I Mina'Trentai Dos Na Liheslaturan Guahan Bill Log Sheet

| BILL NO. | SPONSOR | TITLE | DATE INTRODUCED | DATE REFERRED | CMTE REFERRED | PUBLIC HEARING DATE | DATE COMMITTEE REPORT FILED | FISCAL NOTES |
|-----------------|---------------|--|--------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 224-32 (COR) | R J. Respicio | AN ACT TO AMEND §5425, §5426, §5427, §5450, §5452, §5480, §5481 AND §§5485 (a) and (b) OF ARTICLE 9, AND §5703, §5705, §5706(b), §5707(a), §5708 OF ARTICLE 12, CHAPTER 5, TITLE 5 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO CLARIFYING LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL REMEDIES IN GUAM PROCUREMENT LAW. | | 11/18/13 | Committee on General Governmental Operations and Cultural Affairs | | | Fiscal Note Request Received 11/25/13 |

COMMITTEE ON RULES

155 Hesl E-mail:

I Mina'trentai Dos na Liheslaturan Guåhan • The 32nd Guam Legislature 155 Hesler Place, Hagåtña, Guam 96910 • www.guamlegislature.com

E-mail: roryforguam@gmail.com • Tel: (671)472-7679 • Fax: (671)472-3547

Senator Rory J. Respicio Chairperson Maiority Leader

November 25, 2013

Senator

Thomas C. Ada
Vice Chairperson
Assistant Majority Leader

VIA E-MAIL

john.rios@bbmr.guam.gov

Senator

Vicente (Ben) C. Pangelinan Member

Speaker

Judith T.P. Won Pat, Ed.D. Member

Senator

Dennis G. Rodriguez, Jr. Member

> Vice-Speaker Benjamin J.F. Cruz Member

Legislative Secretary Tina Rose Muña Barnes Member

Senator Frank Blas Aguon, Jr.

Member

Senator Michael F.Q. San Nicolas

Member

Senator V. Anthony Ada Member

MINORITY LEADER

Senator Aline Yamashita Member John A. Rios

Director

Bureau of Budget & Management Research

P.O. Box 2950

Hagåtña, Guam 96910

RE: Request for Fiscal Notes-Bill Nos. 222-32 (COR) through 227-32(COR)

Hafa Adai Mr. Rios:

Transmitted herewith is a listing of *I Mina'trentai Dos na Liheslaturan Guåhan's* most recently introduced bills. Pursuant to 2 GCA §9103, I respectfully request the preparation of fiscal notes for the referenced bills.

Si Yu'os ma'åse' for your attention to this matter.

Very Truly Yours,

Senator Thomas C. Ada

Acting Chairperson of the Committee on Rules

Attachment (1)

Cc: Clerk of the Legislature



| Bill Nos. | Sponsor | Title |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 222 - 32 (COR) | Vicente (ben) C. Pangelinan | AN ACT TO AMEND §89.01(a)(2); TO AMEND §89.01(a)(2)(B); TO ADD A NEW SUBSECTION (C) TO §89.01(a)(2); TO AMEND §89.02(a)(2); TO AMEND §89.02(a)(3); TO AMEND §89.02(b)(2); TO AMEND §89.02(c)(1) AND TO ADD A NEW SUBSECTION (a) TO §89.02 ALL OF CHAPTER 89, 9 GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO THE CRIMES AGAINST MINORS AND SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY. |
| 223 - 32 (COR) | Vicente (ben) C. Pangelinan | AN ACT TO APPROPRIATETHE SUM OF FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$400,000) FOR THE COMPENSATION TO FARMERS FOR CROP DAMAGES PROGRAM ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 64A, TITLE 5 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED. |
| 224 - 32 (COR) | T.C. Ada, R J. Respicio | AN ACT TO AMEND §5425. §5426, §5427, §5450, §5452, §5480. §5481 AND §§5485 (a) and (b) OF ARTICLE 9, AND §5703, §5705, §5706(b), §5707(a), §5708 OF ARTICLE 12, CHAPTER 5, TITLE 5 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO CLARIFYING LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL REMEDIES IN GUAM PROCUREMENT LAW. |
| 225 - 32 (COR) | Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D. T.R. Muna Barnes Aline A. Yamasnita, Ph.D. | AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 58C TO TITLE 5 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO THE RENOVATION OR CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SIMON SANCHEZ HIGH SCHOOL AND TO AMEND AND RENUMBER §22425(4) ARTICLE 4, CHAPTER 22, DIVISION 2, TITLE 5, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO REVALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY TAXES AND TO AMEND §53101 OF TITLE 17 GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM FUND. |
| 226 - 32 (COR) | Judith T. Won Pat. Ed.D. T.R. Muna Barnes Aline A. Yamashita, Ph.D. | AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 58D TO TITLE 5 GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO THE FINANCE, DESIGN, RENOVATION, REHABILITATION, CONSTRUCTION OR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. |
| 227-32 (COR) | T.C. Ada R.J. Respicio | AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CREATION OF THE GUAM STREETLIGHT AUTHORITY TO ISSUE BONDS TO FINANCE THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF NEW LED STREETLIGHTS. |

COMMITTEE ON RULES



I Mina'trentai Dos na Liheslaturan Guåhan • The 32nd Guam Legislature 155 Hesler Place, Hagåtña, Guam 96910 • www.guamlegislature.com

E-mail: roryforguam@gmail.com • Tel: (671)472-7679 • Fax: (671)472-3547

Senator Rory J. Respicio CHAIRPERSON MAJORITY LEADER

November 18, 2013

Senator Thomas C. Ada VICE CHAIRPERSON ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER

> Senator angelinan

Vicente (Ben) C. Pangelinan Member

Speaker

Judith T.P. Won Pat, Ed.D. Member

Senator Dennis G. Rodriguez, Jr. Member

> Vice-Speaker Benjamin J.F. Cruz Member

Legislative Secretary Tina Rose Muña Barnes Member

Senator Frank Blas Aguon, Jr. Member

Senator Michael F.Q. San Nicolas Member

> Senator V. Anthony Ada Member MINORITY LEADER

Senator Aline Yamashita Member

MEMORANDUM

To:

Rennae Meno

Clerk of the Legislature

Attorney Therese M. Terlaje

Legislative Legal Counsel

From:

Senator Thomas C. Ada 7

Acting Chairperson of the Committee on Rules

Subject: Referral of Bill No. 224-32(COR)

As the Acting Chairperson of the Committee on Rules, I am forwarding my referral of Bill No. 224-32(COR).

Please ensure that the subject bill is referred, in my name, to the respective committee, as shown on the attachment. I also request that the same be forwarded to all members of *I Mina'trentai Dos na Liheslaturan Guåhan*.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office at 472-7679.

Si Yu'os Ma'åse!

Attachment

I MINA'TRENTAI DOS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2013 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 224-32(cor)

Introduced by:

T. C. Ada R.J. Respicio

AN ACT TO AMEND §5425, §5426, §5427, §5450, §5452, §5480, §5481 AND §§5485 (a) and (b) OF ARTICLE 9, AND §5703, §5705, §5706(b), §5707(a), §5708 OF ARTICLE 12, CHAPTER 5, TITLE 5 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO CLARIFYING LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL REMEDIES IN GUAM PROCUREMENT LAW.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Findings and Intent.

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I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that the procurement system is intentionally created to "outsource" the real time policing of the procurement process to the private sector by way of protests, and that the only way procurement will remain effective is if the review process is as expedited as the original procurement process.

I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that there is a need for the prompt issuance of decisions on protests related to solicitations or awards as mandated by 5 GCA §5425(c) of the procurement law, and further finds that the lack of a timely decision or other resolution of such protests is a significant factor in prolonged procurement disputes,

oftentimes lasting for months.

I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that a comprehensive review of the administrative and judicial remedial scheme of the procurement law, set out in Articles 9 and 12 of the Procurement Act (5 GCA Division 1, Chapter 5) is appropriate and necessary to improve the efficiency and efficacy of the administrative and judicial remedial scheme. I Liheslaturan Guahan further finds that the general structure of the remedial scheme is sound but in need of critical changes to achieve this goal.

I Liheslaturan Guahan intends to enroll the good faith participation of private sector participants in the procurement process to assure the efficacy and integrity of the procurement system, and to establish an effective and expeditious resolution of the disputes that participation invites.

Section 2. §5425 of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and Contractual Remedies is amended as follows:

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

(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. A protest made to the office which issued a solicitation shall be deemed properly made.

(1) The protest shall be submitted in writing within fourteen (14) days after such aggrieved person knows or should know of the facts giving rise to the belief such person may be aggrieved.

(2) A person may reasonably be aggrieved if:

- (i) there are facts sufficient to raise a reasonable apprehension that the method of source selection, the solicitation, or the award of a contract may be contrary to law or regulation; and
- (ii) there is a reasonable likelihood, based on information available at the time of protest, that such person would have been in a competitive position to be awarded the contract.
- (3) The time limits specified for the resolution of disputes arising under this Section, including any administrative and judicial review provided in this Article 9, are not intended to be jurisdictional, but shall be treated as a bar absent just cause or compelling prejudice.

(b) Authority and Obligation to Resolve Protests. The Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works, the head of a purchasing agency, or a designee of one of these officers are encouraged and shall have the authority, prior to the commencement 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. It is in the best interest of the Government of Guam to resolve and settle such protests

- expeditiously and informally without administrative or judicial review so long as its minimum needs may be satisfied and effective competition fostered. This authority shall be exercised in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Policy Office, which may include use of settlement conference, expedited Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and debriefing methods. Any time limit established by this Article for the taking of any action, administrative or judicial, shall be tolled during any period in which the parties are in good faith engaged to resolve and settle any dispute arising under this Article.
 - (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 part. The decision shall:
 - (1) state the grounds for the protest and the factual and legal reasons for the action taken decision made; and
 - (2) inform the protestant protestor that the decision of the officer to whom the protest was made is final, and of it's the protestor's right to administrative and judicial review; and
 - (3) state if the reason for denying the protest is that the protest is untimely or that the protestor was not found to be aggrieved and the reasons why the substantive arguments of the protest, if any, must be rejected.

(d) Notice of Decision. A copy of the decision under Subsection(c) of this Section shall be mailed or otherwise furnished immediately to the protestant protestor and any other party intervening.

(e) Failure to Render Timely Decision. If the protestor does not receive a decision of the protest as required under Subsection (c) of this Section within twenty-one (21) days from the date of the protest, the protestor 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 protestor within seven (7) 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 admitted.

(e)(f) Appeal. A decision under Subsection (c) of this Section including a decision there under regarding entitlement to costs as provided by Subsection (h) of this Section, may be appealed by the protestant protestor, to the Public Auditor within fifteen (15) days after receipt by the protestant protestor of the notice of decision on the protest, and a decision deemed admitted under Subsection (e) of this Section may be appealed by the office to which the protest was made, to the Public Auditor, within fifteen (15) days after the date the protest is deemed admitted within fifteen (15) days after receipt by the protestor of the notice of decision as provided in Subsection (e)(i) of this Section. If for any reason the Public Auditor is determined to be disqualified to hear such an appeal, a decision under Subsection

(c) of this Section may be appealed directly to the Superior Court in accordance with Subsection (a) of § 5480 of this Chapter.

(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) In the event of a timely protest under Subsection (a) of this Section or under Subsection (a) of § 5480 of this Chapter, the Territory shall not proceed further with the solicitation, or with the award, or performance of the contract prior to the time allowed to appeal from, or the final resolution of, such protest, 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, or the Governor then issues a Declaration of Emergency Procurement as authorized by § 5215 of this Chapter; and

(2) Absent a declaration of emergency procurement by the Governor, the protestant protestor has been given at least two (2) days notice of such determination (exclusive of territorial holidays

(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 and declaration, or if no such protest is pending, no protest to the Public Auditor or the Court of such determination or declaration is filed prior to expiration of the two (2) day period specified in Item (2) of Subsection (g) of this Section; but if such a protest is filed, an expedited hearing shall be noticed to all interested parties and held to determine whether to confirm any such determination of necessity and substantial interest or declaration of emergency procurement.

(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 Part B of Article 9 of this Chapter, when a protest is sustained, the protestant protestor 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 protestor should have been awarded the contract under the solicitation but was not; or

(2) there is a reasonable likelihood that the protestant protestor may have been awarded the contract but for the breach of any ethical obligation imposed by Part 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 protestor or interested party against a protestant upon its finding that the any party, including the government, making a the protest, motion or taking any position 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 3. §5426 Authority to Debar or Suspend of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 is amended 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)i. deliberate failure without good cause to perform in accordance with the specifications or within the time limit provided in the contract; or

(B)ii. a recent record of failure to perform or of unsatisfactory performance in accordance with the terms of one or more procurement contracts, provided, that failure to perform or unsatisfactory performance caused by acts beyond the control of the contractor shall not be considered to be a basis for debarment; or

pay employees engaged on the contract in violation of Wage Determination law or contract conditions.

(5) any other cause the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency determines to be so serious and compelling as to affect responsibility as a territorial contractor, including debarment by another governmental entity for any cause listed in regulations of the Policy Office;

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| 2 | (6) for violation of the ethical standards set forth in Article 11 |
| 3 | of this Chapter. |
| 4 | |
| 5 | (7) filing a frivolous or fraudulent petition, protest or appeal |
| 6 | under § 5425(e), § 5426(f)(e) or of § 5427(e) of this Chapter. |
| 7 | |
| 8 | (c) Decision. The Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of |
| 9 | Public Works or the head of a purchasing agency shall issue a written |
| 10 | decision to debar or suspend or to reject any petition to do so brought |
| 11 | under Subsection (f) of this Section. The decision shall: |
| 12 | |
| 13 | (1) state the reasons for the action taken decision made; and |
| 14 | |
| 15 | (2) inform the debarred or suspended person involved, or any |
| 16 | person whose petition is rejected, of its rights to judicial or |
| 17 | administrative review as provided in this Chapter. |
| 18 | |
| 19 | (d) Notice of Decision. A copy of the decision under Subsection |
| 20 | (c) of this Section shall be mailed or otherwise furnished immediately |
| 21 | to the debarred or suspended person and any other party intervening |
| 22 | or petitioning, and the head of all governmental bodies or purchasing |
| 23 | agencies. |
| 24 | |
| 25 | (e) Finality of Decision. A decision under Subsections (c) or (f) |
| 26 | of this Section shall be final and conclusive, unless fraudulent, or an |
| 27 | 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. Immediately upon the receipt of such a petition, the person petitioned shall cause An an investigation of each petition shall to be conducted and hold a hearing as authorized in Subsection (a) promptly and a writ ten 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.

- 23 Section 4. §5427 of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and
- 24 Contractual Remedies is amended as follows:
- § 5427. Authority to Resolve Contract and Breach of Contract
- 26 Controversies.

(a) Applicability. This Section applies to controversies between the Territory 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, including: with the concurrence of the Attorney General, liquidating the amount of any claim. 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) state the liquidated amount of damages, if any, determined to be payable to the contractor, with the concurrence of the

| 1 | Attorney General, regardless whether the contractor accepts said |
|----|--|
| 2 | sum in mutual settlement of the controversy; and |
| 3 | |
| 4 | (2)(3) inform the contractor of its rights to judicial or |
| 5 | administrative review as provided in this Chapter. |
| 6 | |
| 7 | (d) Notice of Decision. A copy of the decision under Subsection |
| 8 | (c) of this Section shall be mailed or otherwise furnished immediately |
| 9 | to the contractor. |
| 10 | |
| 11 | (e) Finality of Decision. The decision reached pursuant to |
| 12 | Subsection (c) of this Section shall be final and conclusive, unless |
| 13 | fraudulent, or the contractor appeals administratively to the Public |
| 14 | Auditor in accordance with § 5706 of this Chapter. |
| 15 | |
| 16 | (f) Failure to Render Timely Decision. If the Chief |
| 17 | Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works, the head of a |
| 18 | purchasing agency, or the designee of one of these officers does not |
| 19 | issue the written decision required under Subsection (c) of this |
| 20 | Section within sixty (60) days after written request for a final |
| 21 | decision, or within such longer period as m ay be agreed upon by the |
| 22 | parties, then the contractor may proceed as if an adverse decision had |
| 23 | been received. |
| 24 | |
| 25 | Section 5. §5450 of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and |

Contractual Remedies is amended as follows:

| 1 | § 5450. Applicability of this Part. |
|----|--|
| 2 | The provisions of this Part only apply where it is determined |
| 3 | administratively, or upon administrative or judicial review of a |
| 4 | protest under the provisions of § 5425, that a solicitation or award of |
| 5 | a contract is in violation of law, and are in addition to any other |
| 6 | remedy or relief allowed by law or equity. |
| 7 | |
| 8 | Section 6. §5452 of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and |
| 9 | Contractual Remedies is amended as follows: |
| 10 | |
| 11 | § 5452. Remedies After an Award. |
| 12 | (a) If after an award it is determined that a solicitation or award of a |
| 13 | contract is in violation of law, then: |
| 14 | |
| 15 | (1)(a) if the person awarded the contract has not acted |
| 16 | fraudulently or in bad faith: |
| 17 | |
| 18 | (A)(1) the contract may be ratified and affirmed, provided it is |
| 19 | determined that doing so is in the best interests of the Territory; or |
| 20 | |
| 21 | (B)(2) the contract may be terminated and the person awarded |
| 22 | the contract shall be compensated for the actual expenses |
| 23 | reasonably incurred under the contract, plus a reasonable profit, |
| 24 | prior to the termination. |
| 25 | |
| 26 | (1)(b) if the person awarded the contract has acted fraudulently |

or in bad faith:

| 1 | |
|----|---|
| 2 | (A)(1) the contract may be declared null and void; or |
| 3 | |
| 4 | (B)(2) the contract may be ratified and affirmed if such action |
| 5 | is in the best interests of the Territory, without prejudice to the |
| 6 | Territory's rights to such damages as may be appropriate. |
| 7 | |
| 8 | (c) In either case, the determination to ratify or affirm the |
| 9 | contract shall be made without regard to the position of the person |
| 10 | awarded the contractor and shall conclusively admit violation of law. |
| 11 | |
| 12 | (b) This Section shall be read as being in addition to and not in |
| 13 | conflict with, or repealing 4 GCA § 4137 (Prohibitions on the |
| 14 | Activities of Government Employees). |
| 15 | |
| 16 | Section 7. §5480 of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and Contractual |
| 17 | Remedies is amended as follows: |
| 18 | § 5480. Waiver of Sovereign Immunity by Grant of Jurisdiction |
| 19 | in Connection with Contracts Controversies Arising Under Part A |
| 20 | of this Article. |
| 21 | (a) Solicitation and Award of Contracts. The Superior Court of |
| 22 | Guam shall have jurisdiction over an action between the Territory |
| 23 | and a bidder, offeror, or contractor, either actual or prospective, to |
| 24 | determine whether a solicitation or award of a contract is in |
| 25 | accordance with the statutes, regulations, and the terms and |
| 26 | conditions of the solicitation to review any administrative decision of |
| 27 | the Public Auditor or determination arising under §5425 of this |

Chapter, whether brought pursuant to \$5707 of this Chapter after appeal to the Public Auditor or brought in the absence of the qualification of the Public Auditor to hear an appeal under \$5425(f) of this Chapter. The Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction in actions at law or in equity, and whether the actions are for monetary damages 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 to review any decision of the Public Auditor brought pursuant to § 5705 of this Chapter a person who is subject to a suspension or debarment proceeding, 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. The Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction, in actions at law or in equity, and whether the actions are for injunctive, declaratory, or other equitable relief.

(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 Territory and a contractor, brought after review of the Public Auditor in accordance with § 5706 of this Chapter, 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 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. In the event any judicial action arises under Subsection (a) of this Section by reason of the disqualification of the Public Auditor, the Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction and authority of the Public Auditor as is specified in §§ 5703 and 5704 of this Chapter.

(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 Action Under § 5480(a). All actions and appeals permitted by Subsection (a) of this Section shall be treated as special proceedings for expeditious review

of the administrative decision below, and may be brought by way of or treated as a writ of review however captioned.

(g) Expedited Review of Appeals Under § 5480(a). Except as to cases the Court considers of greater importance, 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 8. §5481 of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and Contractual Remedies is amended as follows:

§ 5481. Time Limitations on Actions.

(a) Protested Solicitations and Awards. Any action under § 5480(a) of this Chapter shall be initiated, absent compelling cause or unfair prejudice, within fourteen (14) days after receipt of a final administrative decision, including a decision of disqualification of the Public Auditor in accordance with § 5425(f) of this Chapter.

(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

1 Chapter, or the decision of the <u>Procurement Appeals Board Public</u> 2 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 9. §5485(a) of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and Contractual Remedies is amended as follows:

§ 5485(a). Complaints that Procurement Data was Withheld.

(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 10. §5485(b) of 5GCA Chapter 5 Article 9 Legal and 1 2 Contractual Remedies is amended as follows:
- 3 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the government or a governmental body or purchasing agency shall serve an answer or 4 5 otherwise plead to any complaint made under this Section within thirty 6 (3) days after service of the pleading in which such complaint is made,
- unless the court otherwise directs, for good cause shown. 7

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- 9 Section 11. §5703 of Article 12, Chapter 5 of Title 5 Guam Code Annotated is amended to read as follows: 10
- § 5703. Jurisdiction of the Public Auditor. 11

The Public Auditor shall have the power to review and determine de novo any matter properly submitted to her or him. The 14 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 16 § 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 20 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 12. §5705 of Article 12, Chapter 5 of Title 5 Guam Code
- 2 Annotated is amended to read as follows:
- **§ 5705. Suspension or Debarment Proceedings.**
- 4 (a) Scope. This § 5705 applies to a review by the Public Auditor 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 decision to debar or suspend, or reject a petition to do so, debarment or suspension 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, way of writ of review.

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| 2 | Section 13. §5706(b) of 5 GCA Chapter 5 Article 12 Procurement |
| 3 | Appeals is amended as follows: |
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| 5 | § 5706(b). Time Limitation on Filing an Appeal. The |
| 6 | aggrieved contractor shall file his/her an appeal with the Public |
| 7 | Auditor within sixty (60) days of the receipt of the decision or |
| 8 | within sixty (60) thirty (30) days following the failure to render a |
| 9 | timely decision as provided in § 5427(f) of this Chapter. |
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| 11 | Section 14. §5707(a) of 5 GCA Chapter 5 Article 12 Procurement |
| 12 | Appeals is amended as follows: |
| 13 | § 5707(a). Appeal. Any person receiving an adverse decision, |
| 14 | including the contractor, the a governmental body or purchasing |
| 15 | agency any autonomous agency or public corporation, or both, |
| 16 | may appeal from a decision by the Public Auditor to the Superior |
| 17 | Court of Guam as provided in Article Part D of Chapter Article 9 |
| 18 | of this Chapter. |
| 19 | Section 15. §5708 of 5 GCA Chapter 5 Article 12 Procurement |
| 20 | Appeals is amended as follows: |
| 21 | § 5708. Discontinuance of Contractor's Appeal. |
| 22 | It is the policy of this Act that procurement disputes be resolved |
| 23 | expeditiously, therefore, settlement agreements between the parties |
| 24 | are encouraged, and appeals by a protestor or by the Chief |
| 25 | Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head of the |
| 26 | 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
- 2 system and an unconscionable prejudice on an intervening party.
- 3 After notice of an appeal to the Public Auditor has been filed by the
- 4 Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Public Works or the head
- 5 of the Purchasing Agency, a contractor may not unilaterally
- 6 discontinue such appeal without prejudice, except as authorized by the
- 7 Public Auditor."

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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.

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