents of such procurement data in camera to determine whether such records or any part thereof shall be withheld under any of the exceptions set forth in 6 GCA § 4202 this Chapter

and, to the extent not inconsistent, Title 5, Chapter 10, Guam Code

Annotated and the burden is on the agency to sustain its action."

Section 9. §5485(b) of Subarticle E of Article 9 (Legal and Contractual Remedies), Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the government or a governmental body *shall* serve an answer or otherwise plead to any complaint made under this Section within thirty $(3\underline{0})$ days after service of the pleading in which such complaint is made, unless the court otherwise directs, for good cause shown."

Section 10. §5703 of Article 12 (Procurement Appeals), Chapter 5 of Title 5 Guam Code Annotated is amended to read as follows:

"§ 5703. Jurisdiction of the Public Auditor.

The Public Auditor *shall* have the power to review and determine *de novo* any matter properly submitted to her or him. The Public Auditor *shall not* have jurisdiction over disputes having to do with money owed to or by the government of Guam *except* as authorized under §§ 5427 and 5706 of this Chapter. Notwithstanding § 5245 of this Chapter, no prior determination shall be final or conclusive on the Public Auditor or upon any appeal from the Public Auditor. The Public Auditor *shall* have the power to compel attendance and testimony of, and production of documents by any employee of the government of Guam, including any employee of any autonomous agency or public corporation. The Public Auditor may consider testimony and evidence submitted by any competing bidder, offeror or contractor of the protestant. The Public Auditor's jurisdiction *shall* be utilized to promote the integrity of the

procurement process and the purposes of 5 GCA Chapter 5."

Section 11. §5705 of Article 12 (Procurement Appeals), Chapter 5 of Title 5 Guam Code Annotated is amended to read as follows:

- "§ 5705. Suspension or Debarment Proceedings.
- 7 (a) Scope. This § 5705 applies to a review by the Public Auditor 8 of a decision under § 5426(c) or (f) of this Chapter.
 - (b) Time Limitation on Filing an Appeal. The aggrieved person receiving an adverse decision under Subsection (c) or (f) of § 5426 of this Chapter, including a person suspended or debarred or a rejected petitioner, shall file his/her an appeal with the Public Auditor within sixty (60) thirty (30) days from the date of the receipt of a decision or the date a petition is deemed rejected under Subsection (c) of § 5426 of this Chapter.
 - (c) Decision. The Public Auditor *shall* decide whether, or the extent to which, the <u>decision to debar or suspend</u>, or reject a <u>petition to do so</u>, <u>debarment or suspension</u> was in accordance with the statutes, regulations and the best interest of the government or any autonomous agency or public corporation, and was fair. The Public Auditor *shall* issue her or his decision within thirty(30) days of the completion of the hearing on the issue.
 - (d) Appeal. Any person receiving an adverse decision, including the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency, a person suspended or debarred, or a rejected petitioner, may appeal from a decision by the Public Auditor to the Superior Court of Guam under the waiver of sovereign immunity provided in § 5480(b) of this Chapter.

Section 12. §5706(b) of Article 12 (Procurement Appeals), Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is amended to read as follows:

"(b). Time Limitation on Filing an Appeal. The aggrieved contractor *shall* file his/her an appeal with the Public Auditor within sixty (60) days of the receipt of the decision or within sixty (60) thirty (30) days following the failure to render a timely decision as provided in § 5427(f) of this Chapter."

Section 13. §5707(a) of Article 12 (Procurement Appeals), Chapter 5 Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is *amended* to read as follows:

"(a). Appeal. Any person receiving an adverse decision, including the contractor, the a governmental body or purchasing agency any autonomous agency or public corporation, or both, may appeal from a decision by the Public Auditor to the Superior Court of Guam as provided in Article D of Chapter Article 9 of this Chapter."

Section 14. §5708 of Article 12 (Procurement Appeals), Chapter 5 of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, is *amended* to read as follows: "§ 5708. Discontinuance of Contractor's Appeal.

It is the policy of this Act that procurement disputes be resolved expeditiously, therefore, settlement agreements between the parties are encouraged, and appeals by a protestant or by the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of the Purchasing Agency may be settled by them, with or without prejudice, except to the extent that the Public Auditor determines that such a settlement would work an injustice on the integrity of the procurement system and an unconscionable prejudice on an intervening party. After notice of an appeal to the Public Auditor has been filed by the

1 Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head 2 of the Purchasing Agency, a contractor may *not* <u>unilaterally</u> 3 discontinue such appeal without prejudice, except as authorized by the 4 Public Auditor."

Section 15. A new §5710 is hereby *added* to Article 12, Chapter 5, Title 5 Guam Code Annotated to read as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of Article 2 of this Chapter the Public Auditor shall be authorized and responsible to promulgate regulations consistent with this act in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Administrative Adjudication Law, within 180 days from the date of enactment of this Act, which regulations shall supersede any other regulations of any body specified in §5131 of this Chapter."

 Section 16. Severability. *If* any provision of this law or its application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such invalidity *shall not* affect other provisions or applications of this law which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this law are severable.

Section 17. Effective Date. This Act *shall* be effective one hundred eighty (180) days after enactment, but *shall not* apply to controversies that have been filed or administratively or judicially appealed prior to the date of enactment of this Act.