

Office of the Governor of Guam

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Felix Perez Camacho Governor

Kaleo Scott Moylan

Court of the People's Greakes Vicente para a paragalizan

DEC 22 2003

TIME:3:4/ ()AM (4FM RECEIVED BY:

The Honorable Vicente C. Pangelinan Speaker I Mina'Bente Siete Na Liheslaturan Guahan Twenty-Seventh Guam Legislature 155 Hesler Street Hagatña, Guam 96910

DEC 2 2 2003

Dear Speaker Pangelinan:

Transmitted herewith is Bill No. 137 (COR), "AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE 3 TO CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 12 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, TO AUTHORIZE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JOSE D. LEON GUERRERO COMMERCIAL PORT TO ENTER INTO A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP CONTRACT, LEASE AGREEMENT, AND OPERATING PERMIT FOR TERMINAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE JOSE D. LEON GUERRERO COMMERCIAL PORT," which was enacted into law without the signature of *I Maga'låhen Guåhan*. This legislation is now designated as Public Law No. 27-60.

This Administration has been aggressively pursuing better services for our people. As a part of this commitment, we seek to privatize the Port Authority of Guam. Most importantly, through privatization, we will see improved performance, increased autonomy, efficiency, and competitiveness placing Guam on par with other ports of this region and the world.

The Port is a vital component to the mainstay of our people. It is the entry point for the majority of Guam's imports. The importance of the Port was stressed with the recent December 2002 Mobil fire when access to the Guam Port paralyzed the entire island. Presently, the Port stands in dire straits. The current financial challenges at the Port have placed Guam in a precarious situation; limiting its ability to increase its performance and invest in upgrading the Gantry cranes used to offload the containers from the ships. Today, the Port has only one crane working while the other crane is expected to be out of service for one month. Although both are technically operable, they have far exceeded their life expectancy. These issues can be rectified with the right management and the right resources.

The Honorable Vicente C. Pangelinan Page 2 of 2

Bill No. 137 is a step in that direction by authorizing the Port Authority's Board to enter into a public-private partnership contract, lease agreement, and operating permit for terminal operations and maintenance. However, Bill No. 137 has changed substantially from its original inception. Most alarming is the provision requiring legislative approval. Bill No. 137 contains a provision stating that the contract or lease agreement shall be deemed disapproved if not approved by statute sixty (60) days after submission to the Legislature. This section is an egregious violation of the doctrine of separation of powers. This section is a legislative veto by inaction. What is clearly an executive function – executing contracts – may be disapproved by the inaction of the Legislature.

I do not support legislative approval on clearly an executive function and cannot in good conscious sign this measure into law. However, because I support the privatization of the Port and refuse to allow the delay of its privatization, I have allowed Bill No. 137 to lapse into law without my signature.

Sincerely yours,

FELIX P. CAMACHO I Maga'låhen Guåhan

Governor of Guam

Attachment:

copy attached of P.L. 27-60

cc:

The Honorable Tina Rose Muna-Barnes Senator and Legislative Secretary

I MINA'BENTE SIETE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2003 (FIRST) Regular Session

CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA'LAHEN GUÅHAN

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 137 (COR), "AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE 3 TO CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 12 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, TO AUTHORIZE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JOSE D. LEON GUERRERO COMMERCIAL PORT TO ENTER INTO A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP CONTRACT, LEASE AGREEMENT, AND OPERATING PERMIT FOR TERMINAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE JOSE D. LEON GUERRERO COMMERCIAL PORT," was on the 6th day of December, 2003, duly and regularly passed.

vicente (ben) c. pangelinan
Speaker

Tina Rose Muña Barnes
Senator and Legislative Secretary

This Act was received by I Maga'lahen Guåhan this day of December, 2003, at 5:30
o'clock P.M.

Assistant Staff Officer
Maga'lahi's Office

APPROVED:

FELIX P. CAMACHO
I Maga'lahen Guåhan

Date: December 21, 2003

Public Law No. 27-60
Became law without the signature
of 1 Maga'lahen Guahan,

the Governor of Guam.

I MINA'BENTE SIETE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2003 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 137 (COR)

As substituted by the Committee on Judiciary and Transportation, and further substituted and amended on the Floor.

Introduced by:

F. R Cunliffe

J. M. Quinata

Toni Sanford

R. J. Respicio

T. R. Muña Barnes

F. B. Aguon, Jr.

J. M.S. Brown

C. Fernandez

Mark Forbes

L. F. Kasperbauer

R. Klitzkie

L. A. Leon Guerrero

v. c. pangelinan

Ray Tenorio

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE 3 TO CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 12 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, TO AUTHORIZE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JOSE D. LEON GUERRERO COMMERCIAL PORT TO ENTER INTO A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP CONTRACT, LEASE AGREEMENT, AND OPERATING PERMIT FOR TERMINAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE JOSE D. LEON GUERRERO COMMERCIAL PORT.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- 2 Section 1. A new Article 3 is added to Chapter 10 of Title 12 of the
- 3 Guam Code Annotated as follows:

4 "Article 3

1 2		Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port Public-Private Partnership
3	§10301.	Short Title.
4	§10302.	Legislative Intent.
5	§10303.	Public-Private Partnership Authorization.
6	§10304.	Submission of Proposals.
7	§10305.	Terminal Operator.
8	§10306.	Port Employees.
9	§10307.	Port Employment.
10	§10308.	Temporary Casual Employment Authorized.
11	§10309.	Revenue Sharing.
12	§10310.	Capital Improvement Fund.
13	§10311.	Tariffs.
14	§10312.	Equipment.
15	§10313.	Operational Area.
16	§10314.	Indemnification.
17	§10315.	Cargo Handling Operations.
18	§10316.	Insurance.
19	§10317.	Port Master Plan.
20	§10318.	Legislative Approval.
21	§10319.	Specific Disclosure Rules.
22	§10320.	Conflicts of Interest.
23	§10321.	Transitional Period.
24	§10322.	Severability.

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§10301. Short Title. This Article may be cited as the *Port Public-Private Partnership Authorization Act of* 2003.

§10302. Legislative Intent. *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that the Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port ('Port') was established as an autonomous agency of the government of Guam by Public Law 13-87 in 1975 to provide for the needs of ocean commerce, shipping and navigation of the Guam. The current activities of the Port are divided into six (6) main areas: (a) Office of the General Manager; (b) Finance and Administration; (c) Harbor Control and Compliance; (d) Commercial Division; (e) Operations Division; and (f) Maintenance Division.

I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that pursuing a Public-Private Partnership Contract and Lease Agreement for terminal operations and maintenance for the Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port is in the best interests of its employees, the government and the people of Guam. Guam's Port is the last government-run terminal operation in all of the United States, placing it at a significant disadvantage with regard to employee training and development, cost effective cargo handling, expansion of services, marketing, and capital improvement.

Passage of this Act shall authorize the Board of Directors of the Port to enter into a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Contract for terminal operations and maintenance and the lease of the land known as the Commercial Port Area, as well as existing buildings,

and operational machinery, vehicles, tools and equipment with the permit to operate the same as a common user port.

§10303. Public-Private Partnership Authorization. The Board of. Directors of the Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port (hereinafter referred to as the 'Board') shall enter into a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Contract, Lease Agreement, and Operating Permit for terminal operations and maintenance of the Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port with a Terminal Operator for a period not less than five (5) years and not more than twenty (20) years, with options to renew.

§10304. Submission of Proposals. The Board shall direct the issuance of an invitation to receive proposals from interested parties (Proponents) who may be an existing company or a combination of existing companies, to lease the Commercial Port Area for terminal operations and maintenance within ninety (90) days upon enactment of this Act with a draft competed within forty-five (45) days. The proposal shall include, but is not limited to, the following components, which shall be used in the evaluation of submitted proposals by the Port. They are as follows:

- (a) An Employee Arrangement Plan pursuant to §10306 of this Article;
- (b) A Plan for primary cargo handling equipment replacement and/or upgrade; and
- (c) A Management and Financial Plan for the seaport to increase efficiency resulting in the reduction of the port tariff

charges or the abatement of the port tariff charge increases and increase customer satisfaction.

The successful proponent (Terminal Operator) shall enter into a Contract and Lease Agreement subject to legislative approval pursuant to 12 GCA §10318, for a period not less than five (5) years and not more than twenty (20) years, with options to renew.

§10305. Terminal Operator. The Terminal Operator shall have demonstrated experience in Port Management and Operations. The Terminal Operator may be a Guam company, with or without foreign partners, or a foreign company with or without a Guam partner. The Terminal Operator may also be a special purpose entity to be formed by Proponents in case of an award. The Port shall determine and stipulate the minimum qualifications for Proponents within the invitation to receive proposals as provided for in §10304 of this Chapter.

§10306. Port Employees. The Terminal Operator shall submit his proposed employment arrangement for the existing Port employees to be assigned to the Terminal Operator, subject to the following guidelines:

(a) Existing classified Port employees shall maintain their civil service protections and shall be subject to the Personnel Rules and Regulations of the Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port while employed; (b) Existing Port employees shall be given the opportunity to continue their service with the Port or in other areas of the government of Guam;

- (c) Existing Port employees shall be consulted about the proposed employment agreement;
- (d) Existing Port employees shall have the right of first refusal for employment with the Terminal Operator; and
- (e) The Terminal Operator shall maintain an aggressive training and apprenticeship program for all employees.

§10307. Port Employment. (a) Employee Qualifications. The Port shall certify and make available, a schedule of employees to include job titles and divisions and/or sections to be assigned, to the Terminal Operator. All Port employees to be assigned to the Terminal Operator by the Port shall be, at the time of their assignment, and shall, at all times during their assignment, continue to be Qualified Port employees. Before assigning an employee to the Terminal Operator, the Port shall establish, to the Terminal Operator that the employee is a Qualified Port employee.

(b) Vacated Positions. Any position vacated for any reason by a Port employee assigned to the Terminal Operator, including, but not limited to, retirement, termination, removal, layoff, discharge, resignation, or otherwise shall cease to be a Port position. Any such position vacated for whatever reason, including, but not limited to, reassignment, transfer, promotion, demotion, Port adverse action or

otherwise shall cease to exist and shall *not* be filled by the Port or the government of Guam.

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Temporary Casual Employment Authorized. The Port is hereby authorized to employ individuals as casual employees. For the purposes of this Section, the term casual employment shall mean short-term appointments made to fill temporary vacancies. Appointments of this nature shall be restricted to waterfront and support personnel of the Port, involved in the loading and unloading of cargo. Employees on such short-term appointments shall not be entitled to any employee benefits; any civil service protections reserved for classified employees of the government of Guam; nor any right to promotions. Employees on such appointments shall work on an 'on-call' basis and may be terminated when their services are no longer required for the operations prescribed in this Section. This Section shall expire upon the commencement of the Public-Private Partnership as authorized by §10303 of this Act and all casual employment at the Port by Port employees shall cease.

§10309. Revenue Sharing. The Terminal Operator shall propose to the Port a Revenue Share from its gross revenue generated from its terminal operations and a guaranteed Minimum Annual Guaranteed ('MAG') Lease Payment. Compensation to be paid to the Port as consideration for the Port to enter into a Public-Private Partnership Contract and Lease Agreement shall be either the Revenue Share or the MAG, whichever is greater.

§10310. Capital Improvement Fund. A Capital Improvement Fund (CIF) shall be established and capitalized through revenue sharing with the Port and the Terminal Operator. The Terminal Operator, in addition to the compensation mentioned in §10309 of this Act, shall offer a contribution to the CIF of a percentage of its gross revenue, which shall be remitted quarterly. Expenditures from the CIF shall be mutually agreed upon by the Terminal Operator and the Port.

§10311. Tariffs. The Terminal Operator shall enforce and collect as its revenue the Terminal Tariff, as approved by the Port Board, and filed with the Maritime Transportation Authority, schedule of charges, rules and regulations covering cargo handling operations and related services, the Harbor Rules and Regulations and all other provisions of local and federal law relating to the terminal. Changes to any charges, including, but not limited to, the Terminal Tariff, shall require the approval of the Port Board of Directors.

§10312. Equipment. Equipment such as container gantry cranes and yard handling equipment shall be the responsibility of the Terminal Operator. Port owned cargo-handling equipment shall be made available to the Terminal Operator who shall have the opportunity to buy or lease the same. The Terminal Operator shall have the option to take over any existing equipment leases necessary for Port Operations. Maintenance and repair costs of Port equipment sold or leased to the Terminal Operator and equipment it acquires

pursuant to the Equipment Acquisition Program shall be for the account of the Terminal Operator.

The Terminal Operator shall make a firm commitment to upgrade the container handling capability of the Terminal and must schedule its equipment acquisition program to coincide with the existing and projected cargo traffic volume within the term of its Lease Agreement. All equipment purchased by the Terminal Operator shall remain the property of the Terminal Operator. However, the Port shall have the right of first refusal to purchase or lease any such equipment from the Terminal Operator upon the expiration or termination of the Public-Private Partnership Contract and Lease Agreement.

§10313. Operational Area. The Port shall be responsible for providing expanded or additional operational area as may be requested by the Terminal Operator. Any request for the expansion of the operational area or for additional operational area shall be subject to the approval of the Port. Responsibility for costs of maintenance for the leased premises shall be clearly delineated in the proposal submitted by the Terminal Operator.

§10314. Indemnification. The Port shall indemnify the Terminal Operator for all pre-existing conditions such as environmental violations and hazardous waste materials in or on the facilities. Such pre-existing conditions shall be identified and concurred by the Port and the Terminal Operator.

\$10315. Cargo Handling Operations. The Terminal Operator shall act as a partner with the Port in the management of cargo handling operations at the Port. A Senior Representative of the Terminal Operator shall meet frequently with the Port General Manager and Board of Directors to keep them informed of status, problems, solutions, and projections. Written reports of activity and income shall be provided by the Terminal Operator no less than quarterly to ensure that accurate statistics of Port operations are maintained.

§10316. Insurance. The Board of Directors of the Port shall ensure that adequate insurance is provided for all assets of the Port including insurance for natural disasters such as earthquakes, typhoons, windstorms, fire, and other natural disasters. The Board shall ensure that the Terminal Operator provides adequate insurance for those assets purchased, placed, or used, by the Terminal Operator for terminal operations and maintenance at the Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port.

§10317. Port Master Plan. The Terminal Operator shall provide the Port with information, technical assistance, and recommendations for revising and updating the Port Master Plan. The Port Master Plan shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for development and redevelopment of existing port facilities, land use, infrastructure hardening, capital improvement projects, and expansion of port activity through transshipment and other means.

§10318. Legislative Approval. The contract or lease agreement shall be deemed disapproved sixty (60) days after submission to the Legislative Secretary of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* if not approved by statute.

§10319. Specific Disclosure Rules. The following rules shall govern the public disclosure of information received by the Port in connection with the privatization process.

- (a) Initial Disclosure. At the time of proposal submission, an offeror must submit to the Port a certified disclosure statement containing the following information:
 - (i) full legal name and identity of offeror, including address;
 - (ii) for companies whose securities are *not* traded on a national market in the U.S., or comparable market exchange outside of the U.S., the names of persons owning or controlling any percentage of the outstanding beneficial interest and/or voting securities in the offeror;
 - (iii) all conflict of interest information, including, but not limited to, information that indicates any material relationship (family, financial or otherwise) between the owners, management, subentities or affiliates of the offeror and officials of the government of Guam, the Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port, members of I Liheslaturan Guåhan.

or any consultants or advisors retained by the Port in connection with the privatization process; and

(iv) any current strategic relationships with the Port such as joint ventures, alliances and partnerships.

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The information supplied in this disclosure statement shall be made available for *immediate* public disclosure upon receipt by the Port. An offeror who fails to make a complete and accurate disclosure of the information set forth above shall be ineligible to acquire the assets of the Port and may be punished for perjury.

After I Liheslaturan Guåhan's Post Privatization. approval of the privatization transaction, information relating to the evaluation of proposals, including prices offered for the Port and the Evaluation Summaries, will be subject to the disclosure requirements of the Sunshine Act. Trade secret information, however, will remain protected and exempted from the disclosure requirements of the Sunshine Act. All information required to be initially disclosed pursuant to Subsection (a) of this Section shall be subject to renewed disclosure at the time of privatization and for five (5) years thereafter, and shall additionally include, relative to the Port project, information on subcontractors of a successful offeror and their relationship with the government of Guam, the Port, members of I Liheslaturan Guåhan, or any consultants or advisors retained by the Port in connection with the privatization process.

§10320. Conflicts of Interest. The successful offeror shall not employ any person described as 'official of the government of Guam' for the period prior to and two (2) years after the date of approval of the Privatization Agreements, nor shall any subcontract or business arrangement be entered into between the successful offeror and any firm in which an 'official of the government of Guam' has any financial interest, for the period prior to and two (2) years after the date of approval of the Privatization Agreements.

For the purpose of this Section, the term 'official of the government of Guam' means a member of the Port Board or any employee or official involved with decision making authority in the review and approval of the Terminal Operator Contract or Lease Agreement.

Violation of this Section shall be cause for termination of the contract by the Port Board.

§10321. Transition Period. A phase-in/transition period shall begin within thirty (30) days of the effective date of the Public-Private Partnership Lease Agreement, and the Terminal Operator, shall assume full operation responsibility within one hundred eighty (180) days, after the Lease Agreement has been signed by *I Maga'lahen Guåhan*.

§10322. Severability. If any provisions 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 2 invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of 3 this Law are severable." 4

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